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North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, *Commissioner*

Vol. XXIII RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY, 1956 No. 1

$1 HOURLY MINIMUM WAGE GOES INTO EFFECT MARCH 1st

New Federal Minimum Will Benefit 170,000 Tar Heel Workers

Approximately 170,000 North Carolina workers—more than one out of every four of the 600,000 employees covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law in this State—will benefit directly from the $1-an-hour minimum wage which becomes effective on March 1, 1956.

Although the 471,300 factory workers in North Carolina averaged $1.31 an hour during November, 1955—the most recent month for which figures are available—many of them earned well below $1 an hour. Earnings of many more Tar Heels not engaged in manufacturing work, but covered by the Wage and Hour Law, also were below the $1 minimum.

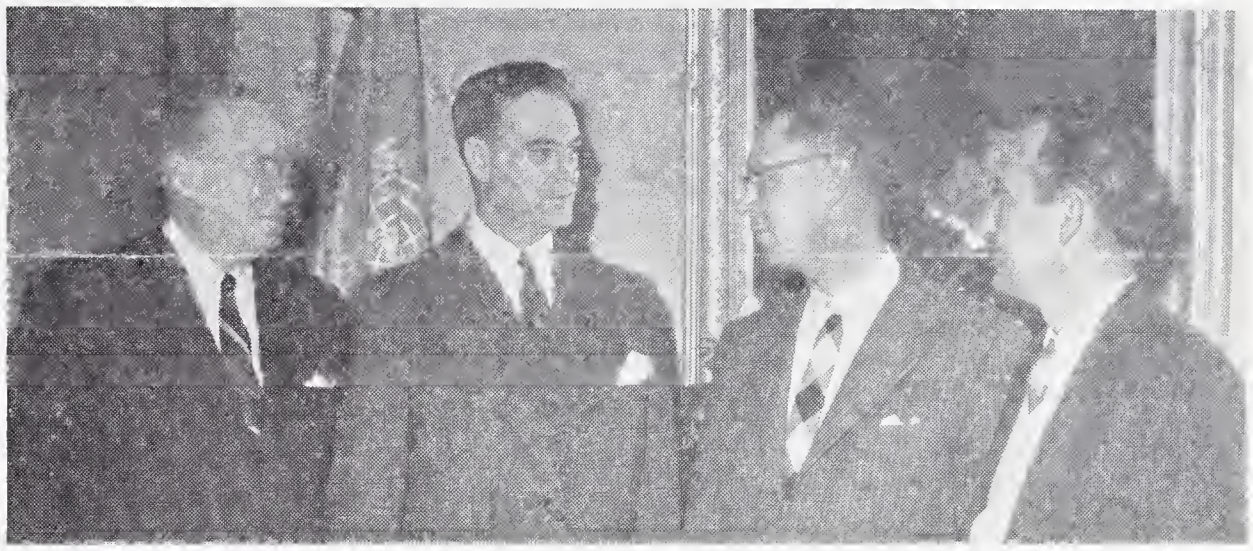
The principal effects of the $1 hourly minimum will be felt in a limited number of industries. Labor Department studies show, however, that some workers will be affected in virtually every type of industrial operation in the State.

The $1 minimum will have major effects upon earnings of many workers in the lumber industry, the garment industry, the furniture industry, the cotton yarn industry, the fertilizer and cottonseed oil industries, the tobacco stemmery and redrying industry, the food products industry, the construction industry, and the wholesale trade industry.

Substantial but lesser effects will be in the metal products industry, stone, clay and glass products, printing and publishing, finance, insurance and real estate, banking, mining, and transportation, communication and public utility industries.

The $1 minimum will cover exactly the same groups of workers who have previously been covered by the 75-cents hourly minimum, that is, workers engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce.

No new or additional groups of workers will be covered by the new wage legislation, which was enacted by the Congress last summer and approved by the President. Attempts were made in Congress to bring employees of interstate retail chain stores and certain other interstate operations under coverage of the Wage-Hour Act, but these efforts were defeated.



BOILER BOARD MEMBER—William M. Reading, Jr., of Greenville (third from left), was sworn in last month as a member of the State Board of Boiler Rules. Shown with him just after he had taken the oath of office are (left to right), Deputy Commissioner of Labor Lewis P. Sorrell, State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, and Chief Boiler Inspector S. F. Harrison. (Photo by Miles Hughey.)

READING SWORN IN AS MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF BOILER RULES

William M. Reading, Jr., of Greenville, last month was sworn in as a member of the State Board of Boiler Rules.

Associate Supreme Court Justice Emery B. Denny administered the oath of office to Reading on December 8 in ceremonies held in the Governor's office. Reading had been appointed to a five-year term on the Board of Boiler Rules by Governor Hodges on November 16.

The new member will represent owners and users of boilers in his work on the Boiler Board and will help advise the Department of Labor concerning the safe construction, operation and maintenance of boilers throughout the State.

Reading is Works Engineer for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours plant at Kinston.

Present at the swearing-in ceremony were Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, who is chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules; Deputy Commissioner of Labor Lewis P. Sorrell; Chief Boiler Inspector S. F. Harrison; State Treasurer Edwin Gill; and the other four members of the Board: Wilkes C. Price of Asheville, W. E. Shuping, Jr. of Charlotte, William W. Lloyd of Greensboro, and R. Gordon Thomas of Raleigh.

Clifton P. Marsh, of Pilot, a new Labor Department boiler inspector, and Miles Hughey of Raleigh, executive secretary of the North Carolina Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors, also attended the oath-taking ceremony.

Applications for 1955 Safety Awards Are Now Being Received

Deadline Is Feb. 15th

Applications for the Labor Department's industrial safety award are now being received by the Department from many plants which made improvements in their accident frequency rates during the year 1955.

The deadline for filing application forms with the Department of Labor has been set as February 15, 1956. Industrial establishments which have qualified for an award by their safety record during 1955 are urged to send in their applications as soon as possible.

The Labor Department's *Certificate of Safety Achievement* is awarded to plants which have qualified in any one of three ways: (1) By having operated during 1955 without a lost-time injury. (2) By maintaining an accident frequency rate 75 per cent or more below the State average for the industry. (3) By reducing the plant accident rate 40 per cent or more during 1955, compared with the plant's 1954 rate.

The awards program includes a variety of different types of awards for plants which have qualified for several consecutive years.

NORTH CAROLINA
Labor and Industry
Issued Each Month by the
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Raleigh, N. C.

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR .... *Editor*

Vol. XXIII JANUARY, 1956 No. 1

$138,032,957 In Building Permits Reported By Thirty Tar Heel Cities

11-Month Total Is 21 Per Cent Above Same Period of 1954

Building permits representing $138,032,957 in new construction were issued by 30 North Carolina cities during the first eleven months of 1955.

The 11-month total was 21 per cent higher than the total of $113,606,589 in permits reported by the same cities during the same period of 1954.

Permits totaling $7,880,747 were issued during November, 1955, compared with $7,842,749 in November, 1954.

November, 1955, permit totals reported by the cities were as follows: Albemarle $134,850, Asheville $130,688, Burlington $169,875, Charlotte $1,324,862, Concord $63,700, Durham $543,704, Elizabeth City $211,026, Fayetteville $203,926, Gastonia $249,700, Goldsboro $60,499, Greensboro $501,150, Greenville $411,500, Henderson $76,889, Hickory $394,827, High Point $204,075.

Kinston $92,568, Lexington $76,400, Monroe $78,375, New Bern $59,183, Raleigh $1,191,680, Reidsville $116,800, Rocky Mount $136,466, Salisbury $127,107, Sanford $70,015, Shelby $56,050, Statesville $51,097, Thomasville $35,590, Wilmington $295,334, Wilson $238,550, Winston-Salem $574,161.

Totals for the first 11 months of 1955 were as follows: Albemarle $1,018,154, Asheville $3,288,917, Burlington $3,113,848, Charlotte $25,118,383, Concord $800,178, Durham $9,612,656, Elizabeth City $1,973,884, Fayetteville $3,615,209, Gastonia $6,980,900, Goldsboro $2,545,575, Greensboro $10,279,631, Greenville $2,395,700, Henderson $1,483,127, Hickory $2,952,034, High Point $6,518,298.

Kinston $3,134,734, Lexington $1,345,830, Monroe $1,659,968, New Bern $2,007,791, Raleigh $18,951,473, Reidsville $1,051,780, Rocky Mount $3,255,171, Salisbury $1,291,521, Sanford $1,289,833, Shelby $1,681,110, Statesville $2,104,973, Thomasville $472,665, Wilmington $3,135,117, Wilson $3,537,521, Winston-Salem $11,416,926.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — November, 1955

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, In Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.8	22.6	21.5	+ 0.9	+ 6.0	$56.85	$57.54	$54.52	41.8	42.0	41.3	$1.38	$1.37	$1.32
Textiles	7.5	7.5	7.7	.....	— 2.6	56.17	56.99	53.97	41.3	41.6	41.2	1.36	1.36	1.31
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.7	3.7	3.7	.....	.....	60.48	60.77	56.55	43.2	43.1	42.2	1.40	1.41	1.34
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.6	.....	— 7.7	53.06	51.62	56.99	37.9	36.1	41.3	1.40	1.43	1.38
Food	3.8	3.8	3.8	.....	.....	48.26	48.20	45.31	40.9	41.2	40.1	1.18	1.17	1.13
Machinery	2.6	2.5	2.1	+ 4.0	+23.8	63.36	61.34	60.01	44.0	43.5	43.8	1.44	1.41	1.37
Printing and Publishing	1.8	1.8	1.7	.....	+ 5.9	75.85	74.88	71.42	38.5	38.8	38.4	1.97	1.93	1.86
Metal Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	.....	.....	71.72	70.95	70.15	44.0	43.0	44.4	1.63	1.65	1.58
Apparel	1.2	1.1	.8	+ 9.1	+50.0	36.46	36.65	37.40	37.2	37.9	37.4	.98	.97	1.00
Chemicals	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	54.66	53.48	53.16	44.8	44.2	44.3	1.22	1.21	1.20
Stone, Clay and Glass	.7	.7	.6	.....	+16.7	54.18	55.70	47.63	42.0	42.2	37.5	1.29	1.32	1.27
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.6	2.6	2.3	.....	+13.0	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.9	41.7	40.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.9	$52.80	$52.53	$50.57	39.4	39.2	38.9	$1.34	$1.34	$1.30
Food and Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.0	.....	+10.0	48.45	49.72	47.08	42.5	44.0	42.8	1.14	1.13	1.10
Textile Mill Products	21.9	21.6	21.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	50.52	49.34	49.14	37.7	37.1	37.8	1.34	1.33	1.30
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.9	2.9	2.8	.....	+ 3.6	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Knitting Mills	9.5	9.3	9.2	+ 2.2	+ 3.3	50.44	49.39	49.02	38.5	37.7	38.3	1.31	1.31	1.28
Apparel	3.1	3.1	3.1	.....	.....	39.79	41.80	35.10	36.5	38.0	32.5	1.09	1.10	1.08
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	.....	— 7.7	51.16	48.79	47.30	44.1	42.8	43.0	1.16	1.14	1.10
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.0	6.0	5.3	.....	+13.2	59.84	58.42	54.78	44.0	43.6	42.8	1.36	1.34	1.28
HH Furniture	5.3	5.3	4.7	.....	+12.8	60.58	58.89	56.68	43.9	43.3	43.3	1.38	1.36	1.30
Printing and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+10.0	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	60.01	61.17	59.21	41.1	41.9	41.7	1.46	1.46	1.42
Metal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+10.0	60.86	61.41	58.02	44.1	44.5	43.3	1.38	1.38	1.34
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.8	.....	+12.5	72.77	71.50	67.46	44.1	43.6	41.9	1.65	1.64	1.61
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	3.3	3.4	3.5	— 2.9	— 5.7	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneout Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. [5] Data not available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — November, 1955

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES[4]	1061.4	1062.9	1034.4	— 0.1	+ 2.6	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Manufacturing	471.3	476.9	455.6	— 1.2	+ 3.4	$54.10	$53.54	$50.27	41.3	41.5	39.9	$1.31	$1.29	$1.26
Durable Goods	121.8	120.2	111.7	+ 1.3	+ 9.0	53.25	53.25	50.10	42.6	42.6	42.1	1.25	1.25	1.19
Nondurable Goods	349.5	356.7	343.9	— 2.0	+ 1.6	54.26	53.43	50.30	40.8	41.1	39.3	1.33	1.30	1.28
Nonmanufacturing	590.1	586.0	578.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.0	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.5	2.3	.....	+ 8.7	77.65	78.44	74.03	42.2	42.4	42.3	1.84	1.85	1.75
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.7	8.7	7.4	.....	+17.6	62.05	59.92	59.92	43.7	42.8	42.8	1.42	1.40	1.40
Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	4.9	4.7	+ 2.0	+ 6.4	62.06	62.06	58.80	43.4	43.1	42.0	1.43	1.44	1.40
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	39.0	38.3	37.2	+ 1.8	+ 4.8	44.20	44.41	43.04	41.7	41.9	42.2	1.06	1.06	1.02
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27.7	27.2	26.5	+ 1.8	+ 4.5	42.54	43.47	42.93	41.3	41.8	42.5	1.03	1.04	1.01
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.6	5.5	5.5	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	45.16	44.00	45.22	42.6	41.9	43.9	1.06	1.05	1.03
Wooden Containers	1.8	1.7	1.7	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	36.4	36.1	34.0	+ 0.8	+ 7.1	54.63	54.06	49.44	43.7	43.6	41.9	1.25	1.24	1.18
Household Furniture, Matt. & Bedsprings	32.8	32.5	30.7	+ 0.9	+ 6.8	54.63	54.38	49.44	43.7	43.5	41.9	1.25	1.25	1.18
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.8	7.8	6.9	.....	+13.0	50.39	51.80	50.00	42.7	43.9	43.1	1.18	1.18	1.16
Other Durable Goods[1]	22.4	21.9	19.2	+ 2.3	+16.7	62.93	63.45	64.68	41.4	41.2	41.2	1.52	1.54	1.57
Textile Mill Products	233.5	232.0	231.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	54.66	53.33	50.17	41.1	40.4	39.5	1.33	1.32	1.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	54.1	54.2	55.0	— 0.2	— 1.6	49.80	47.60	44.05	41.5	40.0	38.3	1.20	1.19	1.15
Broadwoven Fabrics	101.2	100.3	100.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.1	58.10	56.99	53.19	42.1	41.6	40.6	1.38	1.37	1.31
Knitting Mills	63.9	63.2	62.3	+ 1.1	+ 2.6	53.31	52.11	50.57	39.2	38.6	38.6	1.36	1.35	1.31
Full Fashioned Hosiery	23.3	23.1	23.5	+ 0.9	— 0.9	59.58	57.98	58.41	39.2	38.4	39.2	1.52	1.51	1.49
Seamless Hosiery	31.8	31.3	30.4	+ 1.6	+ 4.6	48.51	47.38	45.96	38.5	37.9	38.3	1.26	1.25	1.20
Apparel and Other Finished Products	23.4	23.1	21.0	+ 1.3	+11.4	39.86	40.69	36.52	38.7	39.5	35.8	1.03	1.03	1.02
Men's and Boys' Garments	10.3	10.2	9.6	+ 1.0	+ 7.3	38.48	39.60	33.10	38.1	39.6	33.1	1.01	1.00	1.00
Food and Kindred Products	22.7	22.9	22.2	— 0.9	— 2.3	45.26	46.20	44.31	42.7	44.0	42.2	1.06	1.05	1.05
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.5	4.3	— 4.4	.....	46.56	47.62	43.99	48.5	49.6	46.8	.96	.96	.94
Tobacco Manufacturers	35.9	45.2	36.1	—20.6	— 0.6	51.51	52.72	47.44	37.6	44.3	35.4	1.37	1.19	1.34
Cigarettes	14.3	13.9	13.3	+ 2.9	+ 7.5	70.30	69.55	62.42	41.6	41.4	37.6	1.69	1.68	1.66
Stemmeries and Redrying Plants	19.1	29.0	20.0	—34.1	— 5.4	37.13	44.72	34.17	34.7	46.1	33.5	1.07	.97	1.02
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	10.0	9.5	+ 1.0	+ 6.3	83.59	80.22	79.20	44.7	43.6	45.0	1.87	1.84	1.76
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	7.2	7.1	6.8	+ 1.4	+ 5.9	97.61	92.64	92.62	45.4	43.7	45.4	2.15	2.12	2.04
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8.1	8.1	7.8	.....	+ 3.8	73.66	73.63	71.19	39.6	39.8	38.9	1.86	1.85	1.83
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.1	12.7	13.3	+ 3.1	— 1.5	62.88	62.58	59.78	42.2	42.0	42.1	1.49	1.49	1.42
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.7	2.7	2.8	.....	— 3.6	73.00	69.11	66.37	46.2	44.3	43.1	1.58	1.56	1.54
Mining	4.0	4.0	3.8	.....	+ 5.3	54.19	55.68	54.38	43.7	44.9	43.5	1.24	1.24	1.25
Non-metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.1	.....	+ 6.5	47.62	49.84	48.79	42.9	44.5	42.8	1.11	1.12	1.14
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.3	61.1	60.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Transportation (except Railroads)	27.7	27.4	26.1	+ 1.1	+ 6.1	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Public Utilities	18.2	18.2	18.6	.....	— 2.2	66.08	65.57	65.44	39.1	38.8	39.9	1.69	1.69	1.64
Trade[3]	213.1	209.9	208.7	+ 1.5	+ 2.1	50.84	52.04	48.79	41.0	41.3	41.0	1.24	1.26	1.19
Wholesale	49.2	48.8	48.2	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	64.72	66.92	62.93	42.3	42.9	43.1	1.53	1.56	1.46
Retail	163.9	161.1	160.5	+ 1.7	+ 2.1	46.17	46.81	44.33	40.5	40.7	40.3	1.14	1.15	1.10
Retail General Merchandise	37.8	35.8	38.5	+ 5.6	— 1.8	29.55	30.94	27.06	33.2	34.0	33.0	.89	.91	.82
Department Stores	18.0	17.1	18.9	+ 5.3	— 4.8	34.10	33.76	31.32	34.1	34.8	34.8	1.00	.97	.90
Limited Price Variety Stores	11.2	10.3	11.2	+ 8.7	.....	16.40	16.80	15.73	27.8	28.0	27.6	.59	.60	.57
Retail Food Stores	29.0	28.7	28.1	+ 1.0	+ 3.2	46.17	46.00	44.86	39.8	40.0	39.7	1.16	1.15	1.13
Grocery Stores	22.6	22.3	21.7	+ 1.3	+ 4.1	42.60	42.45	41.89	37.7	37.9	37.4	1.13	1.12	1.12
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.9	31.7	29.9	+ 0.6	+ 6.7	71.85	70.31	65.95	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Service	92.6	92.5	91.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Hotels and Rooming Houses	6.4	6.5	6.7	— 1.5	— 4.5	23.77	23.66	23.36	46.6	46.4	45.8	.51	.51	.51
Personal Services	24.6	24.5	24.6	+ 0.4	.....	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	14.4	14.5	14.4	— 0.7	.....	27.86	29.11	28.49	39.8	41.0	40.7	.70	.71	.70
Government	135.4	134.9	135.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Contract Construction	51.8	51.9	49.8	— 0.2	+ 4.0	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-

[1] Includes transportation; electrical machinery; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
[2] Includes leather and leather products; rubber products; and petroleum products.
[3] Excludes eating and drinking places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.

Employment Holds Firm In State During November

Non-Farm Jobs Are 2.6% Above November '54 Level

Nonagricultural employment held firm in North Carolina during November 1955, showing only a fractional drop of 1,500 out of a total of 1,061,400 people employed.

The November State total was 2.6 per cent higher than the same month of 1954. Employment during November 1954 totaled 1,034,400, or 27,000 less than in November 1955.

Average hourly earnings of the State's 471,300 factory workers advanced two cents during November. The average rose from $1.29 in October to $1.31 in November, notwithstanding a slight drop in the length of the average workweek. Weekly earnings also rose to an all-time high of $54.10 as a result of the two-cents increase in hourly earnings.

A part of the increase in earnings was in the textile industry, in which the earnings of 233,500 workers increased one cent to an industry-wide average of $1.33. Earnings of 10,300 workers in the men's and boys' garment industry increased from $1.00 to $1.01. Earnings of 22,700 workers in food products increased from $1.05 to $1.06. Earnings of 10,100 workers in the paper and allied products industry increased three cents, from $1.84 to $1.87.

A majority of non-manufacturing industries reported no change in hourly earnings or slight decreases during November. The only significant employment change in the non-manufacturing group was a seasonal gain of 3,200 in trade. Small increases were shared by other lines.

Non-manufacturing lines employed a total of 590,100 people during November—a gain of 4,100 over the previous month.

Department Employs Two New Boiler and Factory Inspectors

Two new inspectors were employed by the Department of Labor recently.

They are: Clifton P. Marsh, of Pilot, who will work in the eastern part of the State as a Boiler Inspector; and Harry M. Tillett, of Elizabeth City, who will work in the eastern area as an Industrial Safety Inspector.

Mr. Marsh, a native of Harberton, Virginia, has lived in North Carolina for the past three years. He comes to the Department of Labor from the Westinghouse Meter Plant near Raleigh, where he was Stationary Engineer in charge of running and maintaining boilers and machinery. During World War II he worked as an engineer in the U. S. Merchant Marine, following which he was employed by the Virginia Ferry Corporation at Norfolk, where he was in charge of ship boilers and engine rooms. Prior to coming with Westinghouse, he worked at the E. I. du Pont de Nemours plants in Kinston, N. C., and in Florida. Mr. Marsh is married.

Mr. Tillett, a native of Pasquotank County, worked as Foreman of marine installations for the Elizabeth City Shipyard during World War II, following which he was Operating Engineer for the Albemarle Hospital at Elizabeth City for eight years. More recently, he was a sales promotion agent for the Pilot Life Insurance Company in Elizabeth City, from which position he came to the Department of Labor. Mr. Tillett is married and has two daughters.

State Law Inspection Summary

A total of 2,125 industrial establishments were visited by State Labor Department safety and health inspectors during October and November, 1955, to check upon compliance with the North Carolina Labor Laws and the industrial safety and health regulations.

The establishments inspected during the two months employed a total of 56,098 workers.

Violations of the labor laws and the safety and health regulations were found in 1,665 instances during October and November. Recommendations were made to correct them and compliance was promised.

A total of 1,804 instances of compliance with previously made recommendations was reported by the inspectors during the same period.

The inspectors also completed 71 repeat inspections, made 27 special complaint investigations, held 400 conferences with employers and workers to assist in obtaining better compliance with the laws and regulations, and made investigations of three industrial accidents which accurred during the two months.

Among 25 special complaint cases in which violations of the State Maximum Hour Law or the State Child Labor Law had been alleged, the inspectors found actual violations in 18 instances.

Infractions of the safety and health regulations were found as alleged in two additional complaint cases.

All of these violations were corrected immediately.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Nov. 1955	Nov. 1954	1st 11 mos. 1955	1st 11 mos. 1954
Albemarle	$ 134,950	$ 263,000	$ 1,018,154	$ 1,075,400
Asheville	130,688	187,978	3,288,917	4,487,705
Burlington	169,875	219,341	3,113,848	3,083,242
Charlotte	1,324,862	1,352,070	25,118,383	20,882,102
Concord	63,700	32,575	800,178	1,369,199
Durham	543,704	438,056	9,612,656	5,586,247
Elizabeth City	211,026	77,560	1,973,884	658,460
Fayetteville	203,926	307,262	3,615,209	3,044,263
Gastonia	249,700	413,000	6,980,900	4,941,857
Goldsboro	60,499	476,100	2,545,575	2,568,729
Greensboro	501,150	1,013,725	10,279,631	10,290,775
Greenville	411,500	61,000	2,395,700	1,394,321
Henderson	76,889	51,100	1,483,127	1,293,734
Hickory	394,827	46,695	2,952,034	1,462,649
High Point	204,075	325,230	6,518,298	4,661,557
Kinston	92,568	120,733	3,134,734	2,262,794
Lexington	76,400	28,000	1,345,830	1,436,875
Monroe	78,375	77,700	1,659,968	1,283,135
New Bern	59,183	163,757	2,007,791	1,344,358
Raleigh	1,191,680	596,463	18,951,473	12,700,279
Reidsville	116,800	42,050	1,051,780	867,280
Rocky Mount	136,466	94,740	3,255,171	2,552,368
Salisbury	127,107	89,290	1,291,521	1,751,574
Sanford	70,015	61,222	1,289,883	854,704
Shelby	56,050	117,247	1,681,110	982,702
Statesville	51,097	121,133	2,104,973	1,492,284
Thomasville	35,590	45,900	472,665	429,535
Wilmington	295,334	92,902	3,135,117	2,910,012
Wilson	238,550	284,200	3,537,521	2,712,250
Winston-Salem	574,161	642,720	11,416,926	13,226,199
TOTAL All Cities	$7,880,747	$7,842,749	$138,032,957	$113,606,589

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

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$1 HOURLY MINIMUM WAGE WILL BENEFIT 170,000 TAR HEEL WORKERS

New Federal Minimum Effective March 1, 1956

The earnings of an estimated 170,000 North Carolinians who work in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce will be increased on March 1, 1956—the effective date of the new federal minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Act (Federal Wage and Hour Law) covers some 600,000 people in North Carolina. Of these, about 28 per cent have been earning less than the new $1.00 hourly minimum wage. The minimum wage under the Act prior to March 1, 1956, was 75 cents. The 75-cent minimum had been in effect since January 25, 1950.

According to the U. S. Department of Labor, the increased minimum will put an additional 560 million dollars a year into the pay envelopes of 2,100,000 American workers.

Coverage

The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1955 made no changes in the coverage or exemption provisions of the law. Only those employees who were formerly protected by the 75-cent minimum will receive the increased benefits provided by the amendments.

Employees covered by the law are found in manufacturing industries, processing and distributing establishments, mines, oil fields, and lumber operations. Many covered workers also work in such businesses as banking and insurance, the telephone and telegraph, radio and television, and transportation industries, and a considerable variety of other industries of an interstate character.

The Act protects office workers as well as those who work in production type jobs. Many types of office workers are entitled to the same benefits of the law as those individuals who manufacture or produce goods, or who engage in the physical distribution of products.

Workers Not Covered

Workers employed in operations of a purely intrastate type are not covered by the Wage and Hour Law. Men and women who work in most retail stores and laundries are not protected, nor are workers in restaurants, hotels, theatres, barbershops, beauty parlors, groceries and drug stores. As a general rule, workers in retail trade and local service establishments are not covered.

The Federal Wage and Hour Law protects the earnings of some 24,000,000 workers in the United States. Approximately nine per cent of these will receive benefits from the $1.00 hourly minimum.

NEWELL BROWN
Wage-Hour Administrator

Effects on South

The major impact of the dollar minimum will be felt in the South, in which a little over one-fourth of the employees protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act have been receiving less than $1.00 an hour.

The impact on specific industries varies. In terms of the proportion of Southern workers who will be raised to the dollar minimum, the most strongly affected of the industries are sawmills and planing mills. More than four-fifths of the covered workers in Southern sawmills and planing mills have been receiving less than $1 an hour.

Other Southern industries which will experience a relatively heavy direct impact in terms of the proportion of covered workers who will have to be raised to the dollar minimum are the processed waste, work clothing, candy, men's and boys' dress shirts, padding and upholstery filling, and the jute goods industries.

In textiles, the percentage of covered workers who have been making less than $1 is not as high as in most of the preceding Southern industries. On the other hand, although only 15 per cent of the workers in cotton textile mills in the Southeast have been receiving less than $1, this region accounted for more than half of all the nation's employment in cotton textile mills.

Tar Heel Industries

The principal effects of the $1 hourly minimum will be felt in a limited number of North Carolina industries. State Labor Department studies show, however, that some workers will be affected in virtually every type of industrial operation in the State.

The $1 minimum will have major effects upon earnings of many workers in the lumber industry, the garment industry, the furniture industry, the cotton yarn industry, the fertilizer and cottonseed oil industries, the seasonal tobacco stemmery and redrying industry, the food products industry, and the wholesale trade industry. Substantial but lesser effects will be in metal products, stone, clay and glass products, printing and publishing, finance and insurance, banking, mining, and transportation and communication industries.

North Carolina's 466,800 factory workers in December, 1955 averaged $1.32 an hour. Many of them, however, were below $1.00. The earnings of many more Tar Heels not engaged in manufacturing, but covered by the Wage and Hour Law, also were below $1.00.

Progress Under Act

Congress first passed the Federal Wage and Hour Law in 1938. The minimum wage set for the first year of the law's operation was 25 cents an hour. Congress also provided that the minimum wage would be 30 cents from late in 1939 to 1945, when it would become 40 cents. The next increase in the minimum rate was in 1950, when the figure went up to 75 cents an hour. The $1 minimum effective on March 1, 1956 is four times the original rate enacted by Congress during the closing years of the Great Depression.

Overtime, Child Labor

The Wage and Hour Law also requires overtime pay at the rate of time and one-half the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek. It establishes a minimum age of 16 years for general employment and 18 years for hazardous work. There are some exemptions from these requirements.

N. C. Agreement

The Wage and Hour Law is enforced in North Carolina by the State Department of Labor, under a cooperative agreement between the State and the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor. This agreement, which is unique in that no other state at present operates under such an arrangement, has been in operation since 1941.

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR . . . . *Editor*

Vol. XXIII FEBRUARY, 1956 No. 2

Inspectors Visited 14,835 Tar Heel Firms During '55

Inspectors of the North Carolina Department of Labor last year visited a total of 14,835 manufacturing, mercantile, service and mining establishments to check working conditions and compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The inspection total also includes job-site inspections of a number of construction projects, which were made by the Department's Construction Safety Inspector. It does not include investigations made to determine compliance with the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

A total of 408,314 workers—or approximately half of the working people employed by businesses subject to Labor Department inspection in North Carolina—were employed by the establishments inspected during 1955.

A total of 10,186 violations were found by the inspectors, including a great many small infractions of the various safety and health code regulations applicable to specific industries, as well as a much smaller number of violations of the Maximum Hour Law and the Child Labor Law.

Immediate compliance with the Labor Laws, or correction of conditions not conducive to health and safety on the job, was secured by the inspectors in 10,236 instances, including a few instances in which the inspectors' recommendations had been made during the closing months of the previous year.

Fifty serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors as soon as possible after their occurrence.

A total of 153 special inspections were made in response to complaints received by the Department from employees.

Reinspections (which are not included in the inspection total cited above) were made in 1,760 instances to insure that the inspectors' recommendations met with compliance.

The inspectors also held 3,566 conferences with employers and employees to promote better understanding and compliance with the Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations.

» «

County Agent: "Do you have any trouble with insects in your corn?"

Farmer: "Nope—the corn I make dissolves insects."

» «

George: "I'm in terrible shape. I keep seeing red and green spots like traffic lights before my eyes."

Chuck: "Have you seen an optometrist?"

George: "Nope: just the red and green spots."

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — December, 1955

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, In Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.8	22.8	21.6	.....	+ 5.6	$58.51	$57.27	$54.10	42.4	41.8	41.3	$1.38	$1.37	$1.31
Textiles	7.5	7.5	7.7	.....	— 2.6	57.39	56.17	54.86	42.2	41.3	42.2	1.36	1.36	1.30
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.7	3.7	3.7	.....	.....	60.76	60.48	56.13	43.4	43.2	42.2	1.40	1.40	1.33
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.6	.....	— 7.7	55.10	53.06	56.98	38.8	37.9	41.9	1.42	1.40	1.36
Food	3.8	3.8	3.8	.....	.....	50.94	48.26	42.62	42.1	40.9	38.4	1.21	1.18	1.11
Machinery	2.6	2.6	2.1	.....	+23.8	65.27	63.36	60.38	44.4	44.0	44.4	1.47	1.44	1.36
Printing and Publishing	1.9	1.8	1.8	+ 5.6	+ 5.6	77.60	75.47	74.09	40.0	38.9	39.2	1.94	1.94	1.89
Metal Products	1.2	1.3	1.2	— 7.7	.....	70.63	71.72	58.45	43.6	44.0	38.2	1.62	1.63	1.53
Apparel	1.3	1.2	.9	+ 8.3	+44.4	39.20	37.34	38.20	40.0	38.1	38.2	.98	.98	1.00
Chemicals	1.2	1.3	1.2	— 7.7	.....	56.33	54.66	54.03	45.8	44.8	45.4	1.23	1.22	1.19
Stone, Clay and Glass	.7	.7	.6	.....	+16.7	55.12	54.18	49.97	42.4	42.0	40.3	1.30	1.29	1.24
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.6	2.6	2.3	.....	+13.0	...5...	...5...	...5...	..5	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.2	41.9	40.7	+ 0.7	+ 3.7	$53.33	$52.80	$50.96	39.5	39.4	39.2	$1.35	$1.34	$1.30
Food and Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.0	.....	+10.0	47.35	48.56	45.25	41.9	42.6	40.4	1.13	1.14	1.12
Textile Mill Products	22.0	21.9	21.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	49.82	50.52	49.15	36.9	37.7	38.1	1.35	1.34	1.29
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.8	2.9	2.8	— 3.4	.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	..5..	..5..	..5..	5..	..5..	..5
Knitting Mills	9.5	9.5	9.3	.....	+ 2.2	47.92	50.44	47.23	36.3	38.5	36.9	1.32	1.31	1.28
Apparel	3.1	3.1	3.1	.....	.....	41.15	39.79	36.83	38.1	36.5	34.1	1.08	1.09	1.08
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	53.13	51.16	49.05	45.8	44.1	45.0	1.16	1.16	1.09
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.1	6.0	5.3	+ 1.7	+15.1	62.61	59.84	55.60	45.7	44.0	43.1	1.37	1.36	1.29
HH Furniture	5.4	5.3	4.7	+ 1.9	+14.9	63.07	60.58	56.68	45.7	43.9	43.6	1.38	1.38	1.30
Printing and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	62.18	60.01	59.50	42.3	41.1	41.9	1.47	1.46	1.42
Metal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+10.0	62.15	60.69	57.32	45.7	44.3	43.1	1.36	1.37	1.33
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.8	.....	+12.5	74.15	72.77	67.72	44.4	44.1	41.8	1.67	1.65	1.62
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	3.4	3.3	3.4	+ 3.0	.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	5..	5

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. [5] Data not available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — December, 1955

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES[4]	1,067.4	1,061.3	1,042.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	466.8	471.3	449.8	— 1.0	+ 3.8	$54.65	$53.97	$50.93	41.4	41.2	40.1	$1.32	$1.31	$1.27
Durable Goods	121.9	121.8	112.2	+ 0.1	+ 8.6	53.88	53.25	49.92	43.1	42.6	41.6	1.25	1.25	1.20
Nondurable Goods	344.9	349.5	337.6	— 1.3	+ 2.2	54.67	54.26	51.08	40.8	40.8	39.6	1.34	1.33	1.29
Nonmanufacturing	600.6	590.0	592.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.5	2.3	.....	+ 8.7	78.63	77.65	70.47	42.5	42.2	40.5	1.85	1.84	1.74
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.7	8.7	7.4	.....	+17.6	64.49	62.20	58.93	45.1	43.8	42.7	1.43	1.42	1.38
Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	5.0	4.7	.....	+ 6.4	61.78	61.63	57.69	43.2	43.1	41.5	1.43	1.43	1.39
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	38.7	38.9	37.2	— 0.5	+ 4.0	45.58	44.31	41.31	42.6	41.8	40.5	1.07	1.06	1.02
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27.4	27.6	26.7	— 0.7	+ 2.6	43.89	43.06	40.91	42.2	41.4	40.5	1.04	1.04	1.01
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.6	5.6	5.4	.....	+ 3.7	46.22	45.16	44.68	43.6	42.6	43.8	1.06	1.06	1.02
Wooden Containers	1.8	1.8	1.7	.....	+ 5.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	36.6	36.4	34.0	+ 0.5	+ 7.6	55.13	54.75	50.69	44.1	43.8	42.6	1.25	1.25	1.19
Household Furniture, Matt. & Bedsprings	32.9	32.8	30.5	+ 0.3	+ 7.9	55.00	54.75	51.12	44.0	43.8	42.6	1.25	1.25	1.20
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.8	7.8	6.9	.....	+13.0	50.54	50.39	49.36	43.2	42.7	43.3	1.17	1.18	1.14
Other Durable Goods[1]	22.6	22.5	19.7	+ 0.4	+14.7	63.71	63.04	64.06	41.1	41.2	40.8	1.55	1.53	1.57
Textile Mill Products	234.3	233.5	231.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	54.53	54.66	50.29	41.0	41.1	39.6	1.33	1.33	1.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	54.2	54.1	54.4	+ 0.2	— 0.4	50.58	49.80	44.69	41.8	41.5	39.2	1.21	1.20	1.14
Broadwoven Fabrics	101.9	101.2	100.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.4	57.68	58.10	53.32	42.1	42.1	40.7	1.37	1.38	1.31
Knitting Mills	63.9	63.9	62.4	.....	+ 2.4	52.22	53.31	50.29	38.4	39.2	38.1	1.36	1.36	1.32
Full Fashioned Hosiery	23.2	23.3	23.6	— 0.4	— 1.7	58.98	59.74	59.15	38.8	39.3	39.7	1.52	1.52	1.49
Seamless Hosiery	31.8	31.8	30.4	.....	+ 4.6	46.87	48.38	44.89	37.2	38.4	37.1	1.26	1.26	1.21
Apparel and Other Finished Products	23.3	23.4	21.0	— 0.4	+11.0	40.35	39.83	36.01	38.8	38.3	35.3	1.04	1.04	1.02
Men's and Boys' Garments	10.3	10.3	9.7	.....	+ 6.2	37.17	37.94	30.59	36.8	37.2	30.9	1.01	1.02	.99
Food and Kindred Products	22.7	22.7	22.1	.....	+ 2.7	45.37	45.26	43.37	42.4	42.7	41.3	1.07	1.06	1.05
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.4	4.2	.....	+ 4.8	46.27	47.14	44.46	47.7	48.6	47.3	.97	.97	.94
Tobacco Manufacturers	30.6	35.9	29.6	—14.8	+ 3.4	58.65	51.38	52.68	39.1	37.5	37.9	1.50	1.37	1.39
Cigarettes	14.2	14.2	13.4	.....	+ 6.0	74.03	70.30	67.06	42.3	41.6	40.4	1.75	1.69	1.66
Stemmeries and Redrying Plants	14.0	19.1	13.5	—26.7	+ 3.7	43.44	37.02	39.27	36.2	34.6	35.7	1.20	1.07	1.10
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	10.1	9.7	.....	+ 4.1	81.78	83.47	79.57	43.5	44.4	44.7	1.88	1.88	1.78
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	7.2	7.2	7.0	.....	+ 2.9	94.17	97.61	91.80	43.8	45.4	45.0	2.15	2.15	2.04
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 1.2	+ 3.8	75.95	73.84	73.75	40.4	39.7	40.3	1.88	1.86	1.83
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.1	13.1	13.4	.....	— 2.2	62.51	62.88	60.07	41.4	42.2	42.3	1.51	1.49	1.42
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.6	2.7	2.8	— 3.7	— 7.1	71.57	73.00	72.07	45.3	46.2	46.2	1.58	1.58	1.56
Mining	3.9	4.0	3.9	— 2.5	.....	54.81	54.19	52.92	43.5	43.7	42.0	1.26	1.24	1.26
Non-metallic Mining	3.2	3.3	3.2	— 3.0	.....	48.14	47.62	46.63	42.6	42.9	40.9	1.13	1.11	1.14
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.2	61.2	60.6	.....	+ 1.0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (except Railroads)	27.6	27.7	26.2	— 0.4	+ 5.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Public Utilities	18.2	18.2	18.6	.....	— 2.2	68.38	68.71	64.12	40.7	40.9	39.1	1.68	1.68	1.64
Trade[3]	223.7	213.1	219.6	+ 5.0	+ 1.9	50.39	50.47	48.20	41.3	40.7	41.2	1.22	1.24	1.17
Wholesale	48.9	49.2	48.1	— 0.6	+ 1.7	66.22	62.88	62.35	43.0	41.1	43.0	1.54	1.53	1.45
Retail	174.8	163.9	171.5	+ 6.7	+ 1.9	45.29	46.17	43.96	40.8	40.5	40.7	1.11	1.14	1.08
Retail General Merchandise	46.5	37.9	46.7	+22.7	— 0.4	28.88	29.55	26.68	34.8	33.2	34.2	.83	.89	.78
Department Stores	21.7	18.0	22.2	+20.6	— 2.3	35.50	34.10	32.76	34.8	34.1	36.0	1.02	1.00	.91
Limited Price Variety Stores	15.7	11.2	15.6	+40.2	+ 0.6	16.70	16.40	16.28	33.4	27.8	31.3	.50	.59	.52
Retail Food Stores	29.7	29.0	28.8	+ 2.4	+ 3.1	46.63	46.05	46.28	40.2	39.7	40.6	1.16	1.16	1.14
Grocery Stores	23.4	22.6	22.4	+ 3.5	+ 4.5	43.09	42.41	43.51	37.8	37.2	38.5	1.14	1.14	1.13
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	32.0	31.9	30.0	+ 0.3	+ 6.7	71.45	69.39	68.23	5	5	5	5	5	5
Service	92.1	92.6	91.2	— 0.5	+ 1.0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels and Rooming Houses	6.2	6.4	6.6	— 3.1	— 6.1	24.28	23.77	23.15	47.6	46.6	46.3	.51	.51	.50
Personal Services	24.6	24.6	24.7	.....	— 0.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	14.6	14.5	14.5	+ 0.7	.....	28.83	27.93	29.19	40.6	39.9	41.7	.71	.70	.70
Government	138.5	135.7	139.6	+ 2.1	— 0.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Contract Construction	49.2	51.5	47.5	— 4.5	+ 3.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

[1] Includes transportation; electrical machinery; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
[2] Includes leather and leather products; rubber products; and petroleum products.
[3] Excludes eating and drinking places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.

TAR HEEL CITIES REPORT $146,770,711 IN NEW CONSTRUCTION DURING 1955

— Total Is Nearly 20% Above 1954 —

Building permits totaling $146,770,711 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during 1955.

With the exception of the record-breaking 1950 total of more than $178,000,000, last year was North Carolina's best building year since the end of World War II.

The 1955 figure was 19.8 per cent above the $122,553,663 reported by the 30 Tar Heel cities during 1954.

City reports for December, 1955 showed a total of $8,737,754, as compared with $8,947,074 for the same month of 1954.

Charlotte led the year's building parade with a total of $25,909,111. Raleigh followed second with $20,822,850. Winston-Salem placed third with $12,099,336. Greensboro was fourth with $11,153,526. Durham was in fifth place with $9,848,441.

Reports from the other 25 cities were as follows: Albemarle $1,065,154, Asheville $3,405,812, Burlington $3,283,591, Concord $853,278, Elizabeth City, $2,009,004, Fayetteville $3,931,046, Gastonia $7,292,100, Goldsboro $2,711,175, Greenville $2,680,200, Henderson $1,527,027, Hickory $2,974,059, High Point $6,927,098, Kinston $3,241,909, Lexington $1,402,230, Monroe $1,757,561, New Bern $2,254,850, Reidsville $1,096,280, Rocky Mount $3,516,202, Salisbury $1,350,046, Sanford $1,356,914, Shelby $2,127,910, Statesville $2,284,823, Thomasville $476,865, Wilmington $3,499,792, Wilson $3,912,521.

Twenty-one of the cities reported that their 1955 building permit totals were larger than their 1954 figures. Nine cities reported less building last year than in 1954. With the exception of Winston-Salem, the State's five largest cities reported substantial increases in building activity and dollar volume of permits issued.

Employment, Wage Gains Cited

Nonagricultural employment increased 2.4 per cent in North Carolina during 1955, for a gain of more than 25,000 workers employed.

At the same time, average hourly earnings of the State's 466,800 factory workers climbed a nickel, rising from $1.27 in December, 1954, to $1.32 in December, 1955.

Comparing the year-end months of 1954 and 1955, the average weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries increased from $50.93 to $54.65, while the average factory workweek climbed from 40.1 hours to 41.4 hours.

Employment in mid-December, 1955 totaled 1,067,400, compared with 1,042,200 in the same month of 1954.

Largest percentage increases in employment took place in machinery (except electrical) plants, in which jobs soared from 7,400 to 8,700 for a gain of 17.6 per cent; stone, clay and glass products, in which employment climbed from 6,900 to 7,800 for a gain of 13 per cent; apparel and other finished products, with an 11 per cent gain from 21,000 to 23,300; primary metals, with an 8.7 per cent gain from 2,300 to 2,500; fabricated metals, 6.4 per cent gain from 4,700 to 5,000; furniture and finished lumber products, 7.6 per cent gain from 34,000 to 36,600; finance, insurance and real estate, 6.7 per cent gain from 30,000 to 32,000; transportation (except railroad), 5.3 per cent gain from 26,200 to 27,600; lumber and timber products, four per cent gain from 37,200 to 38,700; and the paper and allied products industry, 4.1 per cent gain from 9,700 to 10,100.

Other industries showing employment increases during the year included textile mill products (1.4 per cent), food products, tobacco manufacturing (3.4 per cent), printing and publishing, wholesale and retail trade, and contract construction.

Employment decreases occurred over the year in public utilities (down 2.2 per cent), and hotels and rooming houses (down 6.1 per cent).

Hourly earnings showed increases during the year in virtually every manufacturing industry in the State and in several non-manufacturing employment categories.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Dec. 1955	Dec. 1954	12 mos. 1955	12 mos. 1954
Albemarle	$ 47,000	$ 23,000	$ 1,065,154	$ 1,098,400
Asheville	116,895	215,632	3,405,812	4,703,337
Burlington	169,743	229,991	3,283,591	3,313,233
Charlotte	790,728	1,390,640	25,909,111	22,272,742
Concord	53,100	70,250	853,278	1,439,449
Durham	235,785	330,927	9,848,441	5,917,174
Elizabeth City	35,120	74,905	2,009,004	733,365
Fayetteville	315,837	276,751	3,931,046	3,321,014
Gastonia	311,200	832,200	7,292,100	5,774,057
Goldsboro	165,600	158,124	2,711,175	2,726,853
Greensboro	873,895	650,695	11,153,526	10,941,470
Greenville	284,500	123,700	2,680,200	1,518,021
Henderson	43,900	45,350	1,527,027	1,339,084
Hickory	22,025	53,920	2,974,059	1,516,569
High Point	408,800	630,564	6,927,098	5,292,121
Kinston	107,175	225,100	3,241,909	2,487,894
Lexington	56,400	61,600	1,402,230	1,498,475
Monroe	97,593	90,550	1,757,561	1,373,685
New Bern	247,059	93,370	2,254,850	1,437,728
Raleigh	1,871,377	1,819,219	20,822,850	14,519,498
Reidsville	44,500	21,200	1,096,280	888,480
Rocky Mount	261,031	138,877	3,516,202	2,691,245
Salisbury	58,525	16,400	1,350,046	1,767,974
Sanford	67,031	59,127	1,356,914	913,831
Shelby	446,800	98,123	2,127,910	1,080,825
Statesville	179,850	127,200	2,284,823	1,619,484
Thomasville	4,200	52,500	476,865	482,035
Wilmington	364,675	94,887	3,499,792	3,004,899
Wilson	375,000	105,900	3,912,521	2,818,150
Winston-Salem	682,410	836,372	12,099,336	14,062,571
TOTAL All Cities	$8,737,754	$8,947,074	$146,770,711	$122,553,663

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STRICKLAND APPOINTED LABOR DEPARTMENT STATISTICS HEAD

William L. Strickland of Raleigh, (shown left, in picture at left) was recently appointed Director of the Division of Statistics of the State Department of Labor by Commissioner Frank Crane (right in picture).

Strickland assumed his duties with the Labor Department on March 1. He fills the State post left vacant by the resignation of Clarence H. Pritchard, who left the Labor Department to become Clerk and Treasurer for the City of Raleigh.

Strickland, 46, comes to the Labor Department with a background of more than 14 years' experience as interviewer, veteran's employment representative, and occupational analyst for the N. C. Employment Security Commission.

As the Labor Department's statistical director, Strickland will be in charge of developing the Department's studies of industrial employment, earnings and hours, building construction data, occupational classification studies, and information on other labor and industrial subjects.

Born in Linden, Cumberland County, Strickland attended high school in Whiteville. Following his graduation from the University of North Carolina in 1932 with an A.B. Degree in education, he taught school in Caswell County rural schools for eight years, putting in four years as a

(Continued on page 2)

Durham Man Named N. C. Apprentice Of The Year

Garland R. Salmon of Durham (shown holding bronze plaque in the picture at right) last month was named as North Carolina's "Outstanding Apprentice of 1955" and one of the 48 best in the nation by the National Association of Manufacturers. W. H. Ruffin of Durham, past president of the N.A.M. and former member of the North Carolina Board of Boiler Rules, is shown at left in the picture congratulating Salmon in presentation ceremonies which were held at Harvey's Restaurant in Durham on February 18.

Salmon, a resident of 1415 Horton Road and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Garland R. Salmon, Sr., of Route 2, Durham, works as an apprentice knitting machine mechanic at the Durham Hosiery Mills. The 24-year-old apprentice is registered under the State Labor Department's Apprentice Training Program. At present he is in the third year of his apprenticeship training as a knitting machine mechanic.

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ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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Strickland Appointed Labor Department Statistics Head

(Continued from page 1)

high school teacher and athletics coach and another four years as elementary school principal. He went to work with the Employment Security Commission in 1941, assigned to the Fayetteville local office.

During World War II, Strickland served 34 months in the U. S. Army, with 22 months overseas service in Europe as a classification specialist. Following the war he returned to the Fayetteville E. S. C. office. He came to Raleigh in 1952, where he worked for the last four years as an occupational analyst in the Commission's Employment Service Division.

Strickland is married to the former Cornelia Scott, of Milton. They have one daughter, eight. They reside at 3251 Lewis Farm Road.

Dollar Value Of Building Permits Issued In 30 North Carolina Cities

City	January 1956	January 1955
Albemarle	$ 127,950	$ 58,700
Asheville	117,715	100,500
Burlington	421,319	184,596
Charlotte	2,198,869	1,090,403
Concord	72,300	53,550
Durham	110,584	3,431,211
Elizabeth City	60,588	76,313
Fayetteville	373,798	173,180
Gastonia	1,050,625	328,650
Goldsboro	744,600	603,476
Greensboro	774,835	401,140
Greenville	200,394	138,500
Henderson	36,300	172,900
Hickory	135,295	79,650
High Point	555,169	252,560
Kinston	276,225	155,310
Lexington	.....	30,600
Monroe	41,628	103,325
New Bern	72,295	115,400
Raleigh	723,325	783,140
Reidsville	122,500	80,000
Rocky Mount	450,396	248,917
Salisbury	111,040	67,246
Sanford	36,918	126,600
Shelby	32,300	79,200
Statesville	145,999	90,875
Thomasville	113,700	82,750
Wilmington	360,250	534,667
Wilson	174,050	206,450
Winston-Salem	705,329	931,886
TOTAL	$10,341,296	$10,781,695

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — January, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, In Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.8	22.8	21.3	.....	+ 7.0	$57.69	$58.51	$53.06	41.5	42.4	40.5	$1.39	$1.38	$1.31
Textiles	7.5	7.5	7.6	.....	— 1.3	56.31	57.95	52.79	41.1	42.3	40.3	1.37	1.37	1.31
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.7	3.7	3.7	.....	.....	61.19	60.76	52.93	43.4	43.4	39.8	1.41	1.40	1.33
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.6	.....	— 7.7	53.07	58.11	55.89	36.6	39.8	40.5	1.45	1.46	1.38
Food	3.8	3.8	3.7	.....	+ 2.7	49.17	51.18	44.75	40.3	42.3	39.6	1.22	1.21	1.13
Machinery	2.6	2.6	2.1	.....	+23.8	65.85	65.27	60.31	45.1	44.4	43.7	1.46	1.47	1.38
Printing and Publishing	2.0	1.9	1.8	+ 5.3	+11.1	73.50	77.79	70.31	37.5	40.1	37.2	1.96	1.94	1.89
Metal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	71.71	69.17	58.50	43.2	42.7	39.0	1.66	1.62	1.50
Apparel	1.3	1.3	.9	.....	+44.4	38.99	39.20	36.40	38.6	40.0	36.4	1.01	.98	1.00
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	55.69	56.33	54.16	44.2	45.8	45.9	1.26	1.23	1.18
Stone, Clay and Glass	.7	.7	.6	.....	+16.7	55.70	55.51	50.00	42.2	42.7	40.0	1.32	1.30	1.25
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.5	2.6	2.2	— 3.8	+13.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.5	42.2	40.6	+ 0.7	+ 4.7	52.36	53.33	49.66	38.5	39.5	38.2	1.36	1.35	1.30
Food and Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.0	.....	+10.0	51.01	47.35	46.07	43.6	41.9	41.5	1.17	1.13	1.11
Textile Mill Products	22.0	22.0	21.5	.....	+ 2.3	49.50	49.82	47.45	36.4	36.9	36.5	1.36	1.35	1.30
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.8	2.8	2.8	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Knitting Mills	9.5	9.5	9.2	.....	+ 3.3	47.70	47.78	47.73	35.6	36.2	37.0	1.34	1.32	1.29
Apparel	3.2	3.1	3.0	+ 3.2	+ 6.7	41.91	41.15	39.96	38.1	38.1	37.0	1.10	1.08	1.08
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.2	1.2	+ 8.3	+ 8.3	47.50	53.01	47.09	41.3	45.7	43.2	1.15	1.16	1.09
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.2	6.1	5.4	+ 1.6	+14.8	57.78	62.61	52.32	42.8	45.7	41.2	1.35	1.37	1.27
HH Furniture	5.5	5.4	4.8	+ 1.9	+14.6	57.80	63.07	53.66	42.5	45.7	41.6	1.36	1.38	1.29
Printing and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	— 8.3	62.92	62.18	61.20	42.8	42.3	43.1	1.47	1.47	1.42
Metal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+10.0	58.50	62.15	55.31	42.7	45.7	41.9	1.37	1.36	1.32
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.8	.....	+12.5	74.19	74.15	64.77	43.9	44.4	38.1	1.69	1.67	1.70
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	3.4	3.4	3.4	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. [5] Data not available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — January, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES[4]	1043.3	1068.0	1013.4	— 2.3	+ 3.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Manufacturing	464.3	466.7	445.6	— 0.5	+ 4.2	$53.87	$54.65	$49.78	40.5	41.4	39.2	$1.33	$1.32	$1.27
Durable Goods	122.4	122.0	112.5	+ 0.3	+ 8.8	53.59	54.31	49.20	42.2	43.1	41.0	1.27	1.26	1.20
Nondurable Goods	341.9	344.7	333.1	— 0.8	+ 2.6	54.00	54.67	49.79	40.0	40.8	38.6	1.35	1.34	1.29
Nonmanufacturing	579.0	601.3	567.8	— 3.7	+ 2.0	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Primary Metal Industries	2.4	2.5	2.4	— 4.0	.....	79.10	78.63	70.18	42.3	42.5	40.1	1.87	1.85	1.75
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.7	8.7	7.6	.....	+14.5	65.11	64.21	60.92	44.9	44.9	42.9	1.45	1.43	1.42
Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	5.0	4.7	.....	+ 6.4	60.62	61.78	55.46	42.1	43.2	39.9	1.44	1.43	1.39
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	38.9	38.8	37.2	+ 0.3	+ 4.6	44.15	46.01	41.31	40.5	42.6	40.5	1.09	1.08	1.02
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27.6	27.5	26.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.0	42.42	44.31	40.60	40.4	42.2	40.2	1.05	1.05	1.01
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.6	5.6	5.4	.....	+ 3.7	44.36	46.00	44.81	40.7	43.4	43.5	1.09	1.06	1.03
Wooden Containers	1.8	1.8	1.6	.....	+12.5	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	36.7	36.6	33.9	+ 0.3	+ 8.3	55.06	55.13	48.97	43.7	44.1	41.5	1.26	1.25	1.18
Household Furniture, Matt. & Bedsprings	33.1	32.9	30.4	+ 0.6	+ 8.9	55.06	55.00	49.09	43.7	44.0	41.6	1.26	1.25	1.18
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.8	7.8	6.9	.....	+13.0	49.98	51.88	46.44	42.0	43.6	41.1	1.19	1.19	1.13
Other Durable Goods[1]	22.9	22.6	19.8	+ 1.3	+15.7	63.19	63.76	63.24	41.3	41.4	40.8	1.53	1.54	1.55
Textile Mill Products	234.0	234.3	230.9	— 0.1	+ 1.3	53.07	54.40	48.90	39.9	40.9	38.5	1.33	1.33	1.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	54.0	54.2	55.4	— 0.4	— 2.5	50.51	50.46	45.08	41.4	41.7	39.2	1.22	1.21	1.15
Broadwoven Fabrics	101.6	101.9	100.0	— 0.3	+ 1.6	55.35	57.68	50.44	40.7	42.1	38.8	1.36	1.37	1.30
Knitting Mills	63.9	63.8	61.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.2	51.34	52.22	48.97	37.2	38.4	37.1	1.38	1.36	1.32
Full Fashioned Hosiery	23.1	23.2	23.4	— 0.4	— 1.3	58.45	58.74	57.33	38.2	38.9	39.0	1.53	1.51	1.47
Seamless Hosiery	31.9	31.7	30.4	+ 0.6	+ 4.9	45.18	46.75	43.68	35.3	37.1	35.8	1.28	1.26	1.22
Apparel and Other Finished Products	23.2	23.3	21.2	— 0.4	+ 9.4	41.23	40.46	36.52	38.9	38.9	35.8	1.06	1.04	1.02
Men's and Boys' Garments	10.2	10.3	9.7	— 1.0	+ 5.2	39.47	37.10	34.85	38.7	37.1	35.2	1.02	1.00	.99
Food and Kindred Products	22.5	22.7	21.8	— 0.9	+ 3.2	45.68	45.69	43.68	42.3	42.7	41.6	1.08	1.07	1.05
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.4	4.2	.....	+ 4.8	46.95	46.37	45.12	48.4	47.8	48.0	.97	.97	.94
Tobacco Manufacturers	28.4	30.4	25.8	— 6.6	+10.1	59.52	58.95	54.46	38.9	39.3	37.3	1.53	1.50	1.46
Cigarettes	14.1	14.2	13.0	— 0.7	+ 8.5	72.91	74.03	66.23	41.9	42.3	39.9	1.74	1.75	1.66
Stemmeries and Redrying Plants	12.0	13.8	10.3	—13.0	+16.5	43.19	43.92	39.67	35.4	36.6	34.2	1.22	1.20	1.16
Paper and Allied Products	9.8	10.1	9.8	— 3.0	.....	83.79	81.78	76.21	44.1	43.5	43.3	1.90	1.88	1.76
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	7.0	7.2	7.1	— 2.8	— 1.4	98.08	94.17	88.31	45.2	43.8	44.6	2.17	2.15	1.98
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 1.2	+ 5.1	72.00	75.95	70.38	38.3	40.4	39.1	1.88	1.88	1.80
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.0	13.1	13.0	— 0.8	.....	62.22	62.67	59.63	40.4	41.5	41.7	1.54	1.51	1.43
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 3.8	.....	71.18	69.13	66.56	43.4	44.6	43.5	1.64	1.55	1.53
Mining	3.8	3.9	3.8	— 2.6	.....	56.70	54.81	54.94	44.3	43.5	43.6	1.28	1.26	1.26
Non-metallic Mining	3.1	3.2	3.1	— 3.1	.....	50.78	48.14	48.91	43.4	42.6	42.9	1.17	1.13	1.14
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.6	61.5	60.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.3	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Transportation (except Railroads)	27.6	27.8	25.9	— 0.7	+ 6.6	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Communications and Public Utilities	18.3	18.2	18.6	+ 0.5	— 1.6	66.18	65.96	62.59	38.7	38.8	38.4	1.71	1.70	1.63
Trade[3]	206.3	223.9	201.3	— 7.9	+ 2.5	52.38	50.09	49.50	41.9	41.4	41.6	1.25	1.21	1.19
Wholesale	48.7	48.9	48.0	— 0.4	+ 1.5	65.36	65.79	62.33	41.9	43.0	42.4	1.56	1.53	1.47
Retail	157.6	175.9	153.3	— 9.9	+ 2.8	47.42	45.40	45.13	41.6	40.9	41.4	1.14	1.11	1.09
Retail General Merchandise	32.6	46.7	32.0	—30.2	+ 1.9	32.84	28.88	30.62	35.7	34.8	35.6	.92	.83	.86
Department Stores	15.4	22.1	15.3	—30.3	+ 0.7	37.80	35.15	34.04	36.7	34.8	37.0	1.03	1.01	.92
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.8	15.6	8.7	—43.6	+ 1.1	18.35	16.70	17.67	29.6	33.4	28.5	.62	.50	.62
Retail Food Stores	29.0	29.6	27.8	— 2.0	+ 4.3	46.75	46.75	45.20	40.3	40.3	40.0	1.16	1.16	1.13
Grocery Stores	22.6	23.3	21.5	— 3.0	— 5.1	42.94	43.43	42.34	38.0	38.1	37.8	1.13	1.14	1.12
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.9	32.0	30.3	— 0.3	+ 5.3	73.21	70.69	67.55	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Service	91.9	92.3	91.1	— 0.4	+ 0.9	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Hotels and Rooming Houses	6.1	6.2	6.5	— 1.6	— 6.2	24.91	24.17	22.93	47.0	47.4	46.8	.53	.51	.49
Personal Services	24.5	24.6	24.5	— 0.4	.....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.6	14.4	— 0.7	+ 0.7	27.58	28.83	27.67	39.4	40.6	40.1	.70	.71	.69
Government	136.2	138.5	134.5	— 1.7	+ 1.3	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Contract Construction	47.3	49.2	46.6	— 3.9	+ 1.5	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

[1] Includes transportation; electrical machinery; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
[2] Includes leather and leather products; rubber products; and petroleum products.
[3] Excludes eating and drinking places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.

STATE'S NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT RISES 3% IN LAST 12 MONTHS

January Total: 1,043,300

Nonagricultural employment totaling 1,043,300 in North Carolina during January was three per cent above the level of January, 1955.

The State's job total dropped some 25,000 between December and January, due to the usual seasonal layoff of temporary employees in retail trade and post offices following the Christmas season.

Factory employment, which totaled 464,300 in January, was 4.2 per cent above the January 1955 level of 445,600. Durable goods manufacturing industries were up 8.8 per cent over the year, with substantial increases reported by all machinery, metal, lumber, millwork, furniture, stone, clay and glass and other durable goods industries. Employment also was up 2.6 per cent in the non-durable goods group, including textiles, apparel, food products, tobacco manufactures, pulp and paper, chemicals, and printing and publishing industries.

Jobs increased two per cent in the large group of activities classified as non-manufacturing industries. Employment showed increases over the year in all major groups except public utilities and hotels, in which jobs were down slightly.

Average weekly earnings of 464,300 factory workers increased eight per cent over the year, rising from $49.78 in January, 1955, to $53.87 in January this year. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose nearly five per cent, increasing from $1.27 in January, 1955, to $1.33 in January, 1956. The average factory workweek was up by more than an hour, increasing from 39.2 to 40.5 hours during the 12-month period.

January Building Permits Total $10,341,296

Building permits totaling $10,341,296 were issued in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during January.

The first-month total was slightly below the $10,781,695 figure reported by the same cities for January, 1955.

City building totals for January were as follows:

Albermarle, $127,950, Asheville $117,715, Burlington $421,319, Charlotte $2,193,869, Concord $72,300, Durham $110,584, Elizabeth City $60,588, Fayetteville $373,798, Gastonia $1,050,625, Goldsboro $744,600, Greensboro $774,835, Greenville $200,394, Henderson $36,300, Hickory $135,295, High Point $555,169.

Kinston $276,225, Lexington (no report), Monroe $41,628, New Bern $72,295, Raleigh $723,325, Reidsville $122,500, Rocky Mount $450,396, Salisbury $111,040, Sanford $36,918, Shelby $32,300, Statesville $145,999, Thomasville $113,700, Wilmington $360,250, Wilson $174,050, Winston-Salem $705,329.

Accident Rates in North Carolina Industries
Final 1954, compared with Final 1953

Industry	Plants 1954	Manhours 1954	Lost Time Injuries 1954	Accident Frequency Rates 1954	Accident Frequency Rates 1953
MANUFACTURING					
Chemical:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	30	1,160,796	8	6.8	11.3
Fertilizer (manufacturing and mixing)	70	5,570,536	55	9.8	16.6
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	65	4,707,361	44	9.3	12.6
Clay, Cement, and Stone:					
Block, Pipe and Cement	104	4,969,956	90	18.1	15.7
Brick, Tile and Pottery	37	3,787,526	69	18.2	15.6
Electrical:					
General	42	16,744,952	54	3.2	1.7
Furniture:					
Upholstering	84	8,130,469	107	13.1	10.7
Wood	213	47,376,563	498	10.5	11.5
Iron and Steel:					
Foundries	34	4,478,590	84	18.7	24.8
Machine Manufacturing	118	10,308,936	116	11.2	15.8
Machine Shop	134	8,215,665	108	13.1	17.2
Sheet Metal	79	3,105,103	66	21.2	19.9
Not Elsewhere Classified	57	4,501,067	49	11.0	15.5
Leather:					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls	15	1,464,159	36	24.5	17.7
Lumber:					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	360	19,118,010	504	26.3	30.3
Millwork	203	8,417,184	176	20.9	24.6
Plywood and Veneer	68	9,970,297	191	19.1	20.2
Miscellaneous Wood Products	49	3,340,801	82	24.5	21.0
Mining:					
Mines	70	934,849	37	39.5	48.7
Processing Plants	63	4,245,666	201	47.3	50.0
Quarries	30	2,387,188	45	18.8	25.4
Paper:					
Paper and Pulp	7	13,742,850	69	5.0	4.9
Set up boxes and containers	39	3,552,479	48	13.5	16.5
Printing:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	159	7,367,023	25	3.3	4.7
Textiles:					
Cotton Yarn and Weaving	417	235,864,700	1,768	7.5	9.6
Dyeing and Finishing	45	15,959,384	115	7.2	7.6
Knit Goods	387	68,320,039	268	3.9	3.8
Silk and Synthetic	38	24,134,373	51	2.1	5.6
Wearing Apparel	133	31,306,356	129	4.1	4.4
Woolen Worsted	13	8,041,014	36	4.5	3.8
Not Elsewhere Classified	77	13,886,883	66	4.7	5.1
Tobacco:					
Cigarette, Cigar and Smoking	8	22,415,054	54	2.4	4.3
Leaf Processing	107	18,879,073	232	12.2	11.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing:					
General	141	7,803,251	88	11.3	17.3
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,524	642,155,807	5,533	8.6	10.0
NON-MANUFACTURING					
Food:					
Baking	98	8,869,910	98	11.0	10.7
Bottling Plant	136	7,160,456	102	14.2	10.5
Canning and Preserving	31	1,610,594	20	12.4	8.4
Dairy Products	81	10,355,753	134	13.0	13.3
Ice and Coal	109	1,791,519	14	7.8	10.6
Meat Packing	81	5,228,505	120	22.4	21.1
Milling, Flour and Feed	162	5,435,458	71	13.0	12.4
Service:					
Dry Cleaning	473	7,281,104	9	1.2	4.4
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	266	16,244,024	37	2.2	3.0
Garage	425	13,635,130	104	7.6	9.9
Trade:					
Petroleum Products	216	4,034,002	24	5.9	6.4
Wholesale and Retail	410	13,887,630	119	8.5	9.0
Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing:					
General	56	4,199,059	89	21.2	9.5
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,544	99,733,144	941	9.4	9.4
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING	6,068	741,888,951	6,474	8.7	9.9

Technical notes:
(1) These data were compiled according to the **American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates**, approved 1954 by the American Standard Association.
(2) The lost time injury frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours worked. A lost time injury is one which prevented the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

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TURKISH OFFICIALS VISIT DEPARTMENT—Pictured above are officials of the Turkish Ministry of Labor who visited the North Carolina Department of Labor for a week last month to study labor law administration, inspection and conciliation services. Front row, left to right: Abdul Halim Yagli, Orhan Ozdemir, and Ibrahim Hizli. Back row: Ilhami Afsar, Mustafa Sorganlar, Mithat Ozer, and State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane. (Photo courtesy of "The Raleigh Times".)

PARKER NAMED ASSISTANT FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE

Julian E. Parker, a veteran of 16 years' service with the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, has been named Assistant Federal Representative for North Carolina under the State-Federal Cooperative Agreement. Mr. Parker began his duties here on March 1.

As Assistant Federal Representative, Parker will assist Federal Representative Mrs. Pauline W. Horton with all phases of Wage-Hour operations which are handled by the Federal Unit here.

Born in Anderson County, S. C., Parker went to Washington in the late 1930's and took an accounting course at Southeastern College. He worked for about three years with the Bureau of Public Roads and then served with the Wage and Hour Division in Charlotte, Columbia, S. C., and Washington.

During World War II Mr. Parker was in the Army for four years, putting in 33 months in North Africa and Italy. He is married to the former Miss Constance Catuogno of Philadelphia. They have two children, Julian, Jr., nine, and Connie, eight. They reside at 402 N. King Charles Road in Raleigh.

JULIAN E. PARKER

SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD HOLDS SPRING MEETING

"What can I make that I can sell at a profit" is a constructive question Tar Heels all over the State should ask themselves, Capus Waynick, director of the Governor's small industries program, told the Industrial Safety Advisory Board of the State Department of Labor, which met in Raleigh this month.

Addressing the Board's regular spring meeting, which was held at the State College Union, Mr. Waynick outlined the Governor's program for encouraging the development of small industry in North Carolina.

"In the last few years, we have not only amplified but have greatly diversified North Carolina's productive equipment," the speaker told the group. "The way to a mighty improvement of the economic situation of the people of this State lies in that direction."

One opportunity lies in the processing of locally produced food products, Mr. Waynick said. Another is development of productive facilities for supplying parts to Tar Heel industries which are spending $250 million annually for parts.

Commissioner Frank Crane presided at the meeting, which was attended by some 50 people including Labor Department safety inspectors and Advisory Board members.

Reports were heard from the Board's committees on education, safety awards, membership, and special industry safety programs.

R. W. Robertson of Canton, safety director for Champion Paper and Fibre Company, was formally installed as a new member of the Board.

State College Extension Director Ed Ruggles, who sponsored the meeting, delivered a brief address, explaining the operation of the Extension Division as an educational force in the State.

Advisory Board members present were W. G. Alligood of Mount Holly, J. D. Brown of Enka, Frank M. Culvern of Charlotte, H. B. Gaylord of Plymouth, B. C. Hall, Jr., of Winston-Salem, George Harper of Rocky Mount, Clarence J. Hyslup of Elkin, T. B. Ipock, Jr., of Gastonia, Wilford G. Jones of Winston-Salem, W. L. Loy of Laurel Hill, Sidney F. Marsh of Greensboro, Garland E. Midyette of Raleigh, Joel F. Moody of Raleigh, Fred F. Murphy of Hickory, H. E. Newbury of Pisgah Forest, H. E. Williams of Spray, and J. Robert Williams of Thomasville.

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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Commissioner of Labor
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Training School Held For Wage-Hour Investigators

A four-week training school for new Wage and Hour Investigators of the Department of Labor was held in Raleigh from March 19 to April 13. Commissioner Frank Crane presided at the School's opening sessions.

Nine new investigators employed by the Labor Department since the first of the year participated in the school, receiving intensive instruction and training in the application of the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

The training school was conducted under the supervision of S. G. Harrington, the Labor Department's Wage-Hour Investigation Supervisor. Other instructors included Edward M. Ahearn of Washington, D. C., Wage-Hour Enforcement Specialist; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Coleman of Washington, D. C., Chief of the Child Labor Division at the national Wage-Hour office; Mrs. Pauline W. Horton of Raleigh, Federal Representative for North Carolina; and Julian E. Parker of Raleigh, the newly appointed Assistant Federal Representative for North Carolina.

The school operated upon a full 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., five-day week basis, with the new investigators receiving instruction in such Wage-Hour subjects as coverage, minimum wages, overtime, child labor, record keeping, exemptions, investigation procedures, report writing, and litigation. It was held in the conference room of the State Agriculture Building Annex.

With addition of the nine new Wage-Hour Investigators, the Labor Department now has a staff of 21 investigators for use in the administration of the Wage and Hour Law in North Carolina. The law is administered in this State by the N. C. Department of Labor under a cooperative agreement with the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor. The investigation personnel has been increased throughout the nation since the $1-an-hour minimum wage went into effect on March 1, 1956.

The new investigators who graduated from the training school are: John I. Barnes, Jr., of Clayton, Harold Cox of Greensboro, V. T. Craddock, Jr., of Durham, Clarence E. Graves of Reidsville, Mrs. Grace Griffith of Asheville, Lewis F. Hicks of Goldsboro, Howard E. Parker of Erwin, Robert W. Rankin of Gastonia, and Charles C. Weaver of Asheville.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — February, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.8	22.8	21.6	----	+ 5.6	$57.82	$57.82	$55.46	41.3	41.6	41.7	$1.40	$1.39	$1.33
Textiles	7.5	7.5	7.6	----	— 1.3	58.10	56.31	54.63	42.1	41.1	41.7	1.38	1.37	1.31
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.8	3.7	3.7	----	+ 2.7	59.35	61.19	56.55	42.7	43.4	42.2	1.39	1.41	1.34
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.4	2.6	+ 2.7	— 7.7	61.12	53.07	56.03	41.3	36.6	40.6	1.48	1.45	1.38
Food	3.7	3.8	3.8	— 2.6	— 2.6	46.10	49.41	45.49	38.1	40.5	39.9	1.21	1.22	1.14
Machinery	2.7	2.6	2.1	+ 3.8	+28.6	63.94	65.55	60.72	43.2	44.9	44.0	1.48	1.46	1.38
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	1.8	----	+11.1	75.06	73.50	71.60	38.1	37.5	37.1	1.97	1.96	1.93
Metal Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	----	— 7.7	72.04	71.71	66.57	43.4	43.2	42.4	1.66	1.66	1.57
Apparel	1.3	1.3	.9	----	+44.4	39.17	39.29	41.62	38.4	38.9	40.8	1.02	1.01	1.02
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	----	+ 9.1	54.73	55.69	54.84	42.1	44.2	45.7	1.30	1.26	1.20
Stone, Clay and Glass	.7	.7	.6	----	—16.7	57.08	56.26	53.76	42.6	42.3	42.0	1.34	1.33	1.28
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.5	2.5	2.4	----	+ 4.2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.3	42.3	41.4	----	+ 2.2	$53.31	$52.50	$50.05	39.2	38.6	38.5	$1.36	$1.36	$1.30
Food and Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	----	+ 4.8	48.53	51.01	47.15	42.2	43.6	42.1	1.15	1.17	1.12
Textile Mill Products	21.8	21.9	21.8	— 0.5	----	50.73	49.50	48.34	37.3	36.4	36.9	1.36	1.36	1.31
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.8	2.8	2.8	----	----	49.58	47.93	49.27	37.0	35.5	37.9	1.34	1.35	1.30
Knitting Mills	9.5	9.5	9.5	----	----	42.51	42.24	41.04	38.3	38.4	38.0	1.11	1.10	1.08
Apparel	3.2	3.2	3.1	----	+3.2	50.19	46.69	45.36	42.9	40.6	42.0	1.17	1.15	1.08
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	----	++8.3	58.48	57.78	53.09	43.0	42.8	41.8	1.36	1.35	1.27
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.2	6.2	5.4	----	+14.8	58.03	57.80	54.31	42.7	42.5	42.1	1.38	1.36	1.29
HH Furniture	5.5	5.5	4.8	----	+14.6	61.01	62.92	56.66	41.5	42.8	39.9	1.47	1.47	1.42
Printing and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.1	----	----	57.68	58.50	52.78	41.8	42.7	40.6	1.38	1.37	1.30
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.2	----	— 8.3	75.88	74.19	65.07	44.9	43.9	38.5	1.69	1.69	1.69
Metal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	----	+10.0									
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.8	----	+12.5									
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	3.4	3.3	3.4	+ 3.0	----									

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — February, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries[4]	1,040.0	1,043.6	1,013.9	— 0.3	+ 2.6	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Manufacturing	461.6	464.4	446.5	— 0.6	+ 3.4	$53.87	$53.73	$50.29	40.5	40.4	39.6	$1.33	$1.33	$1.27
Durable Goods	122.3	122.2	114.0	+ 0.1	+ 7.3	53.59	53.21	49.92	42.2	41.9	41.6	1.27	1.27	1.20
Nondurable Goods	339.3	342.2	332.5	— 0.8	+ 2.0	53.87	53.87	50.70	39.9	39.9	39.0	1.35	1.35	1.30
Nonmanufacturing	578.4	579.2	567.4	— 0.1	+ 1.9	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 4.2	+ 4.2	79.85	78.07	74.20	42.7	42.2	42.4	1.87	1.85	1.75
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.7	8.7	7.7	-----	+13.0	62.93	65.12	62.49	43.4	44.6	43.7	1.45	1.46	1.43
Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	5.0	4.5	-----	+11.1	58.84	60.90	53.18	40.3	42.0	39.1	1.46	1.45	1.36
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	39.0	38.9	37.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.9	45.10	43.82	41.82	41.0	40.2	41.0	1.10	1.09	1.02
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27.6	27.6	27.3	-----	+ 1.1	42.74	42.21	41.41	40.7	40.2	41.0	1.05	1.05	1.01
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.6	5.6	5.3	-----	+ 5.7	46.75	43.85	44.17	42.5	40.6	43.3	1.10	1.08	1.02
Wooden Containers	1.7	1.8	1.8	— 5.6	— 5.6	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	37.0	36.7	34.4	+ 0.8	+ 7.6	55.50	54.81	50.34	43.7	43.5	42.3	1.27	1.26	1.19
Household Furniture, Matt. & Bedsprings	33.4	33.1	30.9	+ 0.9	+ 8.1	55.50	54.81	50.88	43.7	43.5	42.4	1.27	1.26	1.20
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7.9	7.8	7.0	+ 1.3	+12.9	51.60	49.98	46.90	43.0	42.0	41.5	1.20	1.19	1.13
Other Durable Goods[1]	22.2	22.7	20.1	— 2.2	+10.4	63.60	63.60	63.49	41.3	41.3	40.7	1.54	1.54	1.56
Textile Mill Products	233.1	234.0	232.1	— 0.4	+ 0.4	53.60	53.07	49.66	40.3	39.9	39.1	1.33	1.33	1.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	53.6	54.0	55.6	— 0.7	— 3.6	50.26	50.63	45.54	41.2	41.5	39.6	1.22	1.22	1.15
Broadwoven Fabrics	101.3	101.6	100.3	— 0.3	+ 1.0	56.03	55.22	51.09	40.9	40.6	39.0	1.37	1.36	1.31
Knitting Mills	63.8	63.9	62.5	— 0.2	+ 2.1	53.65	51.47	51.21	38.6	37.3	38.5	1.39	1.38	1.33
Full Fashioned Hosiery	23.2	23.1	23.6	+ 0.4	— 1.7	62.16	59.06	60.75	40.1	38.6	40.5	1.55	1.53	1.50
Seamless Hosiery	31.7	31.9	30.7	— 0.6	+ 3.3	46.72	45.06	44.77	36.5	35.2	36.7	1.28	1.28	1.22
Apparel and Other Finished Products	23.4	23.2	21.5	+ 0.9	+ 8.8	42.16	41.23	38.56	39.4	38.9	37.8	1.07	1.06	1.02
Men's and Boys' Garments	10.3	10.2	9.8	+ 1.0	+ 5.1	39.58	39.37	35.74	38.8	38.6	36.1	1.02	1.02	.99
Food and Kindred Products	22.6	22.5	21.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.7	43.98	44.94	44.10	41.1	42.0	41.6	1.07	1.07	1.06
Bakery Products	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.4	4.2	— 2.3	+ 2.4	47.63	47.05	44.94	48.6	48.5	47.3	.98	.97	.95
Tobacco Manufacturers	26.5	28.7	23.8	— 7.7	+11.3	53.66	59.36	52.20	35.3	38.8	34.8	1.52	1.53	1.50
Cigarettes	14.2	14.2	13.0	-----	+ 9.2	62.90	72.91	60.39	37.0	41.9	36.6	1.70	1.74	1.65
Stemmeries and Redrying Plants	9.9	12.1	8.3	—18.2	+19.3	39.77	42.94	39.41	32.6	35.2	32.3	1.22	1.22	1.22
Paper and Allied Products	9.8	9.9	9.8	— 1.0	-----	82.27	83.60	76.74	43.3	44.0	43.6	1.90	1.90	1.76
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	7.1	7.0	7.1	+ 1.4	-----	96.57	98.08	88.84	44.3	45.2	44.2	2.18	2.17	2.01
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8.3	8.2	8.0	+ 1.2	+ 3.8	72.95	72.00	70.38	38.6	38.3	39.1	1.89	1.88	1.80
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.0	13.0	12.8	-----	+ 1.6	63.20	62.22	60.44	39.5	40.4	41.4	1.60	1.54	1.46
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.6	2.7	2.7	— 3.7	— 3.7	69.71	71.18	63.08	43.3	43.4	41.5	1.61	1.64	1.52
Mining	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	56.55	56.70	51.91	43.5	44.3	42.2	1.30	1.28	1.23
Non-metallic Mining	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 3.2	-----	49.42	50.78	45.21	42.6	43.4	41.1	1.16	1.17	1.10
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.7	61.8	60.4	— 0.2	+ 2.2	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Transportation (except Railroads)	27.8	27.8	26.2	-----	+ 6.1	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Public Utilities	18.2	18.3	18.5	— 0.5	— 1.6	66.43	65.84	63.30	38.4	38.5	38.6	1.73	1.71	1.64
Trade[3]	205.0	206.1	200.1	— 0.7	+ 2.4	52.32	52.00	49.80	41.2	41.6	41.5	1.27	1.25	1.20
Wholesale	48.7	48.8	47.6	— 0.2	+ 2.3	66.33	65.68	62.62	41.2	42.1	42.6	1.61	1.56	1.47
Retail	156.3	157.6	152.5	— 0.8	+ 2.5	47.50	47.31	44.80	41.3	41.5	41.1	1.15	1.14	1.09
Retail General Merchandise	31.9	32.8	31.3	— 2.7	+ 1.9	33.57	32.94	29.40	36.1	35.8	35.0	.93	.92	.84
Department Stores	15.0	15.5	14.9	— 3.2	+ 0.7	37.80	37.80	32.31	36.7	36.7	36.3	1.03	1.03	.89
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.4	8.8	8.4	— 4.5	-----	18.84	18.35	17.45	29.9	29.6	28.6	.63	.62	.61
Retail Food Stores	28.9	28.9	28.0	-----	+ 3.2	46.40	46.75	45.26	40.0	40.3	39.7	1.16	1.16	1.14
Grocery Stores	22.5	22.5	21.6	-----	+ 4.2	42.49	42.83	42.49	37.6	37.9	37.6	1.13	1.13	1.13
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	31.8	31.9	30.1	— 0.3	+ 5.6	72.84	71.28	67.34	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Service	92.2	91.9	91.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Hotels and Rooming Houses	6.3	6.1	6.6	+ 3.3	— 4.5	24.34	24.49	23.30	46.8	47.1	46.6	.52	.52	.50
Personal Services	24.4	24.4	24.5	-----	— 0.4	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.5	14.4	-----	+ 0.7	28.54	27.79	27.74	40.2	39.7	40.2	.71	.70	.69
Government	137.2	136.2	135.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-
Contract Construction	46.6	47.2	46.4	— 1.3	+ 0.4	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-	-5-

[1] Includes transportation; electrical machinery; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
[2] Includes leather and leather products; rubber products; and petroleum products.
[3] Excludes eating and drinking places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.

Tar Heel Cities Report $14,589,420 In Building Permits During February

Building permits totaling $14,589,420 were reported by 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during February.

The February total was well over $1 million higher than the January figure for this year.

The 30 cities reported $24,930,716 during the first two months of 1956. This was almost $1 million above the $23,992,884 figure for the first two months of 1955.

The city reports for February were as follows: Albemarle $143,000, Asheville $458,871, Burlington $122,750, Charlotte $1,969,393, Concord $263,950, Durham $588,007, Elizabeth City $29,730, Fayetteville $437,748, Gastonia $301,050, Goldsboro $190,090, Greensboro $2,689,990, Greenville $229,200, Henderson $166,000, Hickory $46,940, High Point $466,645.

Kinston $165,370, Lexington $19,450, Monroe $142,034, New Bern $249,123, Raleigh $1,129,586, Reidsville $60,800, Rocky Mount $175,291, Salisbury $247,360, Sanford $145,928, Shelby $33,500, Statesville $275,671, Thomasville $460,121, Wilmington $605,388, Wilson $740,900, Winston-Salem $2,035,534.

Non-Farm Employment Increases 2.6% In State During Past Year

Nonagricultural employment increased 2.6 per cent in North Carolina from February, 1955 to February, 1956.

Total non-farm employment in the State rose to 1,040,000 in February, for a net gain of 26,100 over the 1,013,900 total reported for February, 1955.

Increased factory employment accounted for a rise of 15,100 during the year. Nonmanufacturing lines of employment showed an increase of 11,000. Most industries, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing, shared in the increase.

Average hourly earnings held firm at $1.33 for the State's 461,600 workers employed in manufacturing industries during February. A fractional increase in the factory workweek, which averaged 40.5 hours, brought average weekly earnings of employees up slightly to $53.87.

February 1956 employment in North Carolina's principal industries was as follows: textiles 233,100, lumber 39,000, furniture 37,000, tobacco 26,500, clothing 23,400, food products 22,600, chemicals 13,000, stone, clay and glass products 7,900, pulp and paper 9,800, printing and publishing 8,300, machinery 8,700, metals 7,500.

Employment in non-manufacturing activities included the following February totals: trade 205,000, federal, state and local government 137,200, service industries 92,200, transportation, communication and public utilities 61,700, contract construction 46,600, finance, insurance and real estate 31,800, mining 3,900.

State Law Inspection Summary

A total of 2,707 industrial establishments were visited by Labor Department safety and health inspectors during January and February to check upon compliance with the North Carolina Labor Laws and the industrial safety and health regulations.

The establishments inspected during the two months employed a total of 79,500 workers.

Violations of the labor laws or the safety and health regulations were noted in 1,792 instances. A total of 1,848 compliances with previously made recommendations also was reported by the inspectors.

The inspectors also completed 171 repeat inspections during the two months, made 16 special complaint investigations, held 549 conferences to assist in obtaining compliance with the laws and regulations, and made investigations of nine industrial accidents which occurred during January and February.

Among 13 special complaint cases in which violations of the Maximum Hour Law and the Child Labor Law had been alleged, the inspectors found actual violations in nine instances.

In three additional complaint cases in which violations of the safety and health regulations had been alleged, the inspectors found actual violations in two instances.

The Maximum Hour, Child Labor, and safety and health violations were corrected immediately.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	February 1956	February 1955	1st 2 mos. 1956	1st 2 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 143,000	$ 74,100	$ 270,950	$ 132,800
Asheville	458,871	278,400	576,586	378,900
Burlington	122,750	410,470	544,069	595,066
Charlotte	1,969,393	1,149,882	4,163,262	2,240,285
Concord	263,950	43,400	336,250	96,950
Durham	588,007	730,810	698,591	4,162,021
Elizabeth City	29,730	89,741	90,318	166,054
Fayetteville	437,748	424,922	811,546	598,102
Gastonia	301,050	1,317,050	1,351,675	1,645,700
Goldsboro	190,090	194,250	934,690	797,726
Greensboro	2,689,990	812,975	3,464,825	1,214,115
Greenville	229,200	162,500	429,594	301,000
Henderson	166,000	70,400	202,300	243,300
Hickory	46,940	84,450	182,235	164,100
High Point	466,645	906,435	1,021,814	1,158,995
Kinston	165,370	107,150	441,595	262,460
Lexington	19,450	31,200	19,450	61,800
Monroe	142,034	91,512	183,662	194,837
New Bern	249,123	127,183	321,418	142,583
Raleigh	1,129,586	3,301,158	1,852,911	4,084,298
Reidsville	60,800	141,000	183,300	221,000
Rocky Mount	175,291	292,201	625,687	541,118
Salisbury	247,360	84,132	358,400	151,378
Sanford	145,928	74,011	182,846	200,611
Shelby	33,500	203,825	65,800	283,025
Statesville	275,671	237,500	421,670	328,375
Thomasville	460,121	22,300	573,821	105,050
Wilmington	605,388	271,715	965,638	806,382
Wilson	740,900	288,000	914,950	494,450
Winston-Salem	2,035,534	1,188,517	2,740,863	2,120,403
TOTAL All Cities	$14,589,420	$13,211,189	$24,930,716	$23,992,884

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APPRENTICES GRADUATE AT CANTON—In the photo above are nine graduate apprentices, who were awarded their Certificates of Completion in ceremonies held at the Champion Paper and Fibre Company in Canton on April 11. The nine graduates, all from Canton and the surrounding community, were awarded their certificates by J. E. Wilkinson (standing), Assistant Plant Engineer and General Superintendent at Champion, where the apprentices received their training.

Front row, left to right: James R. Robinson, millwright; Alvin E. McKinnish, ironworker; Vance R. Shepard, pipefitter; Herbert J. Hill, millwright; and C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training of the N. C. Department of Labor.

Back row, left to right: William G. Robinson, pipefitter; Thomas R. Hyatt, pipefitter; Joel C. McCreary, pipefitter; Neil P. Cable, instrument mechanic; and Harold C. Rhodarmer, millwright.

Seated, back to camera, is John McGeary of Asheville, State Labor Department Apprenticeship Field Representative.

Safety Awards Program Attracts Wide Interest

Approximately 1,700 persons attended public presentations of 1955 Safety Awards which were held in nine Tar Heel communities during the last two months.

The awards, given in recognition of outstanding work in the prevention of industrial accidents during the year 1955, were presented to officials representing 528 industrial plants by Commissioner Frank Crane. Presentation ceremonies sponsored by local chambers of commerce and the Labor Department were held in Lexington, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Gastonia, Albemarle, Kannapolis, Charlotte, Burlington and Asheboro.

A total of 919 plants throughout the State qualified for the safety awards last year. Awards to plants not represented at public presentations are being distributed by the Labor Department's safety inspectors.

Many of the 1955 awards were for several consecutive years of outstanding safety performance. Among the total of 919 plants receiving awards, 437 were for the first year, 212 for the second year, 69 for the third year, 43 for the fourth year, 66 for the fifth year, 35 for the sixth year, 21 for the seventh year, 13 for the eighth year, and 23 for the ninth consecutive year.

Originated in 1946 with the organization of the Labor Department's Safety Advisory Board, the safety awards program has been in effect for nine years. Twenty-three plants have qualified each year, continuously, since the program was started.

HOW SAFE ARE YOUR AUTOMATIC CONTROLS?

By S. F. Harrison
Chief Boiler Inspector

Heating and power boilers in most schools, manufacturing plants, and other business places during recent years have been installed with automatic controls, in order to avoid the necessity of having a constant attendant on hand for this equipment. Automatic controls relieve the custodian or operator of much tedious duty.

However, the files of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections show that as the widespread use of automatic controls on boilers has increased during recent years, there has been a corresponding increase in accidents resulting from the failure of automatic controls.

How safe is the unattended furnace or boiler? It is safe only so long as the controls are in proper operating order.

It is the duty of the custodian or operator to know that the controls will function when called upon. *Test them*:

Have the burner going; then open the drain from the automatic cutoff and feeding device. Does the pump start? Does the burner or stoker stop?

What to do: If the pump does not start and if the burner or the stoker does not stop, you are obligated to remain in constant attendance upon your boiler until this condition is remedied. A simple blowdown, until the float is clear, is not enough. To clear the passages properly, the low water cut-off and/or feed device must be disassembled and thoroughly cleaned. The feed water equipment and lines also must be thoroughly cleaned. When reassembled, try again for proper operation.

Do not leave the boiler unattended unless the control works without fail whenever tried.

Open the drain to the water glass. Does the water run free and clear?

What to do: When the passages to the water column and the low water cut-off become fouled, it indicates contaminated boiler water. Do not stop when the passages are clear. Look to the rest of the boiler. Make your boiler cleaning and washing periods more frequent. If necessary, have the water analyzed by a competent chemist, and treat the water, either mechanically or chemically, to rid it of undesirable elements.

We are all creatures of habit. Set up a regular routine for the test and adhere to your schedule. You will then know that your boiler is kept in safe operating condition.

These suggestions are not intended as a complete routine for a boiler room; they are merely a starter.

The same reasoning can be applied to all of your operating and safety devices.

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ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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First Quarter Building Totals $38,451,564 In 30 Tar Heel Cities

Total Is 7.6 Per Cent Below Same Period Last Year

Building permits totaling $38,451,564 were issued during the first three months of this year by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population.

The first-quarter total was 7.6 per cent below the $41,629,604 in permits issued by the cities during the first three months of last year.

Permits issued in March totaled $13,789,405. This was $4,043,735 below the $17,833,140 reported for March, 1955.

City totals for the first quarter of 1956 were as follows: Albemarle $391,000, Asheville $2,369,001, Burlington $868,981, Charlotte $5,903,904, Concord $409,350, Durham $1,973,582, Elizabeth City $257,604, Fayetteville $1,126,206, Gastonia $1,750,700, Goldsboro $1,341,040, Greenville $566,594, Henderson $386,545, Hickory $376,820, High Point $1,903,719, Kinston $693,545, Lexington $144,750, Monroe $271,132, New Bern $500,318, Raleigh $2,607,574, Reidsville $283,200, Rocky Mount $1,018,563, Salisbury $507,470, Sanford $311,569, Shelby $359,525, Statesville $855,125, Thomasville $642,821, Wilmington $1,184,046, Wilson $1,079,350, Winston-Salem $3,904,474, Greensboro $4,566,977.

March totals were reported by the 30 cities as follows: Albemarle $120,050, Asheville $1,702,415, Burlington $324,912, Charlotte $1,740,642, Concord $73,100, Durham $1,274,991, Elizabeth City $167,286, Fayetteville $449,296, Gastonia $399,025, Goldsboro $406,350, Greensboro $1,102,152, Greenville $137,000, Henderson $184,215, Hickory $194,585, High Point $881,905, Kinston $251,950, Lexington $125,300, Monroe $87,470, New Bern $178,900, Raleigh $754,663, Reidsville $99,900, Rocky Mount $392,876, Salisbury $349,070, Sanford $128,723, Shelby $293,725, Statesville $463,455, Thomasville $69,000, Wilmington $218,408, Wilson $164,400, Winston-Salem $1,163,611.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — MARCH, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, In Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.8	22.8	21.8	.....	+ 4.6	$58.77	$57.82	$54.93	41.1	41.3	41.3	$1.43	$1.40	$1.33
Textiles	7.5	7.5	7.6	.....	— 1.3	57.13	58.10	53.84	41.1	42.1	41.1	1.39	1.38	1.31
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.8	3.8	3.7	.....	+ 2.7	57.82	59.35	55.73	41.6	42.7	41.9	1.39	1.39	1.33
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.6	.....	— 7.7	60.24	61.12	54.79	40.7	41.3	39.7	1.48	1.48	1.38
Food	3.7	3.7	3.7	.....	.....	49.50	46.10	43.62	39.6	38.1	38.6	1.25	1.21	1.13
Machinery	2.7	2.7	2.2	.....	+22.7	64.82	63.94	61.55	43.5	43.2	44.6	1.49	1.48	1.38
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	1.9	.....	+ 5.3	76.98	75.06	73.53	38.3	38.1	38.1	2.01	1.97	1.93
Metal Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	.....	— 7.7	75.14	72.04	68.33	44.2	43.4	43.8	1.70	1.66	1.56
Apparel	1.3	1.3	.9	.....	+44.4	43.93	38.18	39.50	38.2	37.8	39.5	1.15	1.01	1.00
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	53.33	54.73	56.76	39.8	42.1	47.3	1.34	1.30	1.20
Stone, Clay and Glass	.7	.7	.6	.....	+16.7	58.07	57.49	57.20	42.7	42.9	44.0	1.36	1.34	1.30
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.5	2.5	2.4	.....	+ 4.2	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.0	42.3	41.3	— 0.7	+ 1.7	$52.72	$53.31	$50.31	38.2	39.2	38.7	$1.38	$1.36	$1.30
Food and Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	.....	+ 4.8	50.62	48.53	47.51	42.9	42.2	42.8	1.18	1.15	1.11
Textile Mill Products	21.3	21.8	21.7	— 2.3	— 1.8	49.18	50.73	47.58	35.9	37.3	36.6	1.37	1.36	1.30
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.7	2.8	2.8	— 3.6	— 3.6	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	5
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.5	9.4	— 2.1	— 1.1	47.20	49.58	47.86	34.2	37.0	37.1	1.38	1.34	1.29
Apparel	3.2	3.2	3.1	.....	+ 3.2	46.24	42.51	40.45	37.9	38.3	37.8	1.22	1.11	1.07
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	.....	.....	47.72	50.19	46.09	40.1	42.9	41.9	1.19	1.17	1.10
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.2	6.2	5.5	.....	+12.7	57.39	58.48	56.12	42.2	43.0	43.5	1.36	1.36	1.29
HH Furniture	5.5	5.5	4.9	.....	+12.2	57.55	58.93	57.20	41.7	42.7	44.0	1.38	1.38	1.30
Printing and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Chemicals	1.2	1.1	1.2	+ 9.1	.....	66.71	61.01	63.90	43.6	41.5	45.0	1.53	1.47	1.42
Metal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+10.0	57.68	57.68	57.51	41.2	41.8	42.6	1.40	1.38	1.35
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.8	.....	+12.5	77.86	75.88	65.18	45.8	44.9	38.8	1.70	1.69	1.68
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	3.5	3.4	3.5	+ 2.9	.....									

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. [5] Data not available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — MARCH, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES[4]	1,038.5	1,029.8	1,023.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	457.5	461.5	448.5	— 0.9	+ 2.0	$54.94	$53.87	$51.05	40.1	40.5	40.2	$1.37	$1.33	$1.27
Durable Goods	121.7	122.3	115.6	— 0.5	+ 5.3	54.80	53.59	50.52	41.2	42.2	42.1	1.33	1.27	1.20
Nondurable Goods	335.8	339.2	332.9	— 1.0	+ 0.9	54.79	53.87	51.48	39.7	39.9	39.6	1.38	1.35	1.30
Nonmanufacturing	581.0	578.3	574.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.5	2.4	.....	+ 4.2	79.66	79.85	73.68	42.6	42.7	42.1	1.87	1.87	1.75
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.5	8.7	8.0	— 2.3	+ 6.3	63.80	62.78	61.91	43.4	43.6	43.6	1.47	1.44	1.42
Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	5.0	4.5	.....	+11.1	61.75	60.09	56.44	40.1	40.6	40.9	1.54	1.48	1.38
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	38.6	39.0	38.5	— 1.0	+ 0.3	46.53	45.21	42.94	39.1	41.1	42.1	1.19	1.10	1.02
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27.4	27.6	27.7	— 0.7	+ 1.1	43.85	42.53	42.52	37.8	40.5	42.1	1.16	1.05	1.01
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.5	5.6	5.3	— 1.8	+ 3.8	49.42	47.73	44.78	42.6	43.0	43.9	1.16	1.11	1.02
Wooden Containers	1.7	1.7	1.8	.....	— 5.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	36.5	37.0	34.5	— 1.4	+ 5.8	55.42	55.50	50.34	43.3	43.7	42.3	1.28	1.27	1.19
Household Furniture, Matt. & Bedsprings	32.9	33.4	31.1	— 1.5	+ 5.8	55.42	55.50	50.88	43.3	43.7	42.4	1.28	1.27	1.20
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.0	7.9	7.2	+ 1.3	+11.1	51.96	51.60	50.03	41.9	43.0	43.5	1.24	1.20	1.15
Other Durable Goods[1]	22.6	22.2	20.5	+ 1.8	+10.2	63.92	62.99	62.71	40.2	40.9	40.2	1.59	1.54	1.56
Textile Mill Products	231.7	233.1	232.4	— 0.6	— 0.3	53.46	53.60	49.78	39.6	40.3	39.2	1.35	1.33	1.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	53.1	53.6	55.5	— 0.9	— 4.3	49.57	49.85	45.66	40.3	41.2	39.7	1.23	1.21	1.15
Broadwoven Fabrics	100.9	101.3	100.5	— 0.4	+ 0.4	55.62	56.17	51.48	40.6	41.0	39.3	1.37	1.37	1.31
Knitting Mills	63.3	63.8	62.5	— 0.8	+ 1.3	53.11	53.13	50.94	37.4	38.5	38.3	1.42	1.38	1.33
Full Fashioned Hosiery	23.3	23.2	23.6	— 0.4	— 1.3	61.39	61.85	61.50	39.1	39.9	41.0	1.57	1.55	1.50
Seamless Hosiery	31.0	31.7	30.7	— 2.2	+ 1.0	46.55	46.72	43.32	35.0	36.5	35.8	1.33	1.28	1.21
Apparel and Other Finished Products	23.3	23.4	21.9	— 0.4	+ 6.4	44.89	41.66	39.58	38.7	39.3	38.8	1.16	1.06	1.02
Men's and Boys' Garments	10.3	10.3	9.9	.....	+ 4.0	42.56	39.58	37.62	38.0	38.8	38.0	1.12	1.02	.99
Food and Kindred Products	22.5	22.6	22.2	— 0.4	+ 1.4	47.50	43.98	43.58	41.3	41.1	41.5	1.15	1.07	1.05
Bakery Products	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.3	4.3	+ 2.3	.....	49.39	47.14	45.98	48.9	48.6	48.4	1.01	.97	.95
Tobacco Manufacturers	23.9	26.5	22.2	— 9.8	+ 7.7	63.18	53.66	60.61	39.0	35.3	39.1	1.62	1.52	1.55
Cigarettes	14.3	14.2	13.3	+ 0.7	+ 7.5	69.65	62.90	66.80	39.8	37.0	40.0	1.75	1.70	1.67
Stemmeries and Redrying Plants	7.3	9.9	6.4	—26.3	+14.1	52.61	39.77	48.50	38.4	32.6	37.6	1.37	1.22	1.29
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.8	9.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	83.33	82.27	77.17	43.4	43.3	43.6	1.92	1.90	1.77
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	7.2	7.1	7.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	97.01	96.57	89.56	44.5	44.3	43.9	2.18	2.18	2.04
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	.....	+ 3.8	75.84	73.14	71.50	39.5	38.7	39.5	1.92	1.89	1.81
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.6	12.9	13.8	+ 5.4	— 1.4	64.08	63.20	62.05	40.3	39.5	43.7	1.59	1.60	1.42
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.6	2.6	2.6	.....	.....	70.91	69.71	65.06	43.5	43.3	42.8	1.63	1.61	1.52
Mining	3.9	3.9	4.0	.....	— 2.5	58.02	56.55	54.05	43.3	43.5	44.3	1.34	1.30	1.22
Non-metallic Mining	3.2	3.2	3.3	.....	— 3.0	51.61	49.42	48.51	42.3	42.6	43.7	1.22	1.16	1.11
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.4	61.5	60.6	— 0.2	+ 1.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (except Railroads)	27.9	27.8	26.5	+ 0.4	+ 5.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Public Utilities	18.1	18.2	18.5	— 0.5	— 2.2	67.34	66.61	63.63	38.7	38.5	38.8	1.74	1.73	1.64
Trade[3]	206.9	205.0	203.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.6	52.37	52.20	49.92	40.6	41.1	41.6	1.29	1.27	1.20
Wholesale	48.6	48.7	48.3	— 0.2	+ 0.6	67.90	66.49	63.33	41.4	41.3	42.5	1.64	1.61	1.49
Retail	158.3	156.3	155.4	+ 1.3	+ 1.9	47.27	47.27	45.43	40.4	41.1	41.3	1.17	1.15	1.10
Retail General Merchandise	33.6	31.9	32.7	+ 5.3	+ 2.8	32.62	33.03	29.48	34.7	35.9	35.1	.94	.92	.84
Department Stores	16.0	15.1	15.8	+ 6.0	+ 1.3	37.52	37.33	32.22	35.4	36.6	35.8	1.06	1.02	.90
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.9	8.4	8.8	+ 6.0	+ 1.1	17.89	18.84	17.52	28.4	29.9	29.2	.63	.63	.60
Retail Food Stores	29.3	29.0	28.1	+ 1.0	+ 4.3	47.12	46.17	45.89	39.6	39.8	39.9	1.19	1.16	1.15
Grocery Stores	22.7	22.5	21.8	+ 0.9	+ 4.1	43.01	42.49	42.86	37.4	37.6	37.3	1.15	1.13	1.14
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	32.0	31.8	30.1	+ 0.6	+ 6.3	72.55	72.84	66.62	5	5	5	5	5	5
Service	92.2	92.2	91.5	.....	+ 0.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels and Rooming Houses	6.3	6.3	6.9	.....	— 8.7	24.49	24.34	23.10	47.1	46.8	46.2	.52	.52	.50
Personal Services	24.5	24.4	24.7	+ 0.4	— 0.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.5	14.5	.....	.....	28.73	28.54	28.15	39.9	40.4	40.8	.71	.71	.69
Government	137.0	137.1	135.7	— 0.1	+ 1.0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Contract Construction	47.6	46.8	49.3	+ 1.7	— 3.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

[1] Includes transportation; electrical machinery; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
[2] Includes leather and leather products; rubber products; and petroleum products.
[3] Excludes eating and drinking places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.

$1 MINIMUM WAGE HAS BIG EFFECT UPON EARNINGS OF TAR HEEL WORKERS

— Impact Is Reflected In Mid-March Wage Report —

Average hourly earnings of North Carolina's 457,500 factory workers increased four cents between mid-February and mid-March.

The earnings of all Tar Heel manufacturing workers increased from $1.33 in mid-February to $1.37 in the payroll period ending nearest to March 15.

Biggest effects of the $1 Federal Minimum Wage, which became effective on March 1, were observed in the lumber, apparel, food products and tobacco industries.

Earnings of 38,600 lumber industry workers increased nine cents to an average of $1.19. Sawmills and planing mills reported an increase of 11 cents. Earnings in millwork and plywood plants increased five cents.

An increase of 10 cents an hour occurred in the average earnings of 23,300 workers in the apparel industry. Earnings of 22,500 workers in the food products industry went up eight cents.

In the tobacco industry as a whole, earnings increased 10 cents an hour. For 7,300 workers employed in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants, March brought an increase of 15 cents an hour. Earnings in cigarette factories went up five cents.

Effects of the $1 minimum were reflected in practically all North Carolina industries. Increases from mid-February to mid-March in other industrial operations were as follows: machinery manufacturing, three cents; fabricated metals, six cents; furniture, one cent; stone, clay and glass products, four cents; transportation equipment, electrical machinery, instruments and other miscellaneous small durable goods industries, five cents; textile mill products, two cents; yarn and thread mills, two cents; knitting mills, four cents; full-fashioned hosiery, two cents; seamless hosiery, five cents; beverage plants, four cents; paper and allied products, two cents; printing and publishing, three cents; mining, four cents; non-metallic mining, six cents; wholesale trade, three cents.

GRADUAL PAY INCREASE

Not all of the effects of the $1 Federal Minimum Wage are shown in a comparison of earnings between February and March, since many industries had been gradually advancing their pay scales for several months prior to the March 1 deadline. Comparison of average hourly earnings for March, 1956, with those of August, 1955 (the month in which the $1 minimum was signed into law), shows the following increases among the major industries of North Carolina and smaller industries in which the $1 minimum had a pronounced effect:

Textile mill products, up eight cents; yarn and thread mills, up seven cents; broadwoven fabrics, up six cents; knitting mills, up 10 cents; full-fashioned hosiery, up nine cents; seamless hosiery, up 11 cents;

Lumber and timber basic products, up 13 cents; sawmills and planing mills, up 12 cents; millwork and plywood, up 13 cents; household furniture, up four cents.

Apparel manufacturing, up 14 cents; men's and boy's work clothing, up 13 cents; food products, up 12 cents.

Tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants, up 36 cents. Mining, up 11 cents; non-metallic mining, up 11 cents; wholesale trade, up 12 cents.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS

Nonagricultural employment increased nearly one per cent in the State during March, rising from 1,029,800 in February to 1,038,500 in March for a net gain of 8,700 workers employed.

Most of the employment gains occured in non-manufacturing industries, including trade, transportation, and construction.

The factory workweek dropped fractionally from an average of 40.5 hours in February to 40.1 hours in March. A slightly shorter workweek was general throughout the durable goods industries and the textile and apparel industries. Various other industries, such as food products, tobacco manufacturing, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, and chemicals reported a longer workweek than in February.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	March 1956	March 1955	1st 3 mos. 1956	1st. 3 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 120,050	$ 111,850	$ 391,000	$ 244,650
Asheville	1,792,415	333,656	2,369,001	712,556
Burlington	324,912	289,157	868,981	884,223
Charlotte	1,740,642	5,748,721	5,903,904	7,989,006
Concord	73,100	32,100	409,350	129,050
Durham	1,274,991	796,343	1,973,582	4,958,364
Elizabeth City	167,286	241,120	257,604	407,174
Fayetteville	449,296	514,041	1,126,206	1,112,143
Gastonia	399,025	564,000	1,750,700	2,209,700
Goldsboro	406,350	243,800	1,341,040	1,041,526
Greensboro	1,102,152	1,177,220	4,566,977	2,391,335
Greenville	137,000	267,000	566,594	568,000
Henderson	184,245	118,225	386,545	361,525
Hickory	194,585	181,295	376,820	345,395
High Point	881,905	1,064,683	1,903,719	2,223,678
Kinston	251,950	382,050	693,545	644,510
Lexington	125,300	167,050	144,750	228,850
Monroe	87,470	293,650	271,132	488,487
New Bern	178,900	107,332	500,318	249,915
Raleigh	754,663	2,484,388	2,607,574	6,568,686
Reidsville	99,900	81,500	283,200	302,500
Rocky Mount	392,876	388,476	1,018,563	929,594
Salisbury	149,070	98,030	507,470	249,408
Sanford	128,723	59,236	311,569	259,847
Shelby	293,725	185,075	359,525	468,100
Statesville	463,455	149,470	885,125	477,845
Thomasville	69,000	53,750	642,821	158,800
Wilmington	218,408	415,611	1,184,046	1,221,993
Wilson	164,400	466,075	1,079,350	960,525
Winston-Salem	1,163,611	988,249	3,904,474	3,108,652
TOTAL All Cities	$13,789,405	$17,833,140	$38,451,564	$41,629,604

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1955 State Safety Award Winners

A total of 919 North Carolina industrial establishments have been awarded the Department of Labor's *Certificate of Safety Achievement* and other Departmental safety honors this year in recognition of their outstanding work in accident prevention during the year 1955.

The award-winning establishments reduced their accident frequency rates 40 per cent or more compared with the previous year, maintained accident rates 75 per cent or more below the State average for their particular industry, or had perfect safety records during the year 1955.

Officials of 528 of the award-winning plants received the safety certificates at public presentation ceremonies which were held this spring in Lexington, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Gastonia, Albemarle, Kannapolis, Charlotte, Burlington and Asheboro. These ceremonial presentations were sponsored by the local chambers of commerce, and were attended by some 1,700 people.

A large number of the 1955 safety awards were for several consecutive years of successful accident prevention work. Among the total of 919 plants receiving awards, 437 were for the first year, 212 for the second year, 69 for the third year, 43 for the fourth year, 66 for the fifth year, 35 for the sixth year, 21 for the seventh year, 13 for the eighth year, and 23 for the ninth consecutive year.

The Labor Department's safety awards program has been in effect for nine years, having originated in 1946 as the result of cooperative action between the Department and its Safety Advisory Board consisting of professional safety directors from representative Tar Heel industries.

The following is the complete list of North Carolina manufacturing and service industry establishments which qualified for the Labor Department's *Certificate of Safety Achievement* by virture of their safety records during 1955. The establishments which received the award at public presentation ceremonies are listed separately under headings showing the communities in which the ceremonies were held:

First Year Award Winners

Acme Chemicals, Inc., Wilmington
Acme Fertilizer Company, Wilmington
Albemarle Peanut Company, Inc., Edenton
Alexander Motor Company, Inc., Durham
Arkansas Fuel Oil Corporation, Wilmington
Atlantic Building Block Company, Inc., Goldsboro
Atlas Supply Co., Raleigh
B & R Textile Corporation, Hudson
Bartex Spinning Co., Inc., Clayton
Bernhardt Furniture Co., Lenoir
Blades Lumber Company, Inc., Edenton
The Borden Company
White Dairy Products Division, Raleigh
The Borden Manufacturing Co., Goldsboro
Boyette's Automotive, Raleigh
T. H. Briggs & Sons, Inc., Raleigh
The Britt Co., Raleigh
Britt Launderers & Cleaners, Valdese
Brogden Produce Co., Inc., Raleigh
Brown Auto Supply Co., Inc., Durham
Bryan Cooper Oil Co., Inc., Raleigh
Bryan Rock and Sand Company
Crabtree Creek Quarry, Cary
Buckyarns, Inc., Valdese
Builders Supplies Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Builders Supplies Co., Inc.,
Ready-Mix Concrete Plant, Goldsboro
Caldwell Cotton Mill Co., Hudson
California Spray Chemical Corporation, Goldsboro
Cape Fear Terminal Co., Wilmington
Capital City Laundry, Inc., Raleigh
Capital Manufacturing Co., Inc., Fayetteville
Capital Mercantile Co., Raleigh
Carolina Auto Parts Co., Inc., Raleigh
Carolina Hardware Co., Inc., Raleigh
Carolina Printing and Stamp Co., Wilmington
Carolina Printing Co., Elizabeth City
Carolina Sales and Service, Raleigh
Carolina Welding Supplies, Inc., Raleigh
Carpenters, Inc., Durham
Carpenter & Phillips Mica Co., Spruce Pine
Caseys Laundry & Cleaners, Goldsboro
Cheek Dry Cleaners, Durham
Childress Hosiery Mills, Inc., Hilderbran
City Cleaners, Benson
Cleaners, Inc., Durham
J. A. Cline & Son, Inc., Hilderbran
Collins & Aikman Corporation, Ca-Val
Colonial Hosiery, Inc., High Point
Columbia Baking Co., Inc., Statesville
Columbus Motor Co., Whiteville
Community Motors Corporation, Goldsboro
Cozart Packing Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Craffspun Yarns, Inc.,
Cora Plant, Kings Mountain
Cross Cotton Mills Co., Marion
Crystal Ice & Coal Corporation, Elizabeth City
Dacy, Inc., Rocky Mount
Wm. Daniel's Camera Shop., Inc., Raleigh
Davis Wood Products Co., Hudson
Henry V. Dick & Co., Inc., Raleigh
Dixie Chemical Corporation, New Bern
Doby Dry Cleaners, Durham
Dolly Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese
E. E. Draper & Sons, Inc., Rocky Mount
Drexel Furniture Company
Plant 1, Drexel
Plant 2, Marion
Dumas Giddens Oil Company, Inc., Goldsboro
Durham Dairy Products, Inc., Durham
Durham Fruit and Produce, Inc., Durham
Durham Sandwich Company, Durham
Eakes Cleaners, Durham
Edenton Peanut Co., Edenton
Edwards Wholesale Co., Raleigh
Elizabeth City Veneer Corporation
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 3, Cooleemee
Plant No. 3f, Cooleemee
Plant No. 6, Durham
Plant No. 2 & 5, Erwin
Plant No. 5, Erwin
F & R Tire Company, Raleigh
Farmers Service Co., Goldsboro
William Fetner, Inc., Hamlet
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Bedspread Mill, Leaksville
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., Raleigh
Forest Dale Laundry and Dry Cleaners, Forest City
Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Co., Inc., Morehead City
Ginn Lumber Co., Inc., Mount Olive
Glen Raven Cotton Mills
Plant No. 2, Kinston
Goldsboro Coca Cola Bottling Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Goldwayne Laundry & Cleaners, Goldsboro
Green Cleaners, Inc., Raleigh
Grimes Supply Co., Raleigh
Gulf Oil Corporation
Operating Department, Fayetteville
H & H Retreading Co., Raleigh
Hall Printing Co., High Point
P. H. Hanes Knitting Company
Sparta Plant, Sparta
Harriet Cotton Mills
No. 1 & No. 2, Henderson
Harriss & Covington Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
Hart Cotton Mills, Inc., Tarboro
The Henrietta Mills
Caroleen Mill, Caroleen
Hibriten Chair Company, Inc., Lenoir
Hickory Manufacturing Co., Hickory
Hill's, Inc., Raleigh
Home Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Plant No. 2, Morganton
Hotel Carolina, Raleigh
Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Company, Hudson
Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Company
Maintenance Department, Hudson
Huffman Full Fashion Mills, Inc., Morganton

(Continued on page 2)

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Safety Award Winners

(Continued from page 1)

Horace G. Ilderton, Inc., High Point
Jackson & Bell Co., Wilmington
J. W. Jackson Beverage Co., Inc., Wilmington
Charles H. Jenkins Motor Co., Inc., Edenton
Johnson-Lambe Co., Raleigh
Jones Distributing Co., Elizabeth City
Krahnke Cleaners, Whiteville
Lambert Brothers, Inc., Danville, Va.
Lee's Hand Laundry, Raleigh
Lee's Steam Laundry, Rutherfordton
Lenoir Roofing Co., Lenoir
Lenoir Veneer Co., Lenoir
Liberty Manufacturing Co., Red Springs
Lynch Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dunn
McCracken Supply Co., Raleigh
McPherson Bottling Co., Elizabeth City
J. M. Mathes Co., Inc., Durham
Mayland Manufacturing Co., Spruce Pine
Maxton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Maxton
The Mengel Co., Elizabeth City
Model Laundry-Cleaners, Durham
Model Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Carthage
Morgan Motors, Inc., Durham
Motor Bearings and Parts Company of Durham, Inc., Durham
Motor Bearings and Parts Co., of Raleigh, Inc., Raleigh
Murray Tire Service, Raleigh
National Veneer Co., Inc., Lenoir
New Method Laundry and Dry Cleaners, Inc., Durham
New Method Laundry and Dry Cleaners, Inc., Broad Street Branch, Durham
Newton Glove Manufacturing Co., Inc., Newton
N. C. Paper Co., Inc., Raleigh
Norwood Brothers, Millbrook
The J. M. Odell Manufacturing Co., Pittsboro
Old Dominion Box Co., Kinston
Old Fort Finishing Plant, Division of the United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., Old Fort
Oldham & Worth, Inc., Raleigh
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Williamston
One Hour Valet, Inc., Raleigh
Orr-Livesay Truck & Tractor Company, Inc., Elizabeth City
Packard and Studebaker Sales, Inc., Durham
Parrish Bakeries, Inc., Salisbury
Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids
Pate Dawson Motor Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Peabody Drug Co., Inc., Durham
Pearsall & Company, Wilmington
Pell Paper Box Company, Inc., Elizabeth City
Pepsi Cola Bottling Co., Inc., Goldsboro

(Continued on page 4)

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — April, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, In Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.9	22.9	21.9	.....	+ 4.6	$60.77	$58.77	$54.27	42.2	41.1	40.5	$1.44	$1.43	$1.34
Textiles	7.5	7.5	7.6	.....	— 1.3	54.79	57.13	52.14	39.7	41.1	39.5	1.38	1.39	1.32
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.7	3.7	3.7	.....	.....	56.85	57.82	53.60	40.9	41.6	40.0	1.39	1.39	1.34
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.6	.....	— 7.7	54.98	60.24	53.93	37.4	40.7	38.8	1.47	1.48	1.39
Food	3.8	3.8	3.8	.....	.....	50.25	49.50	46.46	40.2	39.6	40.4	1.25	1.25	1.15
Machinery	2.7	2.7	2.3	.....	+17.4	66.44	64.82	63.33	44.0	43.5	44.6	1.51	1.49	1.42
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	1.8	.....	+11.1	75.26	77.16	74.50	38.4	38.2	38.6	1.96	2.02	1.93
Metal Products	1.3	1.2	1.3	+ 8.3	.....	74.39	75.14	68.95	43.5	44.2	44.2	1.71	1.70	1.56
Apparel	1.2	1.3	1.0	— 7.7	+20.0	44.08	43.93	37.44	38.0	38.2	38.2	1.16	1.15	.98
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	52.13	53.33	53.97	38.9	39.8	44.6	1.34	1.34	1.21
Stone, Clay and Glass	.7	.7	.6	.....	+16.7	59.30	58.07	54.66	43.6	42.7	42.7	1.36	1.36	1.28
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.5	2.5	2.4	.....	+ 4.2	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.7	42.1	40.6	— 1.0	+ 2.7	$51.66	$52.72	$44.93	36.9	38.2	34.3	$1.40	$1.38	$1.31
Food and Kindred Products	2.3	2.2	2.1	+ 4.5	+ 9.5	52.39	50.62	47.60	43.3	42.9	42.5	1.21	1.18	1.12
Textile Mill Products	20.7	21.4	21.1	— 3.3	— 1.9	47.40	49.18	40.48	34.1	35.9	30.9	1.39	1.37	1.31
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.6	2.7	2.7	— 3.7	— 3.7	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...
Knitting Mills	8.8	9.3	9.0	— 5.4	— 2.2	42.28	47.20	39.13	30.2	34.2	30.1	1.40	1.38	1.30
Apparel	3.3	3.2	3.1	+ 3.1	+ 6.5	45.01	46.24	35.74	36.3	37.9	33.4	1.24	1.22	1.07
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	47.70	47.76	42.12	39.1	39.8	39.0	1.22	1.20	1.08
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.3	6.2	5.5	+ 1.6	+14.5	55.76	57.39	49.64	41.0	42.2	39.4	1.36	1.36	1.26
HH Furniture	5.6	5.5	4.8	+ 1.8	+16.7	55.61	57.55	49.40	40.3	41.7	38.9	1.38	1.38	1.27
Printing and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	62.27	66.71	59.50	40.7	43.6	41.9	1.53	1.53	1.42
Metal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+10.0	60.91	57.68	58.09	42.3	41.2	42.4	1.44	1.40	1.37
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	77.40	77.86	65.01	45.8	45.8	39.4	1.69	1.70	1.65
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	3.5	3.5	3.4	.....	+ 2.9	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. [5] Data not available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA —April, 1956—

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES[4]	1,036.7	1,039.4	1,021.8	— 0.3	+ 1.5	---5---								
Manufacturing	454.5	457.5	446.3	— 0.7	+ 1.8	$53.84	$55.07	$48.38	39.3	40.2	37.8	$1.37	$1.37	$1.28
Durable Goods	122.0	121.8	115.9	+ 0.2	+ 5.3	54.13	54.93	48.88	40.7	41.3	40.4	1.33	1.33	1.21
Nondurable Goods	332.5	335.7	330.4	— 1.0	+ 0.6	53.54	54.92	47.97	38.8	39.8	36.9	1.38	1.38	1.30
Nonmanufacturing	582.2	581.9	575.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	---5---								
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.5	2.4	------	+ 4.2	81.83	80.09	72.73	42.4	42.6	41.8	1.93	1.88	1.74
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.6	8.5	8.1	+ 1.2	+ 6.2	65.71	63.80	59.77	44.1	43.4	43.0	1.49	1.47	1.39
Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	5.0	4.6	------	+ 8.7	61.16	60.45	56.26	40.5	40.3	39.9	1.51	1.50	1.41
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	38.6	38.6	38.4	------	+ 0.5	45.82	46.53	41.41	38.5	39.1	40.2	1.19	1.19	1.03
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27.2	27.4	27.5	— 0.7	— 1.1	43.36	43.85	40.20	37.8	37.8	39.8	1.15	1.16	1.01
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.5	5.5	5.4	------	+ 1.9	48.44	49.84	41.21	41.4	42.6	40.4	1.17	1.17	1.02
Wooden Containers	1.7	1.7	1.8	------	— 5.6	---5---								
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	36.6	36.6	34.5	------	+ 6.1	53.50	55.42	47.20	41.8	43.3	40.0	1.28	1.28	1.18
Household Furniture, Matt. & Bedsprings	32.9	32.9	31.0	------	+ 6.1	53.25	55.30	47.20	41.6	43.2	40.0	1.28	1.28	1.18
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.1	8.0	7.3	+ 1.3	+11.0	53.42	52.08	49.18	42.4	42.0	42.4	1.26	1.24	1.16
Other Durable Goods[1]	22.6	22.6	20.6	------	+ 9.7	65.44	65.35	62.96	40.9	41.1	40.1	1.60	1.59	1.57
Textile Mill Products	228.8	231.6	230.3	— 1.2	— 0.7	51.84	53.60	46.10	38.4	39.7	36.3	1.35	1.35	1.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	52.8	53.1	55.2	— 0.6	— 4.3	47.34	49.57	43.13	38.8	40.3	37.5	1.22	1.23	1.15
Broadwoven Fabrics	100.1	100.9	100.1	— 0.8	------	54.94	55.76	48.73	40.1	40.7	37.2	1.37	1.37	1.31
Knitting Mills	61.6	63.2	61.1	— 2.5	+ 0.8	50.34	53.11	44.56	35.2	37.4	33.5	1.43	1.42	1.33
Full Fashioned Hosiery	23.0	23.2	23.6	— 0.9	— 2.5	57.10	61.70	54.24	36.6	39.3	36.4	1.56	1.57	1.49
Seamless Hosiery	29.5	31.0	29.2	— 4.8	+ 1.0	43.61	46.42	37.09	32.3	34.9	30.4	1.35	1.33	1.22
Apparel and Other Finished Products	23.1	23.3	21.8	— 0.9	+ 6.0	44.13	45.28	36.26	37.4	38.7	35.2	1.18	1.17	1.03
Men's and Boys' Garments	10.3	10.3	9.9	------	+ 4.0	41.77	43.32	32.77	35.7	38.0	33.1	1.17	1.14	.99
Food and Kindred Products	22.8	22.5	22.4	+ 1.3	+ 1.8	48.72	47.38	44.83	42.0	41.2	41.9	1.16	1.15	1.07
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.4	4.4	------	------	47.98	48.99	45.79	47.5	48.5	48.2	1.01	1.01	.95
Tobacco Manufacturers	23.0	23.9	21.9	— 3.8	+ 5.0	64.29	63.34	56.36	39.2	39.1	35.9	1.64	1.62	1.57
Cigarettes	14.3	14.3	13.2	------	+ 8.3	69.65	69.65	61.82	39.8	39.8	36.8	1.75	1.75	1.68
Stemmeries and Redrying Plants	6.4	7.3	6.2	—12.3	+ 3.2	54.14	52.61	46.90	38.4	38.4	35.0	1.41	1.37	1.34
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	9.9	------	------	81.29	83.76	74.75	41.9	43.4	41.3	1.94	1.93	1.81
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	7.2	7.2	7.2	------	------	94.18	97.01	88.68	43.4	44.5	43.9	2.17	2.18	2.02
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8.4	8.3	7.9	+ 1.2	+ 6.3	74.48	76.04	72.65	39.2	39.4	39.7	1.90	1.93	1.83
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.8	13.6	13.7	+ 1.5	+ 0.7	64.16	64.08	60.92	40.1	40.3	42.6	1.60	1.59	1.43
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.7	2.6	2.5	+ 3.8	+ 8.0	71.67	70.91	64.02	43.7	43.5	42.4	1.64	1.63	1.51
Mining	3.9	3.9	4.0	------	— 2.5	63.05	61.49	52.29	44.4	43.3	41.5	1.42	1.42	1.26
Non-metallic Mining	3.2	3.2	3.3	------	— 3.0	57.82	55.84	47.35	43.8	42.3	41.9	1.32	1.32	1.13
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.7	61.8	57.5	— 0.2	+ 7.3	---5---								
Transportation (except Railroads)	27.9	28.0	26.3	— 0.4	+ 6.1	---5---								
Public Utilities	18.2	18.3	15.6	— 0.5	+16.7	68.21	67.86	73.18	39.2	39.0	42.3	1.74	1.74	1.73
Trade[3]	205.3	206.9	205.2	— 0.8	*	53.30	52.37	50.26	41.0	40.6	41.2	1.30	1.29	1.22
Wholesale	48.6	48.6	48.2	------	+ 0.8	68.88	67.57	65.33	42.0	41.2	42.7	1.64	1.64	1.53
Retail	156.7	158.3	157.0	— 1.0	— 0.2	47.91	47.21	45.70	40.6	40.7	40.8	1.18	1.16	1.12
Retail General Merchandise	32.9	33.6	34.0	— 2.1	— 3.2	33.41	33.16	29.07	34.8	34.9	34.2	.96	.95	.85
Department Stores	15.8	16.0	16.2	— 1.3	— 2.5	38.23	38.31	32.84	35.4	35.8	35.7	1.08	1.07	.92
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.6	8.9	9.3	— 3.4	— 7.5	18.50	17.89	17.14	28.9	28.4	28.1	.64	.63	.61
Retail Food Stores	29.5	29.3	28.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.2	46.61	47.08	45.54	39.5	39.9	39.6	1.18	1.18	1.15
Grocery Stores	22.8	22.7	21.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.1	42.22	42.64	41.92	36.4	37.4	37.1	1.16	1.14	1.13
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	32.6	32.0	30.7	+ 1.9	+ 6.2	71.19	70.66	66.42	---5---					
Service	92.6	92.4	92.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	---5---								
Hotels and Rooming Houses	6.4	6.3	6.9	+ 1.6	— 7.2	24.75	24.54	22.98	46.7	47.2	46.9	.53	.52	.49
Personal Services	24.5	24.5	24.7	------	— 0.8	---5---								
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.5	14.5	------	------	28.61	28.47	27.74	40.3	40.1	40.2	.71	.71	.69
Government	137.4	137.2	135.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	---5---								
Contract Construction	48.7	47.7	49.9	+ 2.1	— 2.4	---5---								

[1] Includes transportation; electrical machinery; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
[2] Includes leather and leather products; rubber products; and petroleum products.
[3] Excludes eating and drinking places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
* Less than 0.1%.

Safety Award Winners

(Continued from page 2)

Piedmont Electric Membership Corp., Hillsboro
Pilgrim Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Inc., Tarboro
Pine State Creamery
Oxford Plant, Oxford
Pinecroff Industries, Inc., Hamlet
Pointer Cigar Co., Inc., Raleigh
Potter Motor Co., Inc., Elizabethtown
Power Brake Co., Raleigh
Pyrofax Gas Corporation
Goldsboro Plant, Goldsboro
R & W Pontiac Co., Wendell
Rainbow Cleaners & Laundry, Inc., Goldsboro
Raleigh Farm Equipment Co., Raleigh
Raleigh Laundry, Inc., Raleigh
Raleigh Nehi Bottling Co., Raleigh
Reeves Brothers, Inc.
Grace Division, Rutherfordton
Reliable Transport, Inc., Raleigh
J. A. Richardson & Co., Inc., Raleigh
Right Way Laundry, Spindale
Robertson Chemical Corporation, Raleigh
Robeson Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lumberton
Rogers Oil Co., Raleigh
Rosemary Manufacturing Co., Roanoke Rapids
Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc.
Cumberland Plant, Cumberland
Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount
Royal Cotton Mills Co., Wake Forest
Royal Crown Bottling Co., Wilmington
Royal Sandwich and Food Co., Durham
Sadie Cotton Mill, Kings Mountain
Sampson Bakery, Clinton
Sandhurst Mills, Inc., Rockingham
Sanitary Launderers & Cleaners, Durham
Scott and Roberts, Inc., Durham
Scott Motor Company, Goldsboro
The Seminole Mills
Statesville Division, Statesville
Seven-Up Bottling Company of Durham, Inc., Durham
Shuford Mills, Inc.
Granite Falls Division, Allred Mill, Granite Falls
Granite Falls Division, Granite Machine Co., Granite Falls
Granite Falls Division, Granite Miscellaneous, Granite Falls
Granite Falls Division, Mill No. 1, Granite Falls
Smith-Douglass Co., Inc.,
Kinston Branch, Kinston
Smith Printing Co., Inc., Lenoir
Southern Auto Parts Co., Raleigh
Spinners Processing Co., Spindale
Spirittine Chemical Co., Inc., Wilmington
Spratt Cleaners, Marion
Stackhouse Construction Co., Goldsboro
State Distributing Corporation, Raleigh
Stephenson-Wilson, Inc., Durham
Stophel Cleaners, Whiteville
Talon, Inc., Woodland
Thomas and Howard Wholesale Co., Inc., Durham
Thompson-Lynch Company, Raleigh
Thompson Wooten Oil Company, Goldsboro
Tops Cleaners, Varina
Topping's Country Sausage Company, Pantego
Town and Country Tire Service, Inc., Raleigh
Paul M. Tucker Lumber Co., Hertford
Turner Equipment Co., Inc., Goldsboro
University Motors, Inc., Durham
Uzzle Motor Co., Inc., Durham
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Greenville
Wadesboro Dry Cleaners, Wadesboro
S. F. Ware & Co., Goldsboro
Warren Brothers, Inc., Raleigh
Watkins Tire & Battery Co., Raleigh
Western Dry Cleaners, Durham
White Star Laundry, Durham
Wilmington Printing Co., Wilmington
Wright & Sons Purity Ice & Fuel Co., Elizabeth City
Y & J Upholstering Co., Durham

Second Year Award Winners

The Acme Candy Co., Inc., Wilson
The American Agricultural Chemical Co., Henderson
American Oil Co., Wilmington
James H. Anderson Co., Raleigh
Armour and Company, Salisbury
Armour Fertilizer Works
Navassa Plant, Wilmington
Atkins Motors, Inc., Raleigh
Automotive Parts Co., Smithfield
B & E Cleaners, Wake Forest
Otis L. Broyhill Furniture Co., Marion
The Buckeye Cellulose Corporation
Buckeye Cotton Oil Division, Raleigh
Buffalo Tank Corporation
Raleigh Plant, Raleigh
Cargill, Inc.
Wilson Division, Wilson
Carolina Glove Company, Inc.
Ball Creek Plant No. 1, Newton
Carolina Maid Products, Inc., Granite Quarry
Carolina Rim and Wheel Co., of Raleigh, Inc., Raleigh
Carteret Ice & Coal Co., Morehead City
Clinton Motor Co., Clinton
Collins & Aikman Corporation, Siler City
Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Inc., Salisbury
Davison Chemical Company
Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Wilmington Plant, Wilmington
Diesel Injection Sales & Service, Raleigh
Drexel Furniture Company
Plant 4, Marion
Plant 12, Marion
The Eastern Guano Company, Fayetteville
Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton
Epes-Fitzgerald Paper Co., Inc., Raleigh
Fletcher Limestone Co., Fletcher
Fremont Oil Mill Company, Fremont
Fuquay Motor Co., Inc., Fuquay Springs
Hanover Iron Works, Wilmington
Hart Electrical & Heating Service, Inc., Raleigh
Hensley Hosiery Mill, Marion
James Heonis Company, Raleigh
Hickory Handle & Manufacturing Co., Conover
Higdon Knitting Mill, Inc., Hendersonville
Home Building Supply Co., Henderson
Hornwood Warp Knitting Corporation, Wadesboro
Howerton Gowen Co., Inc., Roanoke Rapids
Ideal Cleaners, Raleigh
Cecil H. Jarrett Company, Inc., Newton
Johnson Cotton Co., Inc.
Fertilizer Plant, Dunn
Kings Mountain Mica Co., Inc., Kings Mountain
Launderomatic & Valet, Raleigh
Lenoir Hosiery Mills, Inc., Lenoir
Marion Manufacturing Co., Marion
Marshville Box Co., Inc., Marshville
Master Chemical Corp. Fairmont
Matthews Motor Co., Fuquay Springs
Montgomery Dairy Products, Inc., Troy
Montgomery-Green Co., Inc., Raleigh
Morgan Lumber Co., Marshville
Moore Cotton Mill Co., Hudson
Pepsi Cola Bottling Co. of Wilmington, Inc., Wilmington
Pons Full Fashion Mills, Inc., Valdese
Powell-Stewart Motor Co., Inc., Raleigh
Proctor-Barbour Co., Fuquay Springs
Raleigh Auto Supply, Raleigh
Reliance Guano Co., Inc., Whiteville
Russell-Harvelle Hosiery Mills, Inc., Mt. Gilead
S & G Concrete Co., Wilmington
The Seeman Printery, Inc., Durham
Smith-Douglass Co., Inc.
Wilmington Branch, Wilmington
Southern Cotton Oil Company
Fertilizer Unit, Goldsboro
Southern Mica Co., Inc., Newdale
Southern States Iron Roofing Co., Raleigh
Spruce Pine Mica Co., Inc., Spruce Pine
Standard Motor Parts Company
Machine Shop Division, Henderson
J. R. Stone Lumber Co., Wilson
Nello L. Teer Company
Quarry Division, Durham
Twin City Cleaners, Fuquay Springs
Union Asbestos & Rubber Company
Plant No. 5, Marshville
Union Mirror Company, Inc., Lenoir
Van Raalte Company, Inc.
Murphy Plant, Murphy
Vance Cleaning Co., Henderson
Wake Manufacturing Co., Inc., Fuquay Springs
Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Pauline Plant Department 300, Valdese
Weils Fertilizer Works, Goldsboro
Wendell Tractor & Implement Co., Wendell
White Swan Laundry, Inc., Fayetteville
D. T. Whitehurst, Elizabeth City
Whitley Auto Sales Co., Smithfield
Williams Motor Co., Smithfield
Zebulon Dry Cleaners, Zebulon

Third Year Award Winners

American Houses, Inc., Lumberton
The American Thread Company
Sevier Plant, Marion
Byrum Lumber Co., Raleigh
Carolina Tire & Appliance Co., Inc., Lenoir
Cheerwine Bottling Co., Salisbury
Clinchfield Manufacturing Co., Marion
Employees Lenoir Pad & Paper Co., Inc., Lenoir
Export Leaf Tobacco Company
Oxford Department, Oxford
Farmers Cotton Oil Co., Lillington
General Plywood Corporation
Tarboro Division, Tarboro
The Graphic Press, Inc., Raleigh
O. E. Kearns & Son, Inc., High Point
Mid-State Oil Company, Inc., Salisbury
Riegel Paper Company
Carolina Division, Acme
Salisbury Lumber & Supply Company, Salisbury
Salisbury Metal Products Co., Salisbury
Siler City Manufacturing Co., Inc., Siler City
The Southern Cotton Oil Co., Gibson
Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Department 500, Valdese
Waverly Mills, Incorporated
Waverly Weaving, Laurinburg

Fourth Year Award Winners

Acme Cleaners & Shoe Shop, Nashville
Endless Belt Department, Paper Division
Ecusta Paper Corporation
Subsidiary of Olin Mathieson Chem. Corporation, Pisgah Forest
Heist-McCain Hosiery Corporation, Rockwell
Martinat Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese

Roseboro Milling Co., Roseboro
Roxboro Broom Works, Roxboro
Samsons Manufacturing Corp., Wilson
I. Schneierson & Sons, Inc.
Sanford Plant, Sanford
H. B. Williams Sawmill, Stovall
Wilson Feed Mills, Inc., Wilson
Wilson Motor Parts Co., Wilson

Fifth Year Award Winners

Art Upholstering Co., Inc., Raleigh
Atlantic Refining Co., Wilmington
Aydlett Products Co., Elizabeth City
The Bordon Company
Blue Ridge Ice Cream Division, Hickory
Carolina Broom Works, Roxboro
Carolina Concrete Pipe Company,
Lilesville Plant, Lilesville
China Grove Roller Mills, China Grove
Clay Printing Company, Hickory
Coble Dairy Products Cooperative, Inc.,
Rockingham
Commonwealth Hosiery Mills, Inc.,
Ellerbe Plant, Ellerbe
Dennison Machine Tool Co., Inc., Hickory
Ellis Motor Co., Henderson
Fulbright Cabinet Co., Hickory
Goldsboro Ice Delivery Co., Goldsboro
W. H. King Drug Co., Raleigh
Landis Milling Co., Landis
Leach-Service Cleaners, Littleton
Leaksville Publishing Co., Inc., Leaksville
Lenoir Mills, Inc., Lenoir
Lovelady Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese
The News Herald Publishing Co.,
Morganton
Norris Grain Co. of New York, Inc.,
Elizabeth City
Paramount Cleaners, Wilson
Dr. Pepper Bottling Company of Durham,
Durham
Raleigh Diaper Service, Raleigh
Saco-Lowell Shops
Sanford Division, Sanford
Snipes-Crowell Lumber Co., Inc., Stoneville
Stream Line Tools, Inc., Conover
United Rayon Knitting Mills
Division United Merchants &
Manufacturers, Inc., Old Fort
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation,
Wadesboro
Wheless Sales Company, Louisburg
White's Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.,
Goldsboro

Sixth Year Award Winners

Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Electric Blanket Division, Spray
Howell Oil Company, Goldsboro
International Minerals & Chemical Corp.,
Wilmington
C. D. Jessup & Company, Claremont
Pet Dairy Products Co., Salisbury
Rowan Printing Co., Inc., Salisbury
Swift and Company, Durham
Wayne Bonded Warehouse, Goldsboro
Whiteway Cleaners, Shelby

Seventh Year Award Winners

Conover Dry Cleaners, Conover
Heritage Furniture, High Point
Home Oil Company, Louisburg
New York Dry Cleaners, Wilmington
Sunshine Laundry and Dry Cleaners,
Wilmington
Sutton Pontiac Co., Wilmington
The Texas Company, Raleigh

Eighth Year Award Winners

Coca-Cola Bottling Co., of Asheville,
Hendersonville
National Oil Company, Inc.
Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
Shell Oil Company, Wilmington
Sacony-Mobil Oil Co., Inc., Wilmington
The Texas Company
Wilmington Sales Terminal, Wilmington

Ninth Year Award Winners

A. M. E. Zion Publishing House, Charlotte
American Enka Corporation, Enka
Central Motor Sales, Inc., Hickory
National Carbon Company
Division of Union Carbide & Carbon
Corporation, Greenville

Alamance County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Apparel, Inc.
Baker-Cammack Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Bamby Bakers, Inc.
Boston Cleaners and Laundry
Burlington Industries, Inc.
McEwen Hosiery Plant
Plaid Mill Plant
Waste Department
Whitehead Plant
Yarn Dye Plant-Burlington Decorative
Fabrics Associates
Carolina Paper Box Company, Inc.
Cherokee Flooring Corporation
Cone Mills Corporation
Granite Plant
Dura-Tred Hosiery Mills Company
East End Hosiery Mill
Glen Raven Knitting Mills, Inc.
Griffin Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Finishing Division
Knitting Division
Madison Throwing Company, Inc.
Bellemont Division
Mebane Laundry & Dry Cleaners
Monarch Processing Company, Inc.
Old Dominion Box Company, Inc.
Burlington Plant
Pressely-Morrow Manufacturing Corp.
Ray Hosiery Mills
Chester H. Roth Company, Inc.
The Nolde & Horst Division
Sanders Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Webster Furniture Manufacturing Co.
White Furniture Company
Wilkins Hosiery Mills, Inc.

Second Year Winners

R. E. Boone Laundry and Cleaners
Burlington Dry Cleaners
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Main Supply
Mayfair Finishing Plant-Tricot Division
Shop and Outside Plant (Burlington
Decorative Fabrics Associates)
Browns Hosiery Mills, Inc.
City Laundry & Cleaners
Cobb Motor Company
Copland Fabrics, Inc.
Copland-Fowler Industries, Inc.
Copland Converting & Finishing Co., Inc.
Elder Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Engineered Plastics, Inc.
Garrison Hosiery Company
Ginny Lynn Mills, Inc.
Glenover Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Greige Knitters
Jarosz Hosiery Mill
King Brick & Pipe Company, Inc.
Koury Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Major Dye Works, Inc.
McCuiston Hosiery Mills
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Elizabeth Meade Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Pate-Dawson Company
Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc.
Mebane Division
Chester H. Roth Company, Inc.
Colura No. 1
Seamless Division
Esquire Socks Warehouse
Puritian Finishing Mills, Inc.
Shadowbrook Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Sharpe Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Southerland Fabrics, Inc.
Supreme Dry Cleaners, Inc.
Webco Mills, Inc.

Third Year Winners

Apparel Manufacturing Corporation
Hadley Manufacturing Corporation
Travora Textiles, Inc.
Finishing Plant
Sellers Hosiery Mills, Inc.

Fourth Year Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Mayfair Knitting Plant-Tricot Division
Pickett Hosiery Mills, Inc.

Fifth Year Winners

Horne Dry Cleaners
The Mebane Company
Nu-Vogue Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Spic and Span Cleaners

Sixth Year Winners

Burcon Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Chester H. Roth Company, Inc.
Main Office
Fayetteville Knitting Mills
Southerland Dyeing & Finishing Mills, Inc.

Seventh Year Winners

Kale Knitting Mills, Inc.
Leath Hosiery Mill, Inc.
Travora Textiles, Inc.
Plant No. 2

Eighth Year Winner

United States Rubber Company
Burlington Plant

Ninth Year Winner

Western Electric Company, Inc.
Burlington Plant

Cabarrus County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Carolina Cake Company, Inc.
Bob's Laundry & Dry Cleaning Company
Gibson Cleaners
Kannapolis Bakery
Harper Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Hoover Hosiery Company, Inc.
The Nolde & Horst Company
Hugh Grey Division
Puritan Laundry and Cleaners
Jimmy Solomon Cleaners
Star Dry Cleaners
Sunshine Cleaners
Williams Cleaners
Oscar Heineman Corporation

Second Year Winners

Carol-May Finishing Company, Inc.
Tuscarrora Cotton Mill

Third Year Winner

Young Cleaners & Dryers

Sixth Year Winner

Cagle Dry Cleaning

1955 Award Winners for Cannon Mills

First Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Plant 1, Finishing Department
Plant 4, 1 Card
Plant 4, 2 Card
Plant 5, Weaving
Plant 6
Plant 6, Beaming
Plant 8

Second Year Winners

Plant 1, Machine Shop
Plant 2
Plant 2, Weaving
Plant 4

Plant 4, Weaving
Plant 6, 1 Spin
Plant 6, 2 Spin
Plant 6, Finishing
Plant 6, Quilling
Plant 6, Weaving
Plant 9

Third Year Winners

Cannon Mills, Company
Plant 1, Carding and Spinning
Plant 1, Cutting Department
Plant 1, Dye Department
Plant 1, Paint Force
Plant 1, Sample Department
Plant 1, Sewing Department
Plant 1, Sheet Department
Plant 1, Street Force
Plant 1, Supply Department
Plant 1, Wash Cloth Department
Plant 1, Weaving, Cloth and Knitting
Plant 1, Wrapping & Packing
Plant 4, 1 Spin
Plant 9, Spinning

Fourth Year Winners

Plant 6, Maintenance
Plant 10
Plant 11, Spinning Department

Fifth Year Winner

Plant 7

Davidson County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Altar Hosiery Mill
Black Lumber Company
Blackstone Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Thomasville Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Boaze Motor Co., Inc.
Carolina Panel Company
Catalin Corporation of America
Coble Dairy Products Cooperative
Colonial Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Davidson Veneer Co., Inc.
Dogwood Hosiery Co., Inc.
Franklin Shockey Co.
Frank Ix & Sons
LaChap Company
Lexington Motor Company, Inc.
Margo Hosiery Mill, Inc.
Maurice Mills Company
Morris Hosiery Mill
Reid Manufacturing Company
Siceloff Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Stonewall Overall Company
Stroupe Mirror Company
Sunlight Laundry
Thomasville Cabinet Works, Inc.
Thomasville Chair Company
Plant G
The Thomasville Tribune, Inc.
United Furniture Corporation
Variety Knitting Company
W. O. Hosiery Company
C. M. Wall and Son
Wennonah Cotton Mills Co.

Second Year Winners

Acme Face Veneer, Inc.
Boyles Veneer Company
Carolina Propane Gas Service Co., Inc.
Green Printing Company
Hoover Chair Company
Southern Veneer Company, Inc.
Thomasville Chair Company
Plant V
Thomasville Coca-Cola Bottling Company
Thomasville Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Thorton Knitting Company

Third Year Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Lexington Plant
Thomasville Chair Co.
Plant F

Fourth Year Winners

Kirkman Novelty Furniture Co.
Monleight Garment Company, Inc.
S. & R. Furniture Company
Thomasville Chair Co.
Plant E

Fifth Year Winners

The Dispatch Publishing Co.
Hinkle Milling Company
Irving Knitting Mills
Piedmont Candy Company
Thomasville Bedding Company, Inc.

Sixth Year Winners

B & F Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Welcome Milling Company

Eighth Year Winner

Heritage Furniture Inc.
Table Rock

Ninth Year Winner

Mountcastle Knitting Co.

Forsyth County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Amarr Company
American Bakeries Company
Arden Farms Packing Co.
Arista Mills Company
Boonville Cleaners & Laundry
The Borden Company
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
Winston-Salem Branch
Carolina Linen Service
Came City Laundry Co., Inc.
Craft Cleaners
DeHarts Laundry & Dry Cleaning
The Duplan Corporation
Forsyth Division
Dougles Battery Mfg., Co.
Export Leaf Tobacco Co.
Farmers Cooperative Dairy, Inc.
R. C. Flynt & Son, Inc.
Goody's Manufacturing Corporation
H. L. Green Company, Inc.
Harveen Metal Products, Inc.
Hedgepeth's Cleaners
Holder Brothers Manufacturing Company
Home Laundry Dry Cleaning Co., Inc.
Hull Dobbs Company, Inc.
Jones Bakeries, Inc.
J. C. Penney Co., Inc.
Piedmont Tool & Die Company
Quality Cleaners, Inc.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 4 Cigarette
Classing & Picking Department
Construction Division
Russell Cleaners
Seven-Up Bottling Company of
Winston-Salem, Inc.
Southern Dairies, Inc.
Southern Steel Stamping Company
Star Laundry, Inc.
Thalhimers
Triangle Body Works
Tri-Angle Dry Cleaners
Turner-White Casket Co.
Twin City Dry Cleaning Co.
Vance & Ring, Inc.
Hosiery Manufacturers
Wachovia Oil Co.
Weaver Fertilizer Co.
Winston Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc.
X L Cleaners

Second Year Winners

Brown-Roger-Dixson Co.
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Kernersville Plant
International Minerals & Chemical Corp.
Winston-Salem
Parker Morris Associates
Piedmont Aviation, Inc.
Piedmont Engraving Company
Piedmont Quarries Company
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 8 Plug Department
No. 60 S. P. D.
No. 256 S. P. D.
Shipping Department
Rutledge Poster Advertising Company
Superior Laundryette
Wilson Exterminating Company, Inc.

Third Year Winners

W. E. Graham & Sons Quarry
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
256 Smoking
60 Granulating
B. Swartz & Company, Inc.

Fourth Year Winners

Fisher's Cleaners & Dyers
Goodwill Industries, Inc.
Hanes Hosiery Mills Company
Marshall-Futrell Company
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 38 S. P. D.
Snyder Printing Company

Fifth Year Winners

Atlantic Greyhound Corporation
Clemmons Milling Company
Davidson Engineering Company, Inc.
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Winston-Bulk Plant
Industries for the Blind
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Engineering Utilities
Superior Cleaners

Sixth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
90 Bonded Warehouse
Trio Knitting Mill
Walnut Cove Hosiery Company

Seventh Year Winners

Haynes Textile Company
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
91 Turkish
Cafeterias

Eighth Year Winner

Smith Dry Cleaners

Ninth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
No. 42 Granulating
No. 8 Machine Stemmery
No. 9 Metal Can

Gaston County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company
American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Nelson Plant
Thread Division
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Ranlo Plant
Phenix Plant
Modena Plant
Carlton Yarn Mills, Inc.
Carlon Division of Carlton Yarns Mills,
Incorporated
Creasman Steel Roller Company, Inc.
Dora Yarn Mills, Inc.

The Gaston Citizen
Gastonia Brush Company
Groves Thread Co., Inc.
Mill No. 3
Harden Manufacturing Company
Howard Brothers Manufacturing Company
Perfection Spinning Company
Petty Machine Company
Piedmont Fabrics, Inc.
Piedmont Mills, Inc.
Rex Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 1
Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Company
Plant No. 1
Plant No. 2
Southern Gear Works, Inc.
Stowe Thread Company
Superior Yarn Mills, Inc.
Tuckaseege Plant
Talon, Inc.
Plant No. 9, Textile Division
United States Rubber Company
Gastonia Plant

Second Year Winners

Furr's Laundry & Cleaning
Gastonia Roller, Flyer, Spindle Co., Inc.
Gazette Publishing Company
Hawkins Coal Company
Jenkins Metal Shops, Inc.
R & W Cleaners
B. S. Roy & Son Company
E. E. Smith & Son, Inc.
Summer Hosiery Mill
Superior Bolster Company
Textiles, Inc.
Myrtle Plant

Third Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Maintenance Department
Belmont Cleaners, Inc.
Gastonia Belting & Supply Company
Hagley Tailor Shop
Norlander-Young Machine Company
Wisteria Hosiery Mills Company

Fourth Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Adrian Plant
American Plant
Dixon Plant
Main Office
Rush Plant
Woodlawn Plant

Fifth Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Finishing Plant
Stewart Machine Company, Inc.

Sixth Year Winners

Keesee Belting & Supply Co., Inc.
Red Front Cleaners

Seventh Year Winner

Gastonia Weaving Company

Ninth Year Winners

Belmont Throwing Corporation
Firestone Textiles

Guilford County Award Winners

First Year Winners

American Cleaners
American Paper Products Co.
Blue Bell, Inc.
Plant No. 1
Builders Products Co., Inc.
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Franklin Hosiery Plant
St. Pauls Rayon Plant
Ford Body Co., Inc.
Greensboro Bag Co.
Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Inc.
Jone-Snipes Lumber Co., Inc.
Kilmate Pruf Paint Co., Inc.
Lane's Laundry
The Mable-Bell Company
Model Laundry of Greensboro, Inc.
North Carolina Christian Advocate
D. W. Norvell Tent Mfg., Co., Inc.
North State Milling Co., Inc.
Simpson Printing Company
Smith Dry Cleaning
Southern Waste Paper Co., Inc.
Sunset Cleaners
Summit Center Cleaners
Troxler Hosiery Company

Second Year Winners

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.
Bates Nite-Wear Company, Inc.
Colonial Ice Company
Dixie Sales Company, Inc.
Greensboro Ice and Coal Co., Inc.
Lynch Hosiery Mills
Orkin Exterminating Company, Inc.
Joseph Ruzicka
S & W Cafeteria
Greensboro
Southern Fixture Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Third Year Winner

Sisters Knitting Company

Fourth Year Winners

Juvenile Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Western Electric Company, Inc.
North Carolina Works

Fifth Year Winner

North Carolina Dyeing & Finishing Co.

Sixth Year Winners

Blue Bird Cleaners, Inc.
Boren Clay Products Co., Inc.

Seventh Year Winner

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Sample Weaving Plant

Eighth Year Winner

Peerless Cleaners

Ninth Year Winner

Farbers Bakery, Inc.

Cone Mills Corporation 1955 Award Winners

First Year Winners

Cone Mills Corporation
Electrical Construction & Maintenance Crew

Second Year Winners

Cone Mills Corporation
Central Maintenance Unit
Power Division

Third Year Winners

Cone Mills Corporation
Edna Plant

Mecklenburg County Award Winners

First Year Winners

A and P Tea Company
Bakery Department
Amerotron Corporation
Louise Plant
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Charlotte Plant
R. H. Bouligny, Inc.
Manufacturing Division
Buffalo Tank Corporation
Charlotte Plant
Carolina Pad & Paper Co., Inc.
Criminger Cabinet Shop
Esso Standard Oil Company
Salisbury Terminal
Wilmington Terminal
George A. Hormel & Company
Charlotte Branch
Jones Electric Repair Company
Piedmont Glass Company, Inc.
Pound & Moore Company
Printing Plant
Shaw Manufacturing Company
Southern Dairies, Inc.
Charlotte Plant
Wilson Plant
Suburban Rulane Gas Co., of N. C., Inc.
Wilmington District
Virginia Carolina Chemical Corporation
Charlotte Plant
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Charlotte Manufacturing & Repair Plant
H. J. Withers Manufacturing Company

Second Year Winners

American Cyanamid Company
Carolina Brush Company
DY-DEE Wash, Inc.
Esso Standard Oil Company
Asheville Bulk Plant
Durham Bulk Plant
Rocky Mount Bulk Plant
General Electric Company
Construction Materials Division
Lee Southern Engravers, Inc.
Planters Fertilizer & Phosphate Co.
Charlotte Plant
Sno-White Launderers & Dry Cleaners, Inc.
Soderberg and Stern, Inc.
Thremoid Company
Southern Division

Third Year Winners

Ambassador Venetians
Charlotte Engraving Company, Inc.
Darmon Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Esso Standard Oil Company
Fayetteville Bulk Plant
High Point Bulk Plant
Thrift Terminal
General Aniline & Film Corporation
Lance, Inc.
Stately Lady Nitewear, Inc.
Suburban Rulane Gas Co. of N. C., Inc.
Asheville District
Jacksonville District

Fourth Year Winners

Academy Steel Drum Co.
Bright Leaf Industries, Inc.
Dixie Tag & Envelope Co.
Gem Yarn Mills Company
General Electric Apparatus Service Shop
Metal Fabricators, Inc.
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.
Central Atlantic Division
Southern Machine Products, Inc.
Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing Co.

Fifth Year Winners

Buckeye Cotton Oil Division of
The Buckeye Cellulose Corporation
Carolina Bedding & Chair Co., Inc.
Carolina Concrete Pipe Company, Inc.
Charlotte Plant
Carolina Ruling & Binding Co., Inc.
Carolina Tool and Die Corporation
Chemical Processing Company
Dilworth Mattress Company
Herald Press, Inc.
Metal Finishing Corporation

National Cylinder Gas Company
Charlotte Plant
Package Products Company, Inc.
Pictorial Engraving Company, Inc.
J. Zagora Machine & Gear Company, Inc.

Sixth Year Winners

R. T. Barbee Company
The Bullard Clark Co.
Charlotte Casket Company
The Dowd Press, Inc.
Chas. J. Miller Company
The Rice Company, Inc.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Speas Company
Charlotte Branch
Superior Block Company
WAK Industries

Seventh Year Winners

Carolina Process Company
Champion Manufacturing Co.
Huntley Hosiery Company, Inc.
National Carbon Co.
Stein-Hall & Company, Inc.
Charlotte Plant

Eighth Year Winners

Charlotte Venetian Blind Mfg., Co., Inc.
KingCraft Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Mitchum & Tucker Co.

Ninth Year Winners

A. M. E. Zion Publishing House
Charlotte Chemical Laboratores, Inc.
Charlotte Workshop for the Blind, Inc.
Dixie Spindle & Flyer Company, Inc.
Goines Printing Company
Linde Air Products Company,
A Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
Mitchell & Becker Company
Palmer Printing Company
Panda Curtain Company
Schachner Leather & Belting Co.
Southern Textile Banding Mill

Randolph County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Bossong Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Asheboro Hosiery Finishing Plant
Gregson Manufacturing Company
Holt Quality Cleaners
The Home Building, Inc.
Kizer Launderers and Cleaners, Inc.
L & L Laundry & Cleaners
Mid-State Paper Box Company, Inc.
Pinehurst Textiles, Inc.
Ramseur Furniture Company, Inc.
I. Schneierson & Sons, Inc.
Randolph Lingerie Division
Textile Machine Works
Asheboro Branch
Tip-Top Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Vestal Motor Co.

Second Year Winners

Acme Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Allsheer Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Auman Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Brown & York Hosiery Mill
Bunting F F Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Charmeuse Hosiery Industries, Inc.
Dependable Hosiery Mills, Inc.
General Electric Company
Automatic Blanket & Fan Department-
Asheboro Plant
Richard Grey Hosiery Company
McCrary Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Ramseur Division
Moffitt Hosiery Mill, Inc.
Ramseur Inter-Lock Knitting Company
Stedman Manufacturing Company
Swing-Taylor Hosiery, Inc.
Tricot, Inc.
Wee-Sox Hosiery Mills, Inc.

Third Year Winners

Brady Manufacturing Company, Inc
Vuncannon Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Tiedright Tie Company
Ramseur Broom Works
P & P Chair Company

Fifth Year Winner

The Courier-Tribune

Sixth Year Winner

National Carbon Company
A Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

Seventh Year Winner

Bonk's Dry Cleaners

Stanly County Award Winners

First Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Efird Division, Plant 5
Efird Division, Shop & Outside
Efird No. 2 and No. 3
Austin Knitting Mills, Inc.
H. W. Culp Lumber Co.
Oakboro Cotton Mills Company
Stanly Shale Products, Inc.
Wiscassett Mills Company
Maintenance
Mill No. 6

Second Year Winners

Southern Flour Mills, Inc.
Plant 1
Plant 2
Yadkin Brick Yards, Inc.

Third Year Winner

Smith Novelty Company

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	April '56	April '55	1st 4 mos. 1956	1st 4 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 91,300	$ 118,650	$ 482,300	$ 363,300
Asheville	282,729	353,815	2,651,730	1,077,371
Burlington	361,985	305,660	1,230.966	1,189,883
Charlotte	2,423,811	1,540,681	8,327.715	9,529,687
Concord	112,653	56.850	522,003	185 900
Durham	806,589	694,484	2,780,171	5,652,848
Elizabeth City	89,963	470,143	346,567	877,317
Fayetteville	302,130	352,572	1,428,336	1,464,715
Gastonia	445,350	497,100	2,196,050	2,706,800
Goldsboro	513,700	236,850	1,854.740	1,278,376
Greensboro	1,190,546	982.125	5,757,523	3,373,460
Greenville	130,426	526.300	697,020	1,094,300
Henderson	209,000	117,300	595.545	478,825
Hickory	103,481	917,014	392,366	1,262,409
High Point	340,825	638,511	2,244,544	2,862,189
Kinston	123,080	192,300	816,625	836,810
Lexington	111,800	132,830	256,550	361,680
Monroe	100,284	271.700	371,416	760,187
New Bern	92,595	148,200	592,913	498.115
Raleigh	1,562,490	666,828	4,170,064	7,235,514
Reidsville	93,300	111,800	376.500	414,300
Rocky Mount	248,118	291,607	1,266,681	1,221,200
Salisbury	122.495	131,060	629,965	380,468
Sanford	146,521	131,534	458,090	391,381
Shelby	83,583	421,300	443.108	889,400
Statesville	151.725	430,895	1,036,850	908,740
Thomasville	98,980	50,025	741,801	208,825
Wilmington	136,464	224,928	1,320,510	1,446,921
Wilson	1,288,175	171,500	2,367,525	1,132,025
Winston-Salem	704,270	1,007,482	4,608,744	4,116,134
TOTAL All Cities	$12,467,368	$12,192,043	$50,964,918	$54,188,080

RALEIGH, N. C.
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1955 ANNUAL WAGE-HOUR REPORT

More than $6,165,000 in back wages was paid to 81,330 workers throughout the nation as a result of activities of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions during fiscal 1955.

This sum was paid by 15,310 employers, found in violation of the minimum wage or overtime pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act or the other law the Divisions enforce—the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

About 24 million workers in 800,000 establishments are covered by the more widely applicable of the two laws—the Fair Labor Standards Act, popularly known as the Federal Wage-Hour Law. It applies to employees who are engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, unless specifically exempt.

This law's minimum wage, $1.00 an hour since March 1, 1956, was 75 cents during fiscal 1955. Its overtime pay provisions continue to require time and one half for all hours worked over 40 a week. It prohibits the employment of children under 16 in most jobs, with 18 as the minimum for occupations found hazardous by the Secretary of Labor.

The Public Contracts Act, which applies to Government contracts in excess of $10,000 provides for payment of the minimum wage rates the Secretary of Labor determines to be prevailing in particular industries. It requires time and one-half for all hours over 8 per day or 40 per week. This law prohibits work by boys under 16 and girls under 18 on Government contracts and has safety and health requirements.

The Divisions investigated 39,330 non-agricultural establishments to determine compliance with either or both laws last year.

Investigating only about 5 per cent of the covered establishments, the Divisions do not consider the violation findings as typical of the compliance record of industry as a whole. To a large extent, investigations are made in industries and areas where there is reason to believe violations will be found. Experience shows that most violations are caused by failure to understand fully the statutory requirements.

The Annual Report also has an account of Congressional actions leading to enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1955, which by increasing the minimum wage, brought direct pay increases to over two million workers covered by the Federal Wage-Hour Law. It also contains a chapter on important court decisions and tells what regulations, orders and determinations were issued by the Divisions during the year. In addition, there are many detailed tables on investigation findings.

CHILD LABOR LAW REQUIREMENTS CITED

Tar Heel parents and employers of teenage children are reminded by Commissioner Frank Crane that certain requirements of both State and Federal laws must be met before minors under 18 years of age may be lawfully employed at gainful occupations.

"The first requirement is that minors under 18 must secure an employment certificate from their local Superintendent of Public Welfare before going to work," Commissioner Crane stated. "The State and Federal child labor statutes do not by any means discourage employment of young people, but they do establish certain protections for our youth.

"Prospective employers of teen-agers can protect themselves against unintentional violations of the law by insisting that each minor whom they employ obtains a properly issued employment certificate before reporting for work," Mr. Crane continued. "Parents of teen-agers, or their employers, may obtain information about the application of the laws with regard to specific jobs by contacting the State Department of Labor in Raleigh or any of the Department's district offices located in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro and Goldsboro.

"We are most anxious to prevent violation of the statutes which regulate the employment of our young people," Commissioner Crane said. "We would much rather do this by getting the necessary information across to parents, employers and Welfare Superintendents, than by having to correct violations after they occur."

Commissioner Crane reminded employers that if they are engaged in interstate commerce, or if their products move in interstate commerce, they are subject to the child labor provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Law. As Labor Commissioner, Crane administers this law in North Carolina under a special agreement between the State and the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division.

"The Wage and Hour Law sets a basic minimum age of 16 years for most occupations," he said. "It also makes 18 years the minimum for certain hazardous occupations, such as operating power-driven woodworking machinery, including lidding machines used in some packing plants, or working as a driver, or helper, on a motor-driven vehicle.

"Fourteen and fifteen year-olds may not be employed in manufacturing, mining, or processing occupations, nor in any occupations which require the performance of any duties in work rooms or work places where goods are manufactured, mined, or otherwise processed.

"The law does permit the employment of 14 and 15-year olds in non-manufacturing, non-mining, and non-processing jobs, such as working in offices and sales work." Commissioner Crane continued, "but they may not be employed for more than eight hours a day or over 40 hours a week when schools are closed, nor more than three hours a day or 18 hours a week when schools are in session.

"During school vacations, children of any age may work at non-hazardous farm jobs."

Commissioner Crane pointed out that although the Federal law contains certain limitations on minors being employed in commercial farming operations, neither the State nor the Federal laws regulate work on farms in instances where the young people work for their parents.

"Children 14 and 15 years of age may be employed in packing sheds in non-manufacturing and non-processing occupations in workrooms where no power-driven machinery is being operated and where no manufacturing or processing is being carried on," Crane said. "They may not work in rooms where lidding machines are being operated. Those 16 and 17 years of age, however, may work in the rooms where the lidding machines are operating, but they are not permitted to operate power-driven machines."

Commissioner Crane listed the principal State law requirements as follows:

"(1) Before beginning work, each minor under 18 must secure an employment certificate from his Superintendent of Public Welfare.

"(2) During vacations, when school is not in session, young people 14 and 15 years of age may work in approved occupations for a maximum of eight hours a day, 40 hours a week, and six days a week.

"(3) All work done by minors 14 and 15 years of age must be performed between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

"(4) Minors 16 and 17 years of age may be employed for a maximum of nine hours a day, 48 hours a week, and six days a week."

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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City Building Permits Running 4 Per Cent Above Figures Reported For Last Year

Building permits totaling $72,709,202 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first five months of this year.

The five-month total was four per cent higher than the $69,897,643 reported by the same cities during the January to May period last year.

The cities reported $21,435,041 in permits issued during May—a 36 per cent increase over the $15,709,563 for May 1955.

May 1956 permits reported by the cities and tabulated by the Department of Labor were as follows.

Albemarle $194,700, Asheville $255,975, Burlington $325,345, Charlotte $6,590,963, Concord $437,999, Durham $939,100, Elizabeth City $163,459, Fayetteville $330,843, Gastonia $718,775, Goldsboro $884,800, Greensboro $2,382,880, Greenville $319,000, Henderson $153,800, Hickory $276,010, High Point $541,360.

Kinston $343,425, Lexington $89,000, Monroe $59,550, New Bern $90,259, Raleigh $1,556,321, Reidsville $193,500, Rocky Mount $352,681, Salisbury $977,841, Sanford $101,073, Shelby $228,550, Statesville $181,433, Thomasville $45,350, Wilmington $280,250, Wilson $232,550, Winston-Salem $2,188,249.

Totals were reported by the cities as follows for the first five months of 1956:

Albemarle $677,00, Asheville $2,907,705, Burlington $1,556,311, Charlotte $14,918,678, Concord $960,002, Durham $3,719,271, Elizabeth City $510,026, Fayetteville $1,759,179, Gastonia $2,914,825, Goldsboro $2,739,540, Greensboro $8,140,403, Greenville, $1,261,594, Henderson $749,345, Hickory $732,045, High Point $2,785,904.

Kinston $1,160,050, Lexington $345,550, Monroe $430,966, New Bern $683,172, Raleigh $5,726,385, Reidsville $570,000, Rocky Mount $1,619,362, Salisbury $1,607,806, Sanford $559,163, Shelby $671,658, Statesville $1,218,283, Thomasville $787,151, Wilmington $1,600,760, Wilson $2,600,075, Winston-Salem $6,796,993.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas —May, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, In Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.8	22.9	21.9	— 0.4	+ 4.1	$56.77	$58.34	$55.88	39.7	40.8	41.7	$1.43	$1.43	$1.34
Textiles	7.4	7.5	7.6	— 1.3	+ 2.6	52.47	54.65	54.65	38.3	39.6	41.4	1.37	1.38	1.32
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.7	3.7	3.7	.....	.....	53.86	56.85	56.82	39.6	40.6	42.4	1.36	1.39	1.34
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.6	.....	— 7.7	51.36	54.98	54.49	34.7	37.4	39.2	1.48	1.47	1.39
Food	3.8	3.8	3.8	.....	.....	51.05	52.61	46.17	40.2	41.1	40.5	1.27	1.28	1.14
Machinery	2.7	2.7	2.3	.....	+17.4	65.40	66.29	63.17	43.6	43.9	44.8	1.50	1.51	1.41
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	1.8	.....	+11.1	77.01	75.26	76.03	38.7	38.4	39.6	1.99	1.96	1.92
Metal Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	.....	—7.1	71.66	74.21	68.20	42.4	43.4	44.0	1.69	1.71	1.55
Apparel	1.2	1.2	.9	.....	+33.3	41.02	44.08	36.16	36.3	38.0	36.9	1.13	1.16	.98
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	52.52	52.13	57.32	38.9	38.9	46.6	1.35	1.34	1.23
Stone, Clay and Glass	.7	.7	.6	.....	+16.7	54.12	59.30	53.55	41.0	43.6	42.5	1.32	1.36	1.26
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.5	2.5	2.4	.....	+ 4.2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.4	41.7	40.6	— 0.7	+ 2.0	$52.26	$50.87	$49.78	37.6	36.6	38.0	$1.39	$1.39	$1.31
Food and Kindred Products	2.3	2.3	2.1	.....	+ 9.5	53.14	52.39	49.16	43.2	43.3	43.5	1.23	1.21	1.13
Textile Mill Products	20.4	20.7	21.1	— 1.4	— 3.3	47.68	46.17	46.15	34.8	33.7	35.5	1.37	1.37	1.30
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.4	2.6	2.8	— 7.7	—14.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.8	8.9	— 2.3	— 3.4	40.55	40.00	43.60	29.6	29.2	33.8	1.37	1.37	1.29
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.1	.....	+ 6.5	43.92	43.92	40.55	36.6	36.3	37.2	1.20	1.21	1.09
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	48.80	47.70	46.33	40.0	39.1	42.9	1.22	1.22	1.08
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.3	6.3	5.5	.....	+14.5	56.17	55.76	56.03	41.3	41.0	43.1	1.36	1.36	1.30
IIH Furniture	5.6	5.6	4.9	.....	+14.3	55.76	55.61	55.94	40.7	40.3	42.7	1.37	1.38	1.31
Printing and Allied Industries	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	63.99	60.64	58.06	42.1	40.7	40.6	1.52	1.49	1.43
Metal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+10.0	60.63	60.91	61.99	42.4	42.3	44.6	1.43	1.44	1.39
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	76.71	77.40	67.48	44.6	45.8	41.4	1.72	1.69	1.63
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	3.5	3.5	3.4	.....	+ 2.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Preliminary.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA —May, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries[4]	1,037.1	1,036.6	1,025.3	*----	+ 1.2	----5----								
Manufacturing	451.9	454.3	446.2	— 0.5	+ 1.3	$53.70	$53.70	$50.94	39.2	39.2	39.8	$1.37	$1.37	$1.28
Durable Goods	122.0	122.0	116.8	-------	+ 4.5	54.93	54.00	51.55	41.3	40.6	42.6	1.33	1.33	1.21
Nondurable Goods	329.9	332.3	329.4	— 0.7	+ 0.2	53.52	53.41	50.44	38.5	38.7	38.8	1.39	1.38	1.30
Nonmanufacturing	585.2	582.3	579.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	----5----								
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.5	2.4	-------	+ 4.2	82.06	81.83	74.03	42.3	42.4	42.3	1.94	1.93	1.75
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.7	8.7	8.3	-------	+ 4.8	63.49	65.86	59.92	42.9	44.2	42.8	1.48	1.49	1.40
Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	5.0	4.6	-------	+ 8.7	62.17	61.00	60.92	40.9	40.4	42.6	1.52	1.51	1.43
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	38.5	38.6	38.9	— 0.3	— 1.0	47.72	45.70	43.88	40.1	38.4	42.6	1.19	1.19	1.03
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27.1	27.2	28.0	— 0.4	— 3.2	46.40	43.50	43.23	40.0	37.5	42.8	1.16	1.16	1.01
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.5	5.5	5.4	-------	+ 1.9	46.05	48.14	42.33	39.7	41.5	41.5	1.16	1.16	1.02
Wooden Containers	1.7	1.7	1.7	-------	-------	----5----								
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	36.3	36.5	34.5	— 0.5	+ 5.2	53.89	53.50	51.05	42.1	41.8	42.9	1.28	1.28	1.19
Household Furniture, Matt. & Bedsprings	32.7	32.9	31.0	— 0.6	+ 5.5	53.76	53.25	51.36	42.0	41.6	42.8	1.28	1.28	1.20
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.2	8.1	7.3	+ 1.2	+12.3	53.07	53.42	51.27	42.8	42.4	44.2	1.24	1.26	1.16
Other Durable Goods[1]	22.8	22.6	20.8	+ 0.9	+ 9.6	64.40	65.28	64.78	40.5	40.8	41.0	1.59	1.60	1.58
Textile Mill Products	227.0	228.6	229.6	— 0.7	— 1.1	51.05	51.46	48.39	38.1	38.4	38.1	1.34	1.34	1.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	51.8	52.7	54.8	— 1.7	— 5.5	45.62	47.34	44.74	37.7	38.8	38.9	1.21	1.22	1.15
Broadwoven Fabrics	100.0	100.1	100.2	— 0.1	— 0.2	54.94	54.80	50.83	40.1	40.0	38.8	1.37	1.37	1.31
Knitting Mills	60.9	61.5	60.8	— 1.0	+ 0.2	50.27	49.98	48.11	35.4	35.2	35.9	1.42	1.42	1.34
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.8	23.0	23.4	— 0.9	— 2.6	56.00	56.89	56.55	35.9	36.7	37.7	1.56	1.55	1.50
Seamless Hosiery	29.1	29.4	29.0	— 1.0	+ 0.3	44.49	43.47	40.38	33.2	32.2	33.1	1.34	1.35	1.22
Apparel and Other Finished Products	22.9	23.1	21.9	— 0.9	+ 4.6	42.22	43.78	38.63	36.4	37.1	37.5	1.16	1.18	1.03
Men's and Boys' Garments	10.4	10.3	10.1	+ 1.0	+ 3.0	40.47	41.77	37.30	35.5	35.7	37.3	1.14	1.17	1.00
Food and Kindred Products	22.9	22.8	22.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	48.84	48.84	43.45	42.1	42.1	42.6	1.16	1.16	1.02
Bakery Products	----5----													
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.4	4.5	+ 2.3	-------	48.48	48.28	47.31	48.0	47.8	49.8	1.01	1.01	.95
Tobacco Manufacturers	23.2	23.0	22.1	+ 0.9	+ 5.0	63.30	63.86	66.33	38.6	38.7	41.2	1.64	1.65	1.61
Cigarettes	14.3	14.3	13.5	-------	+ 5.9	69.30	69.48	73.27	39.6	39.7	42.6	1.75	1.75	1.72
Stemmeries and Redrying Plants	6.6	6.3	6.1	+ 4.8	+ 8.2	52.26	52.50	53.18	37.6	37.5	39.1	1.39	1.40	1.36
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	9.9	-------	-------	83.60	81.29	76.43	41.8	41.9	42.7	2.00	1.94	1.79
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	7.2	7.2	7.2	-------	-------	96.98	94.18	89.08	43.1	43.4	44.1	2.25	2.17	2.02
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8.4	8.4	7.9	-------	+ 6.3	76.03	75.06	73.53	39.6	39.3	40.4	1.92	1.91	1.82
Chemicals and Allied Products	12.8	13.8	12.8	— 7.2	-------	66.97	64.16	61.54	40.1	40.1	41.3	1.67	1.60	1.49
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.8	2.7	2.5	+ 3.7	+12.0	71.78	71.67	63.87	43.5	43.7	42.3	1.65	1.64	1.51
Mining	3.9	3.9	4.0	-------	— 2.5	64.75	63.05	54.98	45.6	44.4	44.7	1.42	1.42	1.23
Non-metallic Mining	3.2	3.2	3.3	-------	— 3.0	59.53	57.82	49.73	45.1	43.8	44.4	1.32	1.32	1.12
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.6	61.8	57.8	— 3.0	+ 6.6	----5----								
Transportation (except Railroads)	27.8	28.0	26.2	— 0.7	+ 6.1	----5----								
Public Utilities	18.3	18.3	16.0	-------	+14.4	68.38	68.78	73.96	39.3	39.3	43.0	1.74	1.75	1.72
Trade[3]	206.0	205.6	204.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	53.04	53.04	51.58	40.8	40.8	41.6	1.30	1.30	1.24
Wholesale	48.8	48.6	48.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	68.55	68.72	65.23	41.8	41.9	43.2	1.64	1.64	1.51
Retail	157.2	157.0	155.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	47.67	47.79	46.74	40.4	40.5	41.0	1.18	1.18	1.14
Retail General Merchandise	33.4	32.9	33.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.2	33.37	33.16	29.15	34.4	34.9	33.9	.97	.95	.86
Department Stores	16.0	15.8	16.1	+ 1.3	— 0.6	38.23	38.12	32.64	35.4	35.3	35.1	1.08	1.08	.93
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.9	8.6	9.0	+ 3.5	— 1.1	18.69	18.50	16.90	27.9	28.9	27.7	.67	.64	.61
Retail Food Stores	29.7	29.7	28.3	-------	+ 4.9	46.73	46.26	46.28	39.6	39.2	39.9	1.18	1.18	1.16
Grocery Stores	23.0	23.0	21.9	-------	+ 5.0	42.80	42.22	42.52	36.9	36.4	37.3	1.16	1.16	1.14
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	32.7	32.6	30.9	+ 0.3	+ 5.8	70.82	70.48	69.06	----5----					
Service	92.9	92.6	92.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	----5----								
Hotels and Rooming Houses	6.5	6.4	6.9	+ 1.6	— 5.8	24.28	24.75	23.71	46.7	46.7	45.6	.52	.53	.52
Personal Services	24.6	24.5	24.8	+ 0.4	— 0.8	----5----								
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	14.6	14.5	14.6	+ 0.7	-------	29.59	28.61	28.70	41.1	40.3	41.0	.72	.71	.70
Government	137.8	137.2	137.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	----5----								
Contract Construction	50.3	48.6	52.6	+ 3.5	— 4.4	----5----								

[1] Includes transportation; electrical machinery; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
[2] Includes leather and leather products; rubber products; and petroleum products.
[3] Excludes eating and drinking places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
* Less than 0.1%.

Non-Farm Employment In State Totals 1,037,100 During May

Nonagricultural employment held firm in North Carolina during May, rising fractionally to a total of 1,037,100.

The May job total was 11,800, or 1.2 per cent, higher than the figure reported for May, 1955. The change from April to May this year was insignificantly small.

Earnings of the 451,900 factory workers employed last month averaged $1.37 an hour and $53.70 per week for an average workweek of 39.2 hours. Both the hourly and weekly earnings, and the average hours worked per week, were identical with the April figures.

Compared with a year ago, earnings of workers in manufacturing showed a substantial increase. Hourly earnings rose from $1.28 in May 1955 to $1.37 in May 1956. Weekly earnings increased from $50.-94 to $53.70. The average factory workweek was fractionally shorter, falling from 39.8 hours in May 1955 to 39.2 hours in May 1956.

A number of industries showed marked employment gains over the May 1955 figures. Among the industries showing increases were primary metals, 4.2%; machinery, 4.8%; fabricated metals, 8.7%; furniture, 5.2%; stone, clay and glass products, 12.3%; apparel, 4.6%; tobacco, 5%; tobacco stemmeries, 8.2%; printing and publishing, 6.3%; transportation, 6.1 %; public utilities, 14.4%; finance, insurance and real estate, 5.8%.

Several of the industries showing net employment gains over the period from May 1955 to May 1956 were among those principally affected by the increase in the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to $1.00 an hour on March 1, 1956.

Employment decreases over the 12-month period were reported by several other industries as follows: lumber, 1%; textile mill products, 1.1%; mining, 2.5%; hotels and rooming houses, 5.8%; contract construction, 4.4%.

Employment in wholesale and retail trade went up slightly over the 12-month period, increasing 1.2% in wholesale operations and 0.8% in retail outlets. A fractional increase was reported in Federal State, and local government employment.

State Law Inspection Summary

A total of 2,827 industrial establishments were visited by Labor Department safety and health inspectors during the months of March, April and May, 1956, to check upon compliance with the North Carolina Labor Laws and the industrial safety and health regulations.

The establishments inspected during the three-month period employed a total of 62,817 workers.

Violations of the Labor Laws or of safety and health regulations were noted in 2,703 instances. A total of 2,667 compliances with previously made recommendations also was reported by the inspectors.

The inspectors also completed 692 reinspections during the three months, made 20 special complaint investigations, held 1,436 conferences to assist in obtaining better compliance with the labor laws and regulations, and made investigations of eight industrial accidents which occurred during March, April and May.

Among 17 special complaint cases in which violations of the State Maximum Hour Law or the State Child Labor Law had been alleged by the complainants, the inspectors found actual violations in 13 instances. These violations were corrected immediately and future compliance with the laws was promised.

In one additional complaint case in which violations of the industrial safety and health regulations had been alleged, the inspector found no violations.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	May '56	May '55	1st 5 mos. 1956	1st 5 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 194,700	$ 169,100	$ 677,000	$ 532,400
Asheville	255,975	246,380	2,907,705	1,312,751
Burlington	325,345	523,077	1,556,311	1,712,960
Charlotte	6,590,963	3,614,812	14,918,678	13,144,499
Concord	437,999	37,355	960,002	223,255
Durham	939,100	564,116	3,719,271	6,216,964
Elizabeth City	163,459	97,305	510,026	974,622
Fayetteville	330,843	475,607	1,759,179	1,940,322
Gastonia	718,775	1,063,950	2,914,825	3,770,750
Goldsboro	884,800	187,050	2,739,540	1,465,426
Greensboro	2,382,880	1,030,569	8,140,403	4,404,029
Greenville	319,000	93,500	1,261,594	1,187,800
Henderson	153,800	136,800	749,345	615,625
Hickory	276,010	151,035	732,045	1,413,444
High Point	541,360	674,290	2,785,904	3,536,479
Kinston	343,425	457,398	1,160,050	1,294,208
Lexington	89,000	66,250	345,550	427,930
Monroe	59,550	149,160	430,966	909,347
New Bern	90,259	798,250	683,172	1,296,365
Raleigh	1,556,321	2,107,865	5,726,385	9,343,379
Reidsville	193,500	78,000	570,000	492,300
Rocky Mount	352,681	559,998	1,619,362	1,781,198
Salisbury	977,841	125,695	1,607,806	506,163
Sanford	101,073	135,471	559,163	526,852
Shelby	228,550	161,900	671,658	1,051,300
Statesville	181,433	185,710	1,218,283	1,094,450
Thomasville	45,350	22,900	787,151	231,725
Wilmington	280,250	490,457	1,600,760	1,937,378
Wilson	232,550	189,100	2,600,075	1,321,125
Winston-Salem	2,188,249	1,116,463	6,796,993	5,232,597
TOTAL All Cities	$ 21,435,041	$ 15,709,563	$ 72,709,202	$ 69,897,643

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WAGE-HOUR INVESTIGATORS HOLD CONFERENCE

"North Carolina industry appears to have adjusted without serious difficulty or dislocations to the $1.00 an hour Federal minimum wage which became effective March 1," Commissioner Frank Crane told the 20 Wage and Hour Investigators of the Department of Labor at a recent meeting.

Commissioner Crane addressed the investigators from all sections of the State who attended a two-day conference in Raleigh on July 30-31. Purpose of the conference was the planning of administrative, educational and informational work for the remainder of the present fiscal year. The conference was held in the State Agriculture Building Annex.

"Average hourly earnings of the State's more than 450,000 factory employees increased from $1.33 in February to $1.37 in March and have held firm at that figure since then," Commissioner Crane said. "A normal seasonal drop of about one hour has occurred in the length of the factory workweek, which continues to average nearly 40 hours. Average weekly earnings have remained firm at $53.84 for the last three months."

William B. Grogan of Washington, D. C., assistant to Federal Wage-Hour administrator Newell Brown, and Mrs. Pauline W. Horton of Raleigh, Federal Representative for North Carolina, led the conference discussions.

Other speakers included Assistant Federal Representative Julian E. Parker, Investigation Supervisor S. G. Harrington, Investigation Supervisor Fred H. Walters, C. L. Beddingfield, director of the Labor Department's Division of Apprenticeship Training, and W. G. Watson, State Inspection Supervisor.

Discussion subjects featured were "Investigation Program for 1957", "Area and Industry Enforcement Needs", "Potential Litigation Cases", and district reports, investigation techniques, employee interviews and exemptions.

Wage-Hour Investigators attending the conference included V. C. Banks, J. D. Cowan, Gilbert S. Taylor, and Mabel Holdford, all of Raleigh; Harry L. Barrett, Jr. and Charles B. Garrett of Charlotte; Harold L. Cox, W. G. Miller and Adelaide Southerland of Greensboro; Grace W. Griffith, Howard L. Sams and Charles C. Weaver of Asheville; C. Eugene Graves and R. B. Price, Jr. of Reidsville; John I. Barnes, Jr. of Clayton; V. T. Craddock, Jr. of Durham; Howard B. Parker of Wilmngton; Robert W. Rankin of Gastonia; C. L. Richardson of Selma; and John B. Walker, Jr. of Goldsboro.

The Federal Wage and Hour Law is enforced by the State Department of Labor in North Carolina under a special, cooperative agreement between the State and the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

1956 DIRECTORY OF N. C. MANUFACTURING FIRMS IS PUBLISHED BY LABOR DEPARTMENT

Approximately 4,700 North Carolina manufacturing firms are listed in the new, 1956 industrial directory which was published this month by the North Carolina Department of Labor.

Entitled the "North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms", the volume contains useful information about every North Carolina producer of factory products known to the Department of Labor. It is now available to the public at $5.00 per copy and may be ordered direct from the North Carolina Department of Labor in Raleigh, N. C.

Attractively bound in heavy paper with an appropriately illustrated cover, the 550-page Directory is the only book which contains in summary form the information needed by both buyers and sellers about North Carolina factories. Each of the approximately 4,700 individual listings contains the name of a firm, the plant location, the firm's mailing address (where different from plant location), the name of the official in charge, and code references to the type of industry, plant location, and approximate number of employees.

The new Directory, which is about 25 pages longer than the 1952 edition, is divided into three sections printed on different colored paper for easy reference: (1) an alphabetical listing of all establishments, (2) a geographic listing of all establishments by county of location, and (3) a listing of all establishments by type of industry. The listing for each individual establishment gives the complete available information for that establishment and is identical in each of the three sections of the volume.

The 1956 "North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms" was prepared under the direction of State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, under the personal supervision of William L. Strickland, director of the Division of Statistics of the N. C. Department of Labor. Like the three previous editions of 1944, 1948 and 1952, it was compiled and published as a public service to persons and organizations who purchase goods from, or sell products and services to, North Carolina industry.

A printed alphabetical supplement containing the names, addresses and other pertinent information concerning new firms, will be issued by the N. C. Department of Labor early in 1958. This supplement will be available free of charge to all purchasers of the 1956 Directory who request it.

Third Annual Apprentice Bricklaying Contest Planned

Apprentice bricklayers from all sections of North Carolina will compete in the Third Annual Apprentice Bricklaying contest to be held at the State Fair this Fall. H. B. Foster of Greensboro, chairman of the Contest Committee and General Manager of Brick and Tile Service, Inc., announces that this year's contest will be held at the Fair on "School Day", Friday, October 19. The event will begin at 10:30 a.m.

The Contest Committee met in the Labor Building in Raleigh on July 26 to plan this year's contest. Harry Null of Goldsboro was elected vice-chairman. C. L. Beddingfield, the Labor Department's Apprenticeship Training Director, was elected Secretary.

Other Contest Committee members are C. E. Reeves of Fayetteville, general contractor; Charles H. Shaw, Jr. and Fred L. McGee of Charlotte, officials of the Carolina's Branch, Associated General Contractors of America; Robert Berry of Durham, coordinator of the Durham-Raleigh-Goldsboro Construction Apprentice Council; and Murray D. Thornburg, State Director of Trade and Industrial Education. Commissioner Frank Crane met with the group at last month's meeting.

Chairman Foster said that to be eligible to compete in the bricklaying contest, apprentices must be registered with the N. C. State Apprenticeship Council, must be currently in training, and must have completed not more than 30 months of their training.

The contest will be judged by a committee of outstanding experts in the masonry, construction, engineering and architectural fields. Defense bonds and merchandise prizes will be awarded to the winners and runners-up in the contest.

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Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR ..... *Editor*

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Small Increase Shown In Tar Heel Factory Employment In June

Nonagricultural employment edged upward slightly in North Carolina during June, rising fractionally to a total of 1,028,900.

The increase of 0.2 per cent over the May total amounted to 1,600. The June job total was 0.7 per cent, or 7,300, above the figure reported for June, 1955.

Employment in manufacturing industries totaled 453,800 in June, of which 330,800 was in nondurable goods industries and 123,000 was in durable goods. Practically all of the June job gains were in factory employment, with non-manufacturing types of industry showing no change from the previous month.

Average hourly earnings, average weekly earnings, and the length of the factory workweek remained unchanged from the May levels. The 453,800 factory employees averaged $1.37 an hour, worked 39.3 hours a week, and received gross average earnings of $53.84 a week.

Compared with June last year, substantial employment gains were reported by the State's small but growing metals and machinery group of industries. Employment in primary metals, totaling 2,600, was up four per cent over June, 1955. Employment in machinery manufacturing, totaling 8,800, was up 4.8 per cent. Employment in fabricated metal products, totaling 5,100, was up 8.5 per cent.

Employment was down slightly in the lumber industry but up nearly six per cent in furniture manufacturing. Jobs also were down slightly in the textile industry but were up 5.4 per cent in tobacco manufacturing. Employment was up 6.3 per cent in printing and publishing over the year.

Finance, insurance and real estate firms reported a six per cent employment increase over the June, 1955 figure. Transportation and public utilities were up 2.3 per cent. Both wholesale and retail trade employment were up fractionally over a year ago.

Federal, state and local government employment was up fractionally. Jobs in the contract construction industry, while four per cent below the year-ago level, were up 3.8 per cent over the May 1956 figure.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — JUNE, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, In Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.8	22.8	21.8	---	+ 4.6	$57.20	$56.77	$56.57	40.0	39.7	41.9	$1.43	$1.43	$1.35
Textiles	7.4	7.4	7.5	---	— 1.3	53.02	52.47	54.66	38.7	38.3	41.1	1.37	1.37	1.33
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.7	3.7	3.7	---	---	52.90	53.86	56.28	38.9	39.6	42.0	1.36	1.36	1.34
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.5	---	— 4.0	54.39	51.36	55.24	37.0	34.7	38.9	1.47	1.48	1.42
Food	3.8	3.8	3.8	---	---	52.25	51.05	47.96	40.5	40.2	41.7	1.29	1.27	1.15
Machinery	2.9	2.7	2.2	+ 7.1	+31.8	65.10	65.55	62.60	43.4	43.7	44.4	1.50	1.50	1.41
Printing and Publishing	1.9	2.0	1.8	— 5.0	+ 5.6	75.00	77.01	75.85	37.5	38.7	38.5	2.00	1.99	1.97
Metal Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	—	— 7.1	74.56	71.99	68.53	43.6	42.6	44.5	1.71	1.69	1.54
Apparel	1.2	1.2	.9	---	+33.3	43.55	41.02	35.79	38.2	36.3	36.9	1.14	1.13	.97
Chemicals	1.1	1.2	1.1	— 8.3	---	53.24	52.65	59.18	38.3	39.0	46.6	1.39	1.35	1.27
Stone, Clay and Glass	.7	.7	.6	---	+16.7	56.28	54.12	57.20	42.0	41.0	44.0	1.34	1.32	1.30
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.5	2.5	2.5	---	---	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.6	41.4	41.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	$52.72	$51.99	$49.27	38.2	37.4	37.9	$1.38	$1.39	$1.30
Food and Kindred Products	2.3	2.3	2.1	---	+ 9.5	53.07	53.07	48.48	43.5	43.5	42.9	1.22	1.22	1.13
Textile Mill Products	20.6	20.4	21.4	+ 1.0	— 3.7	48.96	47.68	46.02	36.0	34.8	35.4	1.36	1.37	1.30
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.4	2.9	+ 4.2	—13.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.6	8.9	+ 1.2	— 2.2	41.54	40.55	44.63	31.0	29.6	34.6	1.34	1.37	1.29
Apparel	3.2	3.3	3.1	— 3.0	+ 3.2	44.17	43.92	40.98	36.5	36.6	37.6	1.21	1.20	1.09
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	---	---	47.76	48.80	48.79	39.8	40.0	42.8	1.20	1.22	1.14
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.3	6.3	5.6	---	+12.5	57.27	56.17	54.10	41.8	41.3	42.6	1.37	1.36	1.27
HH Furniture	5.6	5.6	4.9	---	+14.3	56.86	55.76	54.27	41.2	40.7	42.4	1.38	1.37	1.28
Printing and Allied Industries	1.2	1.1	1.1	+ 9.1	+ 9.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chemicals	1.1	1.2	1.1	— 8.3	---	60.65	60.99	60.61	39.9	42.1	41.8	1.52	1.52	1.45
Metal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	---	+10.0	58.63	60.63	62.97	41.0	42.4	45.3	1.43	1.43	1.39
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.9	---	---	77.01	76.71	67.39	45.3	44.6	41.6	1.70	1.72	1.62
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	3.6	3.5	3.5	+ 2.9	+ 2.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[5] Data not available. [4] Preliminary.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — June, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries[4]	1038.9	1037.3	1031.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	---5---								
Manufacturing	453.8	452.1	450.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	$53.84	$53.84	$51.20	39.3	39.3	40.0	$1.37	$1.37	$1.28
Durable Goods	123.0	121.9	118.4	+ 0.9	+ 3.9	54.80	54.80	51.55	41.2	41.2	42.6	1.33	1.33	1.21
Nondurable Goods	330.8	330.2	331.6	+ 0.2	— 0.2	53.65	53.79	50.83	38.6	38.7	39.1	1.39	1.39	1.30
Nonmanufacturing	585.1	585.2	581.6	----	+ 0.6	---5---								
Primary Metal Industries	2.6	2.5	2.5	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	82.45	81.83	73.43	42.5	42.4	42.2	1.94	1.93	1.74
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.8	8.7	8.4	+ 1.1	+ 4.8	65.84	63.49	62.18	43.6	42.9	44.1	1.51	1.48	1.41
Fabricated Metal Products	5.1	5.0	4.7	+ 2.0	+ 8.5	63.14	62.47	58.24	41.0	41.1	41.6	1.54	1.52	1.40
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	38.7	38.5	39.2	+ 0.5	— 1.3	48.73	47.72	44.41	41.3	40.1	42.7	1.18	1.19	1.04
Sawmills and Planing Mills	28.0	27.1	28.1	+ 3.3	— 0.4	46.81	46.40	43.45	40.7	40.0	42.6	1.15	1.16	1.02
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.5	5.5	5.5	----	----	48.37	46.05	44.50	41.7	39.7	43.2	1.16	1.16	1.03
Wooden Containers	1.8	1.7	1.7	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	---5---								
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	36.4	36.2	34.9	+ 0.6	+ 4.3	52.48	53.76	51.41	41.0	42.0	43.2	1.28	1.28	1.19
Household Furniture, Matt. & Bedsprings	32.7	32.6	31.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.1	52.10	53.63	51.29	40.7	41.9	43.1	1.28	1.28	1.19
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.2	8.2	7.6	----	+ 7.9	52.58	53.20	51.01	42.4	42.9	43.6	1.24	1.24	1.17
Other Durable Goods[1]	23.2	22.8	21.1	+ 1.8	+10.0	63.60	64.24	63.52	40.0	40.4	40.2	1.59	1.59	1.58
Textile Mill Products	227.2	227.0	230.8	+ 0.1	— 1.6	50.79	51.05	48.90	37.9	38.1	38.5	1.34	1.34	1.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	51.6	51.8	54.9	— 0.4	— 6.0	45.62	45.62	45.31	37.7	37.7	39.4	1.21	1.21	1.15
Broadwoven Fabrics	99.9	100.0	100.4	— 0.1	— 0.5	53.31	54.94	50.83	39.2	40.1	38.8	1.36	1.37	1.31
Knitting Mills	61.5	60.9	61.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	50.34	50.13	49.08	35.7	35.3	36.9	1.41	1.42	1.33
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.7	22.8	23.1	— 0.4	— 1.7	55.69	56.00	55.28	36.4	35.9	37.1	1.53	1.56	1.49
Seamless Hosiery	29.7	29.1	29.6	+ 2.1	+ 0.3	46.04	44.35	43.43	34.1	33.1	35.6	1.35	1.34	1.22
Apparel and Other Finished Products	22.9	22.9	22.2	----	+ 3.2	43.17	42.34	38.42	36.9	36.5	37.3	1.17	1.16	1.03
Men's and Boys' Garments	10.4	10.4	10.2	----	+ 2.0	40.58	40.47	36.30	35.6	35.5	36.3	1.14	1.14	1.00
Food and Kindred Products	23.7	22.9	23.5	+ 3.5	+ 0.9	50.08	48.95	45.32	42.8	42.2	44.0	1.17	1.16	1.03
Bakery Products	---5---					---5---								
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.5	4.6	+ 2.2	----	49.34	48.96	46.08	47.9	48.0	48.5	1.03	1.02	.95
Tobacco Manufacturers	23.5	23.5	22.3	----	+ 5.4	69.05	67.80	64.55	41.1	40.6	40.6	1.68	1.67	1.59
Cigarettes	14.6	14.6	13.8	----	+ 5.8	75.72	74.58	70.47	42.3	41.9	41.7	1.79	1.78	1.69
Stemmeries and Redrying Plants	6.6	6.6	6.0	----	+10.0	55.81	54.71	52.26	39.3	38.8	39.0	1.42	1.41	1.34
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	10.0	----	— 1.0	84.40	83.60	76.29	42.2	41.8	43.1	2.00	2.00	1.77
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.2	7.3	+ 1.4	----	96.99	96.98	88.71	43.3	43.1	43.7	2.24	2.25	2.03
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8.5	8.4	8.0	+ 1.2	+ 6.3	74.11	76.03	71.37	38.4	39.6	39.0	1.93	1.92	1.83
Chemicals and Allied Products	12.3	12.8	12.2	— 3.9	+ 0.8	67.65	67.82	61.97	41.0	41.1	40.5	1.65	1.65	1.53
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.8	2.8	2.6	----	+ 7.7	72.21	71.78	68.39	43.5	43.5	44.7	1.66	1.65	1.53
Mining	4.0	3.9	4.0	+ 2.6	----	64.58	64.75	54.93	45.8	45.6	44.3	1.41	1.42	1.24
Non-metallic Mining	3.3	3.2	3.3	+ 3.1	----	60.59	59.66	49.49	45.9	45.2	43.8	1.32	1.32	1.13
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.8	61.6	60.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	---5---								
Transportation (except Railroads)	27.8	27.8	26.3	----	+ 5.7	---5---								
Public Utilities	18.5	18.3	18.6	+ 1.1	— 0.5	67.34	68.43	64.24	38.7	39.1	38.7	1.74	1.75	1.66
Trade[3]	206.1	206.0	204.7	*	+ 0.7	53.79	53.17	51.78	41.7	40.9	42.1	1.29	1.30	1.23
Wholesale	48.9	48.8	48.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	69.04	68.55	65.94	42.1	41.8	43.1	1.64	1.64	1.53
Retail	157.2	157.2	156.2	----	+ 0.6	48.14	47.91	47.12	41.5	40.6	41.7	1.16	1.18	1.13
Retail General Merchandise	33.0	33.4	32.6	— 1.2	+ 1.2	33.67	33.37	29.82	36.2	34.4	35.5	.93	.97	.84
Department Stores	16.0	16.0	16.0	----	----	38.31	38.23	33.03	35.8	35.4	35.9	1.07	1.08	.92
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.6	8.9	8.7	— 3.4	— 1.1	19.18	18.69	18.48	32.5	27.9	30.8	.59	.67	.60
Retail Food Stores	29.6	29.4	28.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.6	46.75	46.57	45.60	40.3	39.8	40.0	1.16	1.17	1.14
Grocery Stores	22.8	22.7	21.7	+ 0.4	+ 5.1	42.71	42.29	42.38	37.8	37.1	37.5	1.13	1.14	1.13
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	33.4	32.7	31.5	+ 2.1	+ 6.0	70.44	70.82	66.58	---5---					
Service	93.0	93.0	92.7	----	+ 0.3	---5---								
Hotels and Rooming Houses	6.4	6.6	6.7	— 3.0	— 4.5	25.33	24.18	23.61	47.8	46.5	45.4	.53	.52	.52
Personal Services	24.4	24.5	24.8	— 0.4	— 1.6	---5---								
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.5	14.8	----	— 2.0	29.09	29.59	27.67	40.4	41.1	40.1	.72	.72	.69
Government	134.6	137.7	133.9	— 2.3	+ 0.5	---5---								
Contract Construction	52.2	50.3	54.4	+ 3.8	— 4.0	---5---	---5---	---5---	---5---	---5---	---5---	---5---	5	---5---

[1] Includes transportation; electrical machinery; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
[2] Includes leather and leather products; rubber products; and petroleum products.
[3] Excludes eating and drinking places

[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
* Less than 0.1%.

SAFETY TRAINING SCHOOL HELD FOR FERTILIZER INDUSTRY SUPERVISORS

More than 50 supervisors from North Carolina fertilizer manufacturing plants and other Eastern coastal states attended the National Safety Council's Supervisory Training Course, which was held in Wilmington, August 16-17.

The school was planned and held under the directon of Curtis A. Cox of Richmond, Va., Chairman of the Fertilizer Section of the National Safety Council. Sessions were held at the Cape Fear Hotel in Wilmington starting Thursday, August 16, and continuing through Friday afternoon, August 17.

The training school was held for the purpose of instructing key fertilizer industry supervisory personnel in the latest techniques of plant accident prevention and to train them in setting up their own plant safety training programs.

Leaders and instructors in the National Safety Council Course included Chairman Cox; E. T. Chanlett of Chapel Hill, N. C., Sanitary Engineering Professor at the University of North Carolina; H. S. Baucom of Raleigh, N. C., Safety Director for the North Carolina Industrial Commission; E. O. Burroughs, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., Vice-Chairman of the Fertilizer Section, National Safety Council; W. C. Creel of Cary, N. C., Safety Director for the North Carolina Department of Labor; and W. M. Shaw of Wilmington, N. C., Industrial Safety Inspector for the North Carolina Department of Labor.

The course featured illustrated talks and lectures on "The Supervisor as a Teacher and Leader", "The Accident Problem", "Plant Inspection", "Accident Investigation", "The Safety Committee", "The Use of Movies and Visual Aids", "Occupational Health in Fertilizer Plants", and "Human Feelings in Teaching Safety".

Also used in the school were a half-dozen brief safety films and other visual aid materials dealing with various phases of accident prevention in the fertilizer industry. The course included a panel discussion on "Highlights of Fertilizer Plant Accident Causes". The group also discussed subjects such as "Housekeeping", "Maintenance and Shop Safety", "Hand Tools", "Machine Guarding", "Handling Materials and Overhangs" and "Fire Prevention and Explosives".

The course was concluded with a summation by E. T. Chanlett on "Putting Training Methods to Work".

City Building Permits Total $84,800,456 In First Half of 1956

Building permits totaling $84,800,456 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first half of this year.

The six-month total was about four per cent above the $81,612,514 reported by the same cities during the first half of 1955.

The cities reported $12,173,444 in permits issued during June—an increase of three per cent over the $11,786,104 total for June, 1955.

State Law Inspection Summary

A total of 1,397 industrial establishments were visited by Labor Department safety and health inspectors during the month of June, 1956, to check upon compliance with the North Carolina Labor Laws and the industrial safety and health regulations.

The establishments inspected during the month employed a total of 49,935 workers.

Violations of the labor laws and the safety and health regulations were found in 768 instances during June. Recommendations were made to correct them and immediate compliance was promised.

A total of 1,096 instances of compliance with recommendations previously made by the inspectors was reported during the month.

The safety and health inspectors also completed 60 reinspections in June, made eight special complaint investigations, held 183 conferences with employers and employees to assist in obtaining better compliance with the laws and regulations, and made intensive investigations of six industrial accidents which occurred during the month.

Among four special complaint cases in which violations of the Maximum Hour Law and the Child Labor Law had been alleged the inspectors found the establishments in violation in three instances.

In one additional complaint case in which violations of the safety and health regulations had been alleged the inspector found that the complaint was justified by the facts.

Immediate compliance with the laws and safety and health regulations was secured with respect to all violations found in these five complaint cases.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	June '56	June '55	1st 6 mos. 1956	1st 6 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 62,900	$ 82,900	$ 739,900	$ 615,300
Asheville	436,475	330,763	3,344,180	1,643,514
Burlington	347,487	270,079	1,903,798	1,983,039
Charlotte	2,520,459	1,609,937	17,439,137	14,754,436
Concord	439,900	107,098	1,399,902	330,353
Durham	475,844	806,268	4,195,115	7,023,232
Elizabeth City	81,499	163,332	591,525	1,137,954
Fayetteville	383,434	480,110	2,500,601	3,142,549
Gastonia	481,150	655,250	3,395,975	4,426,000
Goldsboro	233,150	159,900	2,972,690	1,625,326
Greensboro	1,490,014	1,205,523	9,630,417	5,609,552
Greenville	203,900	154,500	1,363,100	1,342,300
Henderson	73,300	135,800	822,645	751,425
Hickory	94,799	113,675	826,844	1,527,119
High Point	326,705	424,845	3,112,609	3,961,324
Kinston	211,700	454,600	1,371,750	1,748,808
Lexington	71,950	251,050	417,500	678,980
Monroe	122,798	32,940	553,764	942,287
New Bern	280,557	119,900	963,729	1,345,032
Raleigh	726,783	2,438,244	6,453,168	11,781,623
Reidsville	134,900	151,330	704,900	643,630
Rocky Mount	322,852	236,541	1,942,214	2,017,739
Salisbury	89,825	176,715	1,697,631	682,878
Sanford	54,500	184,400	736,000	682,700
Shelby	127,780	128,830	799,438	1,180,130
Statesville	149,255	101,712	1,367,538	1,196,162
Thomasville	75,850	40,050	863,001	271,775
Wilmington	332,777	196,747	1,473,416	2,134,125
Wilson	193,378	180,500	2,793,453	1,501,625
Winston-Salem	1,627,523	723,318	8,424,516	5,955,915
TOTAL All Cities	$12,173,444	$11,786,104	$84,800,456	$81,612,514

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ALFRED RAY KENDRICK

New Elevator Inspector Employed By Department

Alfred Ray Kendrick, a Gaston County native, began work on August 1 as a new Elevator Inspector for the Department of Labor. He will live in Greensboro and inspect elevators in an eight-county area including Alamance, Caswell, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, Randolph, Rockingham and Stokes counties.

Employment of Mr. Kendrick to work in the North-Central district brings the Department's complement of elevator inspectors to three. The others are Chief Elevator Inspector Pryor E. Sugg of Raleigh, who supervises the Bureau of Elevator Inspections and covers the Eastern part of the State, and Elevator Inspector Trenton E. Walker of Charlotte, who works in the Western part of the State. Mr. Kendrick will assist occasionally with the elevator inspection work in the large Eastern District.

The new inspector has a long background of training and work experience including more than 20 years in elevator work. He comes to the Labor Department from the Department of Licenses and Inspection, District of Columbia.

Mr. Kendrick is married and has one son, age 11. The Kendricks will reside at 614 N. Elm Street in Greensboro.

COTTON YARN MILL ACCIDENT RATE DROPS 27% IN LAST TWO YEARS

By Lewis P. Sorrell,
Deputy Commissioner of Labor

A study of more than 5,700 disabling injuries reported by the cotton yarn and weave plants in North Carolina for the three-year period 1953-1955 shows that handling objects is the principal source of work injuries.

Further study of the disabling injuries which occurred in 421 plants in the cotton yarn industry reveals that machinery was second only to handling objects as a principal source of this type of on-the-job injuries. The third leading source was falls of persons, and falling objects was fourth.

Twenty-seven per cent of the total, or 1,528 injuries, were from handling objects. Machine accidents accounted for 1,435, or 25% of the total. There were 950 disabling injuries from falls of persons, which constituted 17% of the total. Falling objects resulted in 496 disabling injuries, or 9% of the total.

In the machine field, there were 276 accidents in connection with looms—or 17% of the 1,685 machine total. The second leading machine type of accident was from spinning frames, which accounted for 236, or 14% of the total. Cards were third with 207 injuries, or 12% of the machine total.

A review of the same 5,746 disabling injuries discloses that hands or fingers were the leading parts of the body injured in disabling injuries in the cotton yarn industry. Back injuries were second in the parts of the body affected by disabling injuries. Trunk injuries, other than the back, were third; and foot or toe injuries were fourth.

A breakdown of the disabling injuries shows that 1,905 of the injuries, which was 33% of the total, were to the hand or fingers. Back injuries numbered 1,089, or 19% of the total. Trunk injuries, other than the back, numbered 783, or 14% of the total. There were 745 foot or toe injuries, or 13% of the total.

The wide variance in the cause of back injuries made it difficult to pin-point the ways in which these injuries were happening. One breakdown, however, shows that manual lifting accounted for 35% of the back injury total. The second classification in this breakdown shows that slips and falls accounted for 20%. The third classification was pulling or pushing objects, with 14%.

The accident information on the 5,746 disabling injuries was secured by the Industrial Safety Inspectors of the North Carolina Department of Labor, who made five visits to each of 421 cotton yarn plants during a two-year Special Industry Safety Program.

Results of the Special Industry Safety Program in the North Carolina Cotton Yarn Plants show a reduction of 27% in the number of disabling injuries. In 1953—the year before the Special Safety Program was started—the accident frequency rate for the industry was 10.0. At the end of 1955, the rate was 7.3.

Special follow-up materials are being prepared on the basis of the needs of the industry as shown by a study of the disabling injuries.

Cities Report $98,209,027 In New Building in First Seven Months of 1956

Permits representing $98,209,027 in new building construction were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities during the first seven months of this year.

The seven-month total was 2.3 per cent higher than that for the same period last year.

The 30 cities reported $13,560,652 in permits issued during July. This was 2.8 per cent higher than the total reported for July, 1955.

Individual city building permit totals reported for July, 1956, were as follows:

Albemarle $122,075, Asheville $1,333,690, Burlington $741,321, Charlotte $2,208,166, Concord $75,450, Durham $1,384,674, Elizabeth City $100,981, Fayetteville $228,481, Gastonia $551,500, Goldsboro $303,800, Greensboro $1,406,032, Greenville $114,000, Henderson $83,700, Hickory $195,213, High Point $525,980.

Kinston $97,887, Lexington $122,375, Monroe $78,775, New Bern $246,647, Raleigh $1,453,432, Reidsville $63,100, Rocky Mount $190,108, Salisbury $95,150, Sanford $76,971, Shelby $26,750, Statesville $303,950, Thomasville $70,545, Wilmington $195,432, Wilson $385,200, Winston-Salem $779,267.

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Employment, Earnings Register Fractional Drop In July

Nonagricultural employment in North Carolina dropped fractionally in July to a total of 1,030,900.

The decrease of 6,900 from the June employment total of 1,037,800 was shared about equally by manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. Factory employment in the State, which totaled 450,600 in July, was down 3,300 from the June figure.

Employment in all non-manufacturing lines was down 3,600 from the June figure, totaling 580,300 in July. However, the job totals last month in both categories were higher than the totals for July, 1955.

Average hourly earnings of factory workers dropped a penny to $1.36 in July but were eight cents higher than they were a year ago. The work-week also was fractionally shorter than in June, averaging 39.1 hours last month. These two factors combined to reduce average weekly earnings of factory employees from $53.70 in June to $53.18 in July.

Employment was down 2,300 in the huge textile industry. Textile mills employed 225,100 workers in July, comprising almost exectly half of the State's factory employment.

Employment in the lumber, furniture, and tobacco industries was down very slightly from the June levels. A majority of the smaller industries also reported slightly lower employment in July than in June, but most of these also reported that employment was higher last month than in July, 1955.

Employment was down 4,000 in Federal, State and local government during July. Trade held firm at 206,100 and contract construction increased 400 to a total of 52,700. A drop of 300 was reported by transportation firms, while public utilities increased about 100. An increase of 300 occurred in finance, insurance and real estate firms.

Highest factory wages were paid to 7,400 workers in the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry, who averaged $2.26 an hour and $96.50 per week in July.

Lowest hourly earnings were received by 4,800 employees of beverage manufacturing firms, who averaged $1.04 an hour but by working a 48-hour workweek received weekly earnings of $49.92. Earnings of service industry workers were well below $1.00 an hour.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — July, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, In Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.4	22.7	21.7	— 1.3	+ 3.2	$56.06	$57.89	$54.68	39.2	40.2	40.5	$1.43	$1.44	$1.35
Textiles	7.1	7.4	7.3	— 4.1	— 2.7	51.92	53.02	53.47	37.9	38.7	40.2	1.37	1.37	1.33
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.4	3.7	3.7	— 8.1	— 8.1	52.52	52.90	57.78	38.9	38.9	42.8	1.35	1.36	1.35
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.2	.....	+ 9.1	53.58	54.68	49.00	36.2	37.2	35.0	1.48	1.47	1.40
Food	3.8	3.8	3.8	.....	.....	52.65	52.25	51.65	40.5	40.5	43.4	1.30	1.29	1.19
Machinery	2.9	2.9	2.4	.....	+20.8	63.49	64.95	58.94	42.9	43.3	42.4	1.48	1.50	1.39
Printing and Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.8	.....	+ 5.6	74.94	74.82	73.28	37.1	37.6	37.2	2.02	1.99	1.97
Metal Products	1.2	1.2	1.4	.....	—14.3	70.05	74.99	68.30	42.2	43.6	43.5	1.66	1.72	1.57
Apparel	1.2	1.2	.8	.....	+50.0	40.77	43.78	34.89	36.4	38.4	35.6	1.12	1.14	.98
Chemicals	1.0	1.1	1.0	— 9.1	.....	55.48	53.76	56.39	38.8	38.4	42.4	1.43	1.40	1.33
Stone, Clay and Glass	.7	.7	.7	.....	.....	54.52	56.28	53.17	41.3	42.0	42.2	1.32	1.34	1.26
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.6	2.5	2.5	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.7	41.7	41.1	.....	+ 1.5	$52.16	$52.58	$49.01	37.8	38.1	37.7	$1.38	$1.38	$1.30
Food and Kindred Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	.....	+ 4.5	53.38	53.07	49.06	43.4	43.5	43.8	1.23	1.22	1.12
Textile Mill Products	20.5	20.6	21.3	— 0.5	— 3.8	47.52	49.10	46.80	35.2	36.1	36.0	1.35	1.36	1.30
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.6	2.5	2.9	+ 4.0	—10.3	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.7	8.8	— 3.4	— 4.5	40.57	41.81	42.62	30.5	31.2	33.3	1.33	1.34	1.28
Apparel	3.2	3.2	3.1	.....	+ 3.2	45.87	44.17	41.75	37.6	36.5	38.3	1.22	1.21	1.09
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	46.48	48.00	46.11	38.1	40.0	42.3	1.22	1.20	1.09
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.3	6.3	5.7	.....	+10.5	58.05	55.90	50.44	43.0	41.1	38.8	1.35	1.36	1.30
HH Furniture	5.6	5.6	5.0	.....	+12.0	57.66	55.49	49.79	42.4	40.5	38.3	1.36	1.37	1.30
Printing and Allied Industries	1.3	1.2	1.2	+ 8.3	+ 8.3	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	55.95	60.65	63.36	37.3	39.9	43.4	1.50	1.52	1.46
Metal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	+10.0	56.42	57.92	60.48	40.3	40.5	43.2	1.40	1.43	1.40
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	73.78	77.01	67.72	43.4	45.3	41.8	1.70	1.70	1.62
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	3.7	3.7	3.4	.....	+ 8.8	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Preliminary.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — July, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES[4]	1030.9	1037.8	1021.8	— 0.7	+ 0.9	[5]								
Manufacturing	450.6	453.9	445.2	— 0.7	+ 1.2	$53.18	$53.70	$50.82	39.1	39.2	39.7	$1.36	$1.37	$1.28
Durable Goods	122.4	122.8	117.8	— 0.3	+ 3.9	54.40	54.80	50.92	40.9	41.2	41.4	1.33	1.33	1.23
Nondurable Goods	328.2	331.1	327.4	— 0.9	+ 0.2	52.99	53.65	50.83	38.4	38.6	39.1	1.38	1.39	1.30
Nonmanufacturing	580.3	583.9	576.6	— 0.6	+ 0.6	[5]								
Primary Metal Industries	2.6	2.6	2.5	.....	+ 4.0	82.06	82.45	74.87	42.3	42.5	42.3	1.94	1.94	1.77
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.8	8.8	8.4	—	+ 4.8	64.22	65.25	62.05	43.1	43.5	43.7	1.49	1.50	1.42
Fabricated Metal Products	5.1	5.1	4.7	.....	+ 8.5	61.80	62.58	57.37	41.2	40.9	40.4	1.50	1.53	1.42
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	38.5	38.6	38.7	— 0.3	— 0.5	47.72	48.91	43.16	40.1	41.1	41.1	1.19	1.19	1.05
Sawmills and Planing Mills	27.2	27.3	27.6	— 0.4	— 1.4	45.94	46.98	41.92	39.6	40.5	40.7	1.16	1.16	1.03
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	5.5	5.5	5.4	.....	+ 1.9	47.97	48.14	43.98	41.0	41.5	42.7	1.17	1.16	1.03
Wooden Containers	1.7	1.8	1.7	— 5.6	—	[5]								
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products	36.1	36.3	34.6	— 0.6	+ 4.3	52.45	52.76	50.58	41.3	40.9	41.8	1.27	1.29	1.21
Household Furniture, Matt. & Bedsprings	32.4	32.6	31.0	— 0.6	+ 4.5	52.32	52.37	50.70	41.2	40.6	41.9	1.27	1.29	1.21
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8.2	8.2	7.6	—	+ 7.9	52.63	52.82	50.34	42.1	42.6	43.4	1.25	1.24	1.16
Other Durable Goods[1]	23.1	23.2	21.3	— 0.4	+ 8.5	63.92	63.76	62.49	40.2	40.1	39.3	1.59	1.59	1.59
Textile Mill Products	225.1	227.4	227.8	— 1.0	— 1.2	50.41	50.79	49.15	37.9	37.9	38.7	1.33	1.34	1.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	50.9	51.7	54.0	— 1.5	— 5.7	46.48	45.86	45.82	38.1	37.9	39.5	1.22	1.21	1.16
Broadwoven Fabrics	99.1	99.9	99.3	— 0.8	— 0.2	52.52	53.31	51.88	38.9	39.2	39.6	1.35	1.36	1.31
Knitting Mills	61.1	61.7	60.3	— 1.0	+ 1.3	50.26	50.20	47.92	35.9	35.6	36.3	1.40	1.41	1.32
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.3	22.7	22.3	— 1.8	—	55.90	56.58	54.68	36.3	36.5	36.7	1.54	1.55	1.49
Seamless Hosiery	29.7	29.9	29.4	— 0.7	+ 1.0	46.42	45.43	41.99	34.9	33.9	34.7	1.33	1.34	1.21
Apparel and Other Finished Products	22.4	22.8	22.0	— 1.8	+ 1.8	43.50	42.82	38.45	37.5	36.6	37.7	1.16	1.17	1.02
Men's and Boys' Garments	9.9	10.3	10.2	— 3.9	— 2.9	42.78	40.14	37.22	37.2	34.9	37.6	1.15	1.15	.99
Food and Kindred Products	24.1	23.8	23.3	+ 1.3	+ 3.4	49.56	49.84	46.94	42.0	42.6	44.7	1.18	1.17	1.05
Bakery Products	[5]													
Beverage Industries	4.8	4.6	4.7	+ 4.3	+ 2.1	49.92	49.54	49.35	48.0	48.1	52.5	1.04	1.03	.94
Tobacco Manufacturers	23.5	23.7	21.8	— 0.8	+ 7.8	64.55	68.64	60.37	39.6	41.1	38.7	1.63	1.67	1.56
Cigarettes	14.7	14.9	13.7	— 1.3	+ 7.3	71.05	75.12	65.01	40.6	42.2	39.4	1.75	1.78	1.65
Stemmeries and Redrying Plants	6.6	6.5	6.0	+ 1.5	+10.0	52.33	56.37	51.30	38.2	39.7	38.0	1.37	1.42	1.35
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	10.0	10.0	.....	.....	83.82	84.40	74.93	41.7	42.2	41.4	2.01	2.00	1.81
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills	7.4	7.3	7.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	96.50	96.99	88.71	42.7	43.3	43.7	2.26	2.24	2.03
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8.6	8.5	8.1	+ 1.2	+ 6.2	73.54	73.92	70.46	38.3	38.5	38.5	1.92	1.92	1.83
Chemicals and Allied Products	11.8	12.2	11.8	— 3.3	—	69.19	67.89	63.43	40.7	40.9	40.4	1.70	1.66	1.57
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.7	2.7	2.6	—	+ 3.8	74.25	72.70	67.30	45.0	44.6	43.7	1.65	1.63	1.54
Mining	4.0	4.0	4.0	—	—	62.44	64.58	56.06	44.6	45.8	43.8	1.40	1.41	1.28
Non-metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	—	—	59.00	60.59	51.68	44.7	45.9	43.8	1.32	1.32	1.18
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.7	61.9	59.8	— 0.3	+ 3.2	[5]								
Transportation (except Railroads)	27.4	27.7	25.8	— 1.1	+ 6.2	[5]								
Public Utilities	18.7	18.6	18.7	+ 0.5	—	69.56	69.03	66.36	39.3	39.0	39.5	1.77	1.77	1.68
Trade[3]	206.1	206.1	204.8	—	+ 0.6	53.28	53.92	52.33	41.3	41.8	42.2	1.29	1.29	1.24
Wholesale	49.3	49.0	48.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	68.39	69.30	65.53	41.7	42.0	43.4	1.64	1.65	1.51
Retail	156.8	157.1	156.0	— 0.2	+ 0.5	48.09	48.26	47.54	41.1	41.6	41.7	1.17	1.16	1.14
Retail General Merchandise	32.7	33.0	32.3	— 0.9	+ 1.2	33.98	34.30	30.60	35.4	36.1	36.0	.96	.95	.85
Department Stores	15.4	15.9	15.7	— 3.1	— 1.9	39.35	39.74	33.40	36.1	35.8	36.3	1.09	1.11	.92
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.7	8.6	8.7	+ 1.2	.....	19.15	19.18	18.60	30.4	32.5	31.0	.63	.59	.60
Retail Food Stores	29.6	29.6	28.2	—	+ 5.0	46.98	46.58	45.94	40.5	40.5	40.3	1.16	1.15	1.14
Grocery Stores	22.8	22.8	21.6	—	+ 5.6	42.71	42.45	42.56	37.8	37.9	38.0	1.13	1.12	1.12
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	33.8	33.5	31.8	+ 0.9	+ 6.3	71.03	70.64	68.31	[5]					
Service	92.9	93.0	92.5	— 0.1	+ 0.4	[5]								
Hotels and Rooming Houses	6.4	6.5	6.6	— 1.5	— 3.0	24.54	25.12	23.87	46.3	47.4	45.9	.53	.53	.52
Personal Services	24.5	24.4	24.7	+ 0.4	— 0.8	[5]								
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	14.6	14.5	14.7	+ 0.7	— 0.7	28.97	28.68	29.33	40.8	40.4	41.9	.71	.71	.70
Government	129.1	133.1	129.9	— 3.0	— 0.6	[5]								
Contract Construction	52.7	52.3	53.8	+ 0.8	— 2.0	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]

[1] Includes transportation; electrical machinery; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
[2] Includes leather and leather products; rubber products; and petroleum products.
[3] Excludes eating and drinking places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
* Less than 0.1%.

Hazardous Occupations Order Issued For Structural Clay Products Industry

State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane recently called attention to a new Hazardous Occupations Order issued by the U. S. Secretary of Labor which he said applies to manufacturers of brick and tile products in North Carolina.

Officially designated as Hazardous Occupations Order No. 13, the new order raises the employment age to 18 in certain occupations found in the manufacture of brick, tile, and kindred products and in the manufacture of silica brick or other silica refractories.

The order became effective September 1. It was issued by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell on August 2, under the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Commissioner Crane said the types of work for which a minimum age of 18 are required include operators of crushers, granulators, dry pans and screens, storage bin work; operators of pug mills, auger or extrusion machines; hackers; car pushers; sewer pipe press crews; brick forming machine crews; glazers; setters; tossers; burners, and drawers.

Age 16 is the minimum established by the Fair Labor Standards Act for most types of employment. While the new order raises the age limit to 18 in the various manufacturing processes, many jobs in the industry remain open to 16 and 17 year olds. Specifically excluded from the order is work in storage and shipping, in offices, laboratories, and storerooms, and in drying departments of plants manufacturing sewer pipe.

Mr. Crane said the age restriction will apply in plants manufacturing brick, hollow structural tile, sewer pipe, refractories, architectural terra cotta, glazed structural tile, roofing tile, stove lining, chimney pipes and tops, wall coping, drain tile, silica brick and other silica refractories. Not included in the order are plants manufacturing ceramic floor and wall tile, mosaic tile, glazed and enamel tile, faience, and similar tile.

Commissioner Crane, who administers the Fair Labor Standards Act in North Carolina under a State-Federal cooperative agreement, said the new order was issued under the Act's child labor provisions which provide for an 18 year age minimum for employment in occupations found by the Secretary of Labor to be particularly hazardous to minors. Copies of the order may be obtained from the Department of Labor at Raleigh.

State Law Inspection Summary

A total of 1,195 industrial establishments were visited by Labor Department safety and health inspectors during the month of July, 1956, to check upon compliance with the North Carolina Labor Laws and the industrial safety and health regulations.

The establishments inspected during the month employed a total of 36,077 workers.

Violations of the labor laws and the safety and health regulations were found in 743 instances during July. Recommendations were made to correct them and immediate compliance was promised.

A total of 712 instances of compliance with recommendations previously made by the inspectors was reported during the month.

The safety and health inspectors also completed 101 reinspections during July, made 13 special complaint investigations, and held 251 conferences with employers and employees to assist in obtaining better compliance with the laws and regulations. No investigations of industrial accidents were reported during July.

Among nine special complaint cases in which violations of the Maximum Hour Law and the Child Labor Law had been alleged, the inspectors found the establishments in violation in seven instances. Immediate compliance with the laws was secured with respect to all violations found in these investigations.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	July '56	July '55	1st 7 mos. 1956	1st 7 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 122,075	$ 42,300	$ 861,975	$ 657,600
Asheville	1,333,690	214,740	4,677,870	1,858,254
Burlington	741,321	280,277	2,645,119	2,263,316
Charlotte	2,208,166	2,933,914	19,647,303	17,688,350
Concord	75,450	84,650	1,475,352	415,003
Durham	1,384,674	1,036,679	5,579,789	8,059,911
Elizabeth City	100,981	181,300	692,506	1,319,254
Fayetteville	228,481	325,745	2,729,082	3,468,294
Gastonia	551,500	606,150	3,947,475	5,032,150
Goldsboro	303,800	318,250	3,276,490	1,943,576
Greensboro	1,406,032	948,746	11,038,982	6,558,298
Greenville	114,000	207,000	1,477,100	1,549,300
Henderson	83,700	103,000	906,345	854,425
Hickory	195,213	288,400	1,069,550	1,815,519
High Point	525,980	495,487	3,638,589	4,456,811
Kinston	97,887	272,813	1,469,637	2,021,621
Lexington	122,375	116,450	539,875	795,430
Monroe	78,775	42,500	632,539	984,787
New Bern	246,647	213,250	1,008,269	1,661,050
Raleigh	1,453,432	2,062,153	7,906,600	13,843,776
Reidsville	63,100	59,550	768,000	703,180
Rocky Mount	190,108	356,485	2,132,322	2,374,224
Salisbury	95,150	44,397	1,792,781	727,275
Sanford	76,971	45,500	812,971	728,200
Shelby	26,750	156,395	826,188	1,336,525
Statesville	303,950	145,771	1,671,488	1,341,933
Thomasville	70,545	34,900	933,546	306,675
Wilmington	195,432	146,711	1,668,848	2,280,836
Wilson	385,200	523,300	3,178,653	2,024,925
Winston-Salem	779,267	901,798	9,203,783	6,857,713
TOTAL All Cities	$13,560,652	$13,188,611	$98,209,027	$95,928,211

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MRS. MERLE S. LOWE

Mrs. Merle Lowe Elected Vice-President Of State Employees Association

Mrs. Merle S. Lowe of Winston-Salem, Labor Regulations Inspector with the Department of Labor for the last seven years, last month was elected Vice-President of the N. C. State Employees Association.

Mrs. Lowe was elected at the Association's annual convention, which was held in Durham. Elected President of the Association was Ralph Monger, Jr., of Sanford, District Deputy Supervisor for the Department of Revenue. Miss Dorothy B. Austell, Budget Officer for the Utilities Commission, was elected Treasurer.

Campaign Manager for Mrs. Lowe was Stanton L. Blaylock of Rockingham, Labor Department Industrial Safety Inspector. Mr. Blaylock also served very capably as chairman of the Association's Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Sams Addresses Lions Club At Weaverville

Wage-hour investigator Howard Sams, of Asheville, was guest speaker on September 10 at the monthly program meeting of the Weaverville Lions Club.

Mr. Sams addressed the 35 club members present on "The Administration of State and Federal Labor Laws in North Carolina." The club is reported to have followed his discussion with keen interest. An appreciative article was carried in the club's bulletin, "The Cub Reporter", in connection with his talk.

BOILER EXPERT SWORN IN—R. Gordon Thomas of Raleigh (right) last month took the oath of office for his fourth consecutive term as a member of the North Carolina Board of Boiler Rules. The oath was administered by Secretary of State Thad Eure (left), in the office of Labor Commissioner Frank Crane. A representative of boiler manufacturers on the five-man Board, Thomas has served in that capacity since 1915. He helps advise the State on the safe construction, installation and maintenance of some 35,000 boilers and pressure vessels in use throughout the State. (Labor Department Photo.)

INSPECTORS VISIT 2,728 PLANTS DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Safety inspectors and Labor Regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor visited a total of 2,728 establishments in North Carolina during August and September to check safety and health hazards and promote compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The establishments inspected during the two-month period employed a total of 81,195 workers.

The inspectors also made a total of 153 reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations which they had made during previous inspections to eliminate unsafe working conditions. They also made 15 intensive investigations of serious industrial accidents which occurred during the two months, and held 432 special conferences with employers and employees to clarify the application of the Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The inspectors noted a total of 1,708 violations of the laws and regulations during August and September. Recommendations were made to correct them and immediate compliance was promised. A total of 1,427 compliances with previously made recommendations also was noted.

Sixteen special complaint investigations were made during the two months in response to complaints received. These complaints alleged violation of the Child Labor Law or the Maximum Hour Law. Violations were found as alleged in 14 cases, and immediate action was taken to secure compliance with the laws.

Violations also were found and corrected in two additional complaint cases alleging infractions of the Industrial Safety and Health Regulations.

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Employment Rises 13,600 In State During August

Nonagricultural employment increased 13,600 in North Carolina during August, rising 1.3 per cent over the July figure to an August total of 1,044,800.

The August non-farm employment total also was fractionally higher than the 1,041,500 reported for August, 1955.

Practically all of the month's job increases occurred in manufacturing industries. Employment in textile mill products was up 2,400 from the July figure for a gain of 1.1 per cent. Jobs increased 500 in yarn and thread mills, 900 in broadwoven fabrics, 1,100 in knitting mills, 500 in full-fashioned hosiery, and 500 in seamless hosiery. Employment was also up 900 in apparel manufacturing.

A seasonal increase of 48 per cent occurred in the tobacco manufacturing industry, as 11,100 additional workers were hired for tobacco processing operations in stemmeries and redrying plants. Cigarette factory employment showed no change from the previous month's figure.

Job increases also occured in several smaller industries, including fabricated metal products, paper mills, and miscellaneous durable and non-durable goods manufacturing operations.

Minor employment decreases were reported by the lumber and furniture industries, and by stone, clay and glass products, food products, printing and publishing, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate, service industries, and contract construction.

An increase of 600 was reported in the Federal, State and local government employment group.

The workweek for 464,600 Tar Heel factory workers was up fractionally in August to an average of 39.5 hours. Weekly earnings, which averaged $53.72, were up slightly due to the longer workweek. Average hourly earnings held firm at $1.36.

While factory employment showed a net gain of 14,000 during August, a very small decrease was evident in the non-manufacturing category. A total of 580,200 people were employed in non-manufacturing operations last month. This was a decrease of 400 from the previous month's total.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — August, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.7	22.4	21.9	+ 1.3	+ 3.7	$57.60	$56.06	$55.08	40.0	39.2	40.8	$1.44	$1.43	$1.35
Textiles	7.4	7.1	7.5	+ 4.2	— 1.3	51.82	51.92	52.01	38.1	37.9	39.7	1.36	1.37	1.31
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.7	3.4	3.7	+ 8.8	...	51.95	52.52	54.25	38.2	38.9	41.1	1.36	1.35	1.32
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4	...	...	53.14	53.58	50.51	36.4	36.2	36.6	1.46	1.48	1.38
Food	3.7	3.8	3.7	— 2.6	...	53.04	52.65	45.51	40.8	40.5	38.9	1.30	1.30	1.17
Machinery	2.9	2.9	2.4	...	+20.8	64.95	63.49	60.34	43.3	42.9	43.1	1.50	1.48	1.40
Printing & Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.8	...	+ 5.6	77.14	74.94	75.26	38.0	37.1	38.4	2.03	2.02	1.96
Metal Products	1.3	1.2	1.3	+ 8.3	...	68.64	69.89	68.37	41.1	42.1	43.0	1.67	1.66	1.59
Apparel	1.2	1.2	.9	...	+33.3	42.11	40.77	36.75	37.6	36.4	37.5	1.12	1.12	.98
Chemicals	1.0	1.0	1.1	...	— 9.1	56.26	55.20	58.17	38.8	38.6	45.8	1.45	1.43	1.27
Stone, Clay & Glass	.7	.7	.7	...	...	56.82	54.52	56.94	42.4	41.3	43.8	1.34	1.32	1.30
Other Manufacturing Industries [1]	2.6	2.6	2.5	...	+ 4.0	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.2	41.7	40.9	+ 1.2	+ 3.2	$52.96	$52.30	$50.67	38.1	37.9	38.1	$1.39	$1.38	$1.33
Food & Kindred Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	...	+ 4.5	52.70	54.12	47.12	43.2	44.0	41.7	1.22	1.23	1.13
Textile Mill Products	20.8	20.5	21.0	+ 1.5	— 1.0	47.87	47.52	46.51	35.2	35.2	35.5	1.36	1.35	1.31
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.6	2.6	2.9	...	—10.3	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.4	8.6	+ 2.4	...	42.83	40.70	43.68	32.2	30.6	33.6	1.33	1.33	1.30
Apparel	3.2	3.2	3.1	...	+ 3.2	48.31	45.87	41.31	39.6	37.6	37.9	1.22	1.22	1.09
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	...	+ 8.3	46.73	46.48	47.52	38.3	38.1	43.2	1.22	1.22	1.10
Furniture & Finished Lumber Prods.	6.3	6.3	5.7	...	+10.5	58.23	58.05	56.97	42.5	43.0	42.2	1.37	1.35	1.35
HH Furniture	5.6	5.6	5.0	...	+12.0	57.55	57.66	57.13	41.7	42.4	41.7	1.38	1.36	1.37
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.3	1.1	— 7.7	+ 9.1	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Chemicals	1.2	1.1	1.1	+ 9.1	+ 9.1	61.35	60.34	63.50	40.9	39.7	43.2	1.50	1.52	1.47
Metal Products	1.2	1.1	1.1	+ 9.1	...	59.50	56.42	61.86	41.9	40.3	44.5	1.42	1.40	1.39
Machinery (except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	...	...	73.58	73.78	72.21	43.8	43.4	44.3	1.68	1.70	1.63
Other Manufacturing Industries [2]	3.8	3.7	3.5	+ 2.7	+ 8.6									

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — August, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1044.8	1031.2	1041.5	+ 1.3	+ 0.3	....5....								
Manufacturing	464.6	450.6	464.6	+ 3.1	....	$53.72	$53.18	$50.93	39.5	39.1	40.1	$1.36	$1.36	$1.27
Durable Goods	122.3	122.5	118.4	— 0.2	+ 3.3	55.48	54.26	50.96	41.4	40.8	41.1	1.34	1.33	1.24
Nondurable Goods	342.3	328.1	346.2	+ 4.3	— 1.1	53.29	53.13	50.82	38.9	38.5	39.7	1.37	1.38	1.28
Nonmanufacturing	580.2	580.6	576.9	— 0.1	+ 0.6	....5....								
Primary Metal Industries	2.6	2.6	2.5	....	+ 4.0	77.62	82.06	78.38	39.6	42.3	42.6	1.96	1.94	1.84
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.8	8.8	8.5	....	+ 3.5	65.55	64.07	62.49	43.7	43.0	43.7	1.50	1.49	1.43
Fabricated Metal Products	5.3	5.1	4.8	+ 3.9	+10.4	61.66	62.21	60.34	40.3	41.2	41.9	1.53	1.51	1.44
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	38.1	38.6	38.3	— 1.3	— 0.5	48.72	47.48	40.60	40.6	39.9	38.3	1.20	1.19	1.06
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.9	27.3	27.3	— 1.5	— 1.5	47.15	45.59	38.79	40.3	39.3	37.3	1.17	1.16	1.04
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	5.5	5.5	5.5	....	....	48.79	48.26	41.41	41.7	40.9	40.2	1.17	1.18	1.03
Wooden Containers	1.7	1.7	1.7	....	....	....5....								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	36.0	36.1	35.6	— 0.3	+ 1.1	54.31	52.32	53.69	42.1	41.2	43.3	1.29	1.27	1.24
HH Furniture., Matt. & Bedsprings	32.2	32.4	31.9	— 0.6	+ 0.9	53.50	52.20	53.57	41.8	41.1	43.2	1.28	1.27	1.24
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.0	8.2	7.6	— 2.4	+ 5.3	54.78	52.50	52.36	42.8	42.0	44.0	1.28	1.25	1.19
Other Durable Goods	23.5	23.1	21.1	+ 1.7	+11.4	63.99	63.76	59.00	40.5	40.1	39.6	1.58	1.59	1.49
Textile Mill Products	227.5	225.1	229.4	+ 1.1	— 0.8	51.46	50.41	50.04	38.4	37.9	39.4	1.34	1.33	1.27
Yarn & Thread Mills	51.4	50.9	54.5	+ 1.0	— 5.7	47.34	46.48	46.52	38.8	38.1	40.1	1.22	1.22	1.16
Broadwoven Fabrics	99.9	99.9	99.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	53.45	52.65	52.40	39.3	39.0	40.0	1.36	1.35	1.31
Knitting Mills	62.2	61.1	61.5	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	51.47	50.40	49.37	36.5	36.0	37.4	1.41	1.40	1.32
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.8	22.3	23.1	+ 2.2	— 1.3	56.52	55.90	55.20	36.7	36.3	37.3	1.54	1.54	1.48
Seamless Hosiery	30.2	29.7	29.8	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	47.84	46.55	44.16	35.7	35.0	36.2	1.34	1.33	1.22
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23.3	22.4	22.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.1	44.78	43.50	38.05	38.6	37.5	37.3	1.16	1.16	1.02
Men's & Boys' Garments	10.4	9.9	10.3	+ 5.1	+ 1.0	43.70	42.78	36.23	38.0	37.2	36.6	1.15	1.15	.99
Food & Kindred Products	23.6	24.1	23.2	— 2.1	— 1.7	49.37	49.68	43.47	42.2	42.1	42.2	1.17	1.18	1.03
Bakery Products	..5..					....5....								
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.8	4.7	— 4.2	— 2.1	51.06	49.92	48.97	49.1	48.0	52.1	1.04	1.04	.94
Tobacco Manufacturers	34.8	23.5	38.5	+48.1	— 9.6	57.67	65.11	52.61	39.5	39.7	41.1	1.46	1.64	1.28
Cigarettes	14.7	14.7	13.7	....	+ 7.3	70.88	71.05	69.22	40.5	40.6	41.2	1.75	1.75	1.68
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	17.8	6.7	22.4	+165.7	—20.5	47.58	52.99	41.81	39.0	38.4	41.4	1.22	1.38	1.01
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	10.0	10.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	84.18	83.62	78.19	42.3	41.6	43.2	1.99	2.01	1.81
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.4	7.4	7.2		+ 2.8	96.08	96.50	90.48	42.7	42.7	43.5	2.25	2.26	2.08
Printing, Pub., & Allied Industries	8.5	8.6	8.1	— 1.2	+ 4.9	74.88	73.54	72.15	38.8	38.3	39.0	1.93	1.92	1.85
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.7	11.7	11.8	....	— 0.8	66.36	67.83	62.80	39.5	39.9	40.0	1.68	1.70	1.57
Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.7	2.6	+ 3.7	+ 7.7	71.50	74.25	67.91	43.6	45.0	44.1	1.64	1.65	1.54
Mining	4.0	4.0	4.0	....	....	63.05	62.44	54.86	44.4	44.6	44.6	1.42	1.40	1.23
Non-metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	....	....	58.12	59.00	48.51	43.7	44.7	43.7	1.33	1.32	1.11
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.1	61.9	60.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	... 5....								
Transportation (except R. R.)	27.6	27.4	26.5	+ 0.7	+ 4.2	....5....								
Public Utilities	19.0	19.0	18.6	....	+ 2.2	71.73	69.87	67.32	40.3	39.7	39.6	1.78	1.76	1.70
Trade	205.9	206.1	205.5	— 0.1	+ 0.2	53.82	53.69	51.41	41.4	41.3	41.8	1.30	1.30	1.23
Wholesale	49.2	49.3	48.6	— 0.2	+ 1.2	69.86	69.22	65.51	42.6	41.7	43.1	1.64	1.66	1.52
Retail	156.7	156.8	156.9	— 0.1	— 0.1	47.97	48.20	46.67	41.0	41.2	41.3	1.17	1.17	1.13
Retail General Merchandise	33.4	32.8	32.9	+ 1.8	+ 1.5	33.31	34.18	30.53	34.7	35.6	35.5	.96	.96	.86
Department Stores	15.9	15.5	15.9	+ 2.6	....	39.29	39.57	32.40	35.4	36.3	35.6	1.11	1.09	.91
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.8	8.7	9.0	+ 1.1	— 2.2	18.97	19.15	17.88	31.1	30.4	30.3	.61	.63	.59
Retail Food Stores	29.1	29.6	28.1	— 1.7	+ 3.6	47.96	47.10	46.17	40.3	40.6	40.5	1.19	1.16	1.14
Grocery Stores	22.3	22.8	21.5	— 2.2	+ 3.7	44.11	42.83	42.67	37.7	37.9	38.1	1.17	1.13	1.12
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.7	33.8	31.6	— 0.3	+ 6.6	72.16	72.31	70.10	..5..					
Service	92.7	92.9	92.2	— 0.2	+ 0.5	....5....								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.4	6.5	6.6	— 1.5	— 3.0	25.16	24.80	23.76	46.6	46.8	45.7	.54	.53	.52
Personal Services	24.0	24.5	24.5	— 2.0	— 2.0	....5....								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.2	14.6	14.5	— 2.7	— 2.1	28.19	29.18	27.74	39.7	41.1	40.2	.71	.71	.69
Government	130.1	129.5	129.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	....5....								
Contract Construction	51.7	52.4	53.4	— 1.3	— 3.2	....5....								
Mfg. Prod. Workers	412.6	398.5	....	....	....									

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — September, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1057.0	1046.0	1057.5	+ 1.1	*	....5....								
Manufacturing	467.3	465.9	475.0	+ 0.3	— 1.6	$53.73	$53.86	$52.35	39.8	39.6	40.9	$1.35	$1.36	$1.28
Durable Goods	116.9	122.2	119.5	— 4.3	— 2.2	54.37	54.93	53.13	41.5	41.3	42.5	1.31	1.33	1.25
Nondurable Goods	350.4	343.7	355.5	+ 1.9	— 1.4	53.45	53.43	52.52	39.3	39.0	40.4	1.36	1.37	1.30
Nonmanufacturing	589.7	580.1	582.5	+ 1.7	+ 1.2	....5....								
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.6	2.5	— 3.8	....	82.52	77.62	77.59	42.1	39.6	42.4	1.96	1.96	1.83
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.7	8.7	8.5	....	+ 2.4	67.79	65.55	62.64	44.6	43.7	43.5	1.52	1.50	1.44
Fabricated Metal Products	5.3	5.3	4.8	....	+10.4	63.40	61.71	61.20	40.9	40.6	42.8	1.55	1.52	1.43
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	38.0	38.0	38.5	....	— 1.3	48.08	48.20	43.37	40.4	40.5	41.3	1.19	1.19	1.05
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.8	26.9	27.5	— 0.4	— 2.5	46.92	47.03	42.64	40.1	40.2	41.4	1.17	1.17	1.03
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	5.5	5.5	5.4	....	+ 1.9	47.44	47.74	42.53	40.2	40.8	40.5	1.18	1.17	1.05
Wooden Containers	1.7	1.7	1.7	....	....	....5....								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	36.6	36.0	35.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.9	54.57	54.31	54.19	42.3	42.1	43.7	1.29	1.29	1.24
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	32.9	32.2	32.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.2	54.44	53.50	54.38	42.2	41.8	43.5	1.29	1.28	1.25
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	8.0	8.0	7.7	....	+ 3.9	54.14	54.02	52.84	42.3	42.2	44.4	1.28	1.28	1.19
Other Durable Goods	17.8	23.6	21.6	—24.6	—17.6	56.68	63.83	63.45	40.2	40.4	41.2	1.41	1.58	1.54
Textile Mill Products	227.0	227.5	230.9	— 0.2	— 1.7	51.59	51.59	52.01	38.5	38.5	39.7	1.34	1.34	1.31
Yarn & Thread Mills	51.5	51.4	54.4	+ 0.2	— 5.3	48.07	47.46	47.24	39.4	38.9	39.7	1.22	1.22	1.19
Broadwoven Fabrics	99.4	99.9	99.9	— 0.5	— 0.5	52.90	53.45	55.90	38.9	39.3	41.1	1.36	1.36	1.36
Knitting Mills	62.1	62.1	62.5	....	— 0.6	51.75	51.47	50.12	36.7	36.5	37.4	1.41	1.41	1.34
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.8	22.7	23.1	+ 0.4	— 1.3	57.66	57.20	54.09	37.2	36.9	36.3	1.55	1.55	1.49
Seamless Hosiery	30.1	30.2	30.6	— 0.3	— 1.6	48.47	47.84	46.49	35.9	35.7	36.9	1.35	1.34	1.26
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23.4	23.4	22.8	....	+ 2.6	45.55	45.01	39.76	38.6	38.8	38.6	1.18	1.16	1.03
Men's & Boys' Garments	10.4	10.5	10.2	— 1.0	+ 2.0	43.15	43.78	37.52	37.2	38.4	37.9	1.16	1.14	.99
Food & Kindred Products	23.7	23.6	23.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.6	49.91	49.37	46.41	42.3	42.2	44.2	1.18	1.17	1.05
Bakery Products	..5..					....5....								
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.6	4.5	— 2.2	....	48.05	51.17	48.36	46.2	49.2	50.9	1.04	1.04	.95
Tobacco Manufacturers	42.7	36.1	45.7	+18.3	— 6.6	54.60	59.39	50.58	42.0	40.4	42.5	1.30	1.47	1.19
Cigarettes	14.3	14.5	14.1	— 1.4	+ 1.4	75.96	75.36	65.74	42.2	42.1	38.9	1.80	1.79	1.69
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	26.2	19.3	29.2	+35.8	—10.3	50.49	47.16	43.26	43.9	39.3	44.6	1.15	1.20	.97
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	10.1	10.0	....	+ 1.0	89.86	83.98	81.40	43.2	42.2	44.0	2.08	1.99	1.85
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.3	7.2	....	+ 1.4	104.20	95.85	95.23	43.6	42.6	44.5	2.39	2.25	2.14
Printing, Pub., & Allied Industries	8.4	8.5	8.1	— 1.2	+ 3.7	75.08	75.27	73.28	38.7	38.8	39.4	1.94	1.94	1.86
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.3	11.7	12.3	+ 5.1	....	66.00	66.36	64.22	40.0	39.5	41.7	1.65	1.68	1.54
Other Nondurable Goods	2.8	2.8	2.6	....	+ 7.7	72.38	71.34	67.76	43.6	43.5	44.0	1.66	1.64	1.54
Mining	4.0	4.0	4.0	....	....	63.45	63.05	56.38	45.0	44.4	45.1	1.41	1.42	1.25
Non-metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	....	....	58.61	58.12	50.84	44.4	43.7	44.6	1.32	1.33	1.14
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.4	62.0	60.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.5	....5....								
Transportation (except R. R.)	28.0	27.6	26.9	+ 1.4	+ 4.1	....5....								
Public Utilities	19.1	19.1	18.5	....	+ 3.2	70.22	70.62	65.62	39.9	39.9	38.6	1.76	1.77	1.70
Trade	208.3	206.1	207.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.4	53.30	53.54	52.13	41.0	41.5	41.7	1.30	1.29	1.25
Wholesale	49.4	49.2	48.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	70.29	69.44	67.70	42.6	42.6	43.4	1.65	1.63	1.56
Retail	158.9	156.9	159.0	+ 1.3	— 0.1	47.39	47.97	46.97	40.5	41.0	41.2	1.17	1.17	1.14
Retail General Merchandise	34.8	33.5	34.6	+ 3.9	+ 0.6	32.79	33.41	30.69	33.8	34.8	34.1	.97	.96	.90
Department Stores	16.6	16.0	16.5	+ 3.8	+ 0.6	38.63	39.05	32.90	34.8	35.5	35.0	1.11	1.10	.94
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.7	8.8	10.0	+10.2	— 3.0	17.67	18.97	16.34	28.5	31.1	27.7	.62	.61	.59
Retail Food Stores	29.5	29.0	28.6	+ 1.7	+ 3.1	47.15	48.24	46.17	40.3	40.2	40.5	1.17	1.20	1.14
Grocery Stores	22.8	22.3	22.1	+ 2.2	+ 3.2	43.24	44.25	42.29	37.6	37.5	38.1	1.15	1.18	1.11
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.4	33.8	31.4	— 1.2	+ 6.4	71.85	71.46	68.86	..5..					
Service	92.1	92.7	92.0	— 0.6	+ 0.1	....5....								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.3	6.5	6.4	— 3.1	— 1.6	24.22	24.54	23.97	45.7	46.3	47.0	.53	.53	.51
Personal Services	24.0	24.0	24.5	....	— 2.0	....5....								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.1	14.2	14.5	— 0.7	— 2.8	29.11	28.26	28.56	41.0	39.8	40.8	.71	.71	.70
Government	138.5	129.9	133.8	+ 6.6	+ 3.5	....5....								
Contract Construction	51.0	51.6	52.9	— 1.2	— 3.6	....5....								

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

Employment Increases 11,000 In State During September

Nonagricultural employment increased 11,000 in North Carolina during September to a total of 1,057,000.

At the same time, average hourly earnings of the State's 467,300 factory workers dropped a penny to $1.35 and average weekly earnings registered a fractional drop to $53.73. The average factory workweek, however, went up slightly to 39.8 hours.

Employment increased 1.7 per cent in nonmanufacturing industries and other lines of employment to a total of 589,700. Total factory employment was up 0.3 per cent.

Largest job increase during September was a rise of 8,600 in federal, state and local government, bringing the total in the government category to 138,500 including school teachers and other school employees.

A seasonal rise of 6,900 occurred in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants, bringing employment in this industry to a total of 26,200 in September.

A job gain of 2,000 occurred in retail trade as the fall selling and buying season got under way. The increase was spread throughont all types of retailing.

Employment in the furniture industry was up 600 to a total of 36,600. The textile industry, employing 227,000 workers in September, reported a fractional drop of 500. Jobs were down slightly in cigarette manufacturing, totaling 14,300. The tobacco manufacturing industry as a whole employed 42,700 workers last month, a gain of 18.2 per cent over the previous month.

Average weekly earnings in principal industries in September were as follows: textiles $51.59 lumber and timber $48.08, furniture $54.57, tobacco $54.60, cigarette manufacturing $75.96, pulp, paper and paperboard mills $104.20, chemicals $66.00, primary metals $82.52, fabricated metals $63.40, machinery $67.79, stone, clay and glass $54.14, apparel $45.55, food products $49.91, printing and publishing $75.08, mining $63.45, public utilities $70.22, wholesale trade $70.29, retail trade $47.39, finance, insurance and real estate $71.85.

Building Totals $122,285,880 In N. C. Cities In First 9 Months Of 1956

Building permits totaling $122,285,880 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first nine months of this year.

The nine-month total was $4,639,754, or 3.9 per cent, higher than the $117,646,126 reported by the same cities during the same period last year.

The cities reported permits totaling $10,024,631 in September, compared with $10,435,717 in September, 1955.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — September, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.5	22.7	22.2	— 0.9	+ 1.4	$58.29	$57.74	$57.40	40.2	40.1	41.9	$1.45	$1.44	$1.37
Textiles	7.1	7.4	7.5	— 4.1	— 5.3	51.95	51.95	55.22	38.2	38.2	40.6	1.36	1.36	1.36
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.4	3.7	3.7	— 8.1	— 8.1	52.09	51.95	61.34	38.3	38.2	43.5	1.36	1.36	1.41
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4	...	...	52.42	53.14	50.96	36.4	36.4	36.4	1.44	1.46	1.40
Food	3.7	3.7	3.7	...	...	53.45	53.04	50.46	40.8	40.8	42.4	1.31	1.30	1.19
Machinery	2.9	2.9	2.3	...	+26.1	67.17	64.95	61.62	43.9	43.3	43.7	1.53	1.50	1.41
Printing & Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.8	...	+ 5.6	76.03	77.14	76.04	38.4	38.0	38.6	1.98	2.03	1.97
Metal Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	...	...	70.72	68.64	69.87	41.6	41.1	43.4	1.70	1.67	1.61
Apparel	1.2	1.2	1.0	...	+20.0	41.61	42.11	36.93	36.5	37.6	37.3	1.14	1.12	.99
Chemicals	1.1	1.0	1.3	+10.0	—15.4	53.76	56.26	55.14	38.4	38.8	45.2	1.40	1.45	1.22
Stone, Clay & Glass	.7	.7	.7	...	...	58.24	56.82	62.24	42.2	42.4	46.1	1.38	1.34	1.35
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.6	2.6	2.6	...	...	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.7	42.2	41.4	— 3.6	— 1.7	$53.65	$52.82	$51.99	38.6	38.0	38.8	$1.39	$1.39	$1.34
Food & Kindred Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	...	+ 4.5	56.67	52.70	49.25	45.7	43.2	43.2	1.24	1.22	1.14
Textile Mill Products	20.5	20.8	21.4	— 1.4	— 4.2	50.23	48.36	49.45	36.4	35.3	36.9	1.38	1.37	1.34
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.6	2.6	2.9	...	—10.3	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.5	9.1	— 1.2	— 7.7	46.64	43.88	47.39	33.8	32.5	35.9	1.38	1.35	1.32
Apparel	3.1	3.2	3.1	— 3.1	...	48.83	48.31	40.82	39.7	39.6	37.8	1.23	1.22	1.08
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	...	+ 8.3	48.34	46.73	46.26	39.3	38.3	41.3	1.23	1.22	1.12
Furniture & Finished Lumber Prods	6.4	6.3	5.9	+ 1.6	+ 8.5	57.13	58.23	56.41	41.7	42.5	42.1	1.37	1.37	1.34
HH Furniture	5.7	5.6	5.2	+ 1.8	+ 9.6	56.85	57.55	56.58	40.9	41.7	41.6	1.39	1.38	1.36
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	...	+ 9.1	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	...	+ 9.1	63.77	61.35	64.38	42.8	40.9	44.4	1.49	1.50	1.45
Metal Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	...	+ 9.1	61.89	58.93	62.72	42.1	41.5	44.8	1.47	1.42	1.40
Machinery (except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	...	...	76.29	73.58	71.83	44.1	43.8	43.8	1.73	1.68	1.64
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	2.7	3.8	3.4	—28.9	—20.6	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]	....[5]

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

CITY	August, 1956	August, 1955	1st 8 mos. 1956	1st 8 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 64,350	$ 60,800	$ 926,325	$ 718,400
Asheville	204,000	437,721	4,881,870	2,295,975
Burlington	425,131	216,242	3,070,250	2,479,558
Charlotte	1,208,489	2,174,445	20,855,792	19,862,795
Concord	81,620	74,300	1,556,972	489,303
Durham	497,152	274,532	6,076,941	8,334,443
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	667,959	164,646	3,397,041	3,632,940
Gastonia	326,250	434,900	4,273,725	5,467,050
Goldsboro	324,500	126,750	3,600,990	2,070,326
Greensboro	876,071	1,536,430	11,915,053	8,094,728
Greenville	309,000	171,500	1,786,100	1,720,800
Henderson	438,400	66,850	1,344,745	921,275
Hickory	108,350	476,690	1,177,900	2,292,209
High Point	1,884,288	979,885	5,522,877	5,436,696
Kinston	107,990	305,203	1,577,627	2,326,824
Lexington	115,900	181,000	655,775	976,430
Monroe	66,300	140,190	698,839	1,124,977
New Bern	174,312	213,250	1,182,581	1,874,300
Raleigh	2,972,847	1,548,395	10,879,447	15,392,171
Reidsville	49,000	96,300	817,000	799,480
Rocky Mount	321,200	305,981	2,453,522	2,680,205
Salisbury	87,250	114,800	1,880,031	842,075
Sanford	187,631	80,000	1,000,602	808,200
Shelby	108,300	131,100	934,488	1,467,625
Statesville	136,075	377,843	1,807,563	1,719,776
Thomasville	164,000	37,700	1,097,546	344,375
Wilmington	424,863	187,927	2,093,711	2,468,763
Wilson	113,400	676,371	3,292,053	2,701,296
Winston-Salem	2,409,302	1,009,701	11,613,085	7,867,414
TOTAL All Cities	$ 14,853,930	$ 12,601,452	$112,370,451	$107,210,409

* No Report Received

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

CITY	September, 1956	September, 1955	1st 9 mos. 1956	1st 9 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 26,150	$ 90,950	$ 952,475	$ 809,350
Asheville	658,993	534,894	5,540,863	2,830,869
Burlington	316,735	221,727	3,386,985	2,701,285
Charlotte	1,390,330	1,644,630	22,246,122	21,507,425
Concord	125,090	90,325	1,682,062	579,628
Durham	388,899	552,463	6,465,840	8,886,906
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	363,232	373,723	3,760,273	4,006,663
Gastonia	668,475	798,500	4,942,200	6,265,550
Goldsboro	94,200	166,750	3,695,190	2,237,076
Greensboro	560,680	661,397	12,475,733	8,756,125
Greenville	209,850	64,900	1,995,950	1,785,700
Henderson	112,900	87,830	1,457,645	1,009,105
Hickory	63,050	134,900	1,240,950	2,427,109
High Point	256,573	596,097	5,779,450	6,032,793
Kinston	190,600	152,200	1,768,227	2,479,024
Lexington	295,450	227,175	951,225	1,203,605
Monroe	38,100	84,900	736,939	1,209,877
New Bern	212,350	55,450	1,394,931	1,929,750
Raleigh	1,266,543	1,535,987	12,145,990	16,928,158
Reidsville	194,700	105,500	1,011,700	904,980
Rocky Mount	176,552	178,152	2,630,074	2,858,357
Salisbury	605,425	177,574	2,485,456	1,019,649
Sanford	68,950	99,500	960,350	907,700
Shelby	38,900	83,435	973,388	1,551,060
Statesville	81,885	151,075	1,889,448	1,870,851
Thomasville	187,618	40,400	1,285,164	384,775
Wilmington	149,849	172,458	2,243,560	2,641,221
Wilson	158,150	187,450	3,450,203	2,888,746
Winston-Salem	1,124,402	1,165,375	12,737,487	9,032,789
TOTAL All Cities	$ 10,024,631	$ 10,435,717	$122,285,880	$117,646,126

* No Report Received

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, *Commissioner*

Vol. XXIII RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER, 1956 No. 11

MINE INSPECTORS WARN OF DEFECTIVE EXHAUST HAZARDS

Deaths at Unreported Mica Prospect Cited

The recent accidental death of two Western North Carolina mica miners tragically illustrates the necessity of using safe and adequate exhaust systems on internal combustion engines which are used to furnish power to air compressors, according to State Mine Inspectors H. M. Hall and J. R. Brandon.

In the accident in question, the two miners — one of them a partner in the venture and the other an employee — were working at a small mica prospect in the western part of the State. The mine was a new mica prospect which had not been reported to the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections, as is required by General Statute 74-10, and therefore had not been inspected by the State.

The two men were drilling in the mine, using a jack-hammer drill powered by an old gasoline engine air compressor. A third partner in the venture was outside the mine tending to the air compressor, which was stationed about 150 feet outside the mine entrance.

When the two men working in the mine failed to come out after about an hour, the partner outside became alarmed, shut off the compressor, and went into the mine to investigate. Finding the dead bodies of his partner and employee in the mine, he rushed out to give the alarm.

On the following night an inquest was held. The coroner's jury ruled that the two men had been accidentally asphyxiated by carbon monoxide gas emanating from the air compressor's defective exhaust system.

The inspector's report showed that the gasoline engine powering the air compressor was exhausted directly from the manifold and had no exhaust pipe extending through the hood and into the open air. Upon this particular model, the compressor air intake was located under the hood. As the exhaust fumes left the engine manifold, they were drawn into the compressor air intake, compressed, and then forced into the mine through a pipe line leading from the compressor receiver tank to the jack hammer drill being used by the men inside the drift type mine. The toxic gas then entered the mine atmosphere through the drill exhaust. The inspector's report stated that judging from the amount of footage which had been drilled, the men had been exposed to the carbon monoxide fumes for twenty to thirty minutes before they inhaled the gas fumes in lethal quantities.

"The mine and quarry inspectors are well aware of the carbon monoxide hazard involved in operating internal combustion engines in mines or other confined places," said the mine inspector's report of the accident. "There is no doubt in my mind that if we had known of this operation, the hazard would have been discovered in the course of inspection and this needless loss of two lives would have been prevented.

"It is well to remember," continues the inspector's report, "that both portable and stationary internal combustion engine-powered air compressors are in wide use throughout the State in the construction industry, mills, factories, and many other establishments, in addition to mines and quarries.

"It is entirely conceivable that a workman using a jack hammer, for example, in the basement of a mill, could be killed under the same conditions as existed in this mining accident. This example is used because quite often it is necessary to operate compressors in closely confined and poorly ventilated areas If the exhaust fumes are not properly exhausted into the open atmosphere, regardless of where the work is being done, there is a strong possibility that the toxic fumes may be conveyed back through the air lines to the tools being used by the workmen, thereby resulting in a similar fatal accident.

"I would strongly recommend," concludes the inspector's report, "that special attention be given to the problem of getting proper and safe exhaust systems installed on all air compressor engines and other internal combustion engines, especially when these machines are operated in confined and poorly ventilated areas."

CHAMPION APPRENTICE BRICKLAYER NAMED AT FAIR—Herman Russell Newton, of Mooresville (at left in picture), is shown being congratulated by State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane following the Third Annual Statewide Apprentice Bricklaying Contest, which was held at the State Fair on October 19. Newton, who has been an apprentice bricklayer for only 18 months, defeated 21 other contestants in the all-day competition, scoring a 97.8 rating out of a possible 100 points. Others in the picture are J. D. Green, Jr., of Raleigh (second from left), who won third place in the contest, and William Edgar Wood, of Durham (third from left), second place winner. The three top winners received defense bonds of $100, $50 and $25, contributed by Brick and Tile Service of North Carolina, Inc. Newton and his employer, Barger Construction Company, of Mooresville, received trophy cups contributed by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America. The bond prize and trophy were presented to Newton and his employer by Governor Luther H. Hodges in a ceremony held in the Governor's office on November 26. The contest was judged by several noted construction and architectural authorities. (Labor Department Photo.)

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR ..... *Editor*

Vol. XXIII November, 1956 No. 11

Governor Presents Awards To '56 Bricklaying Champ

Governor Hodges recently cited North Carolina's need for highly skilled workmen in the building trades as he presented the State's Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1956 with a $100 defense bond and a Certificate of Award.

More than 30 people gathered in the Governor's office on November 26 to see Herman Russell Newton, 21, of Mooresville, N. C., receive the top honors which he won at the 1956 Bricklaying Contest at the State Fair here last month. State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane presided over the presentation ceremonies.

Newton also received a trophy from the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, presented by A. J. Fox of Raleigh, former A. G. C. President and a member of the State Apprenticeship Council. Fox also presented a trophy to Newton's employer, J. R. Marks, Jr., of Barger Construction Company, Mooresville.

The savings bond was made available by Brick and Tile Service of North Carolina, Inc., represented by M. R. Cochran of Greensboro.

Governor Hodges told Newton that his accomplishment had reflected "great credit" on the State and that the young man was entering an "honorable field of endeavor" as a bricklayer. He complimented Newton for making a record score of 97.8 out of a possible 100 points.

The Governor said that creation of a more abundant reservoir of highly skilled craftsmen in the construction industry is vitally needed. He pointed to the State's apprenticeship training program as an example of how North Carolina is making a constructive effort to provide these skilled workmen.

In addition to the $100 defense bond and trophy, Newton received a $50 defense bond from his employer, Barger Construction Company, one of the big boosters of the apprentice training program.

In winning the 1956 honors, Newton won over a field of 21 other apprentices in the largest bricklaying contest ever held in the State. Several thousand fairgoers witnessed the competition last month.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas —October, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			HOURS AND EARNINGS					
							AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL	88.1	87.8	86.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.4	22.5	22.6	— 0.4	— 0.9	$61.27	$58.29	$57.54	41.4	40.2	42.0	$1.48	$1.45	$1.37
TOTAL NON-MANUFACTURING	65.7	65.3	63.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Textiles	6.9	7.1	7.5	— 2.8	— 8.0	59.35	51.95	56.99	41.5	38.2	41.6	1.43	1.36	1.37
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.2	3.4	3.7	— 5.9	—13.5	64.37	52.09	60.77	43.2	38.3	43.1	1.49	1.36	1.41
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4	5	5	57.28	52.42	51.62	39.5	36.4	36.1	1.45	1.44	1.43
Food	3.7	3.7	3.8	5	— 2.6	52.00	53.45	48.20	40.0	40.8	41.2	1.30	1.31	1.17
Machinery	2.9	2.9	2.5	5	+16.0	69.71	67.17	61.34	44.4	43.9	43.5	1.57	1.53	1.41
Printing & Publishing	2.6	1.9	1.8	+ 5.3	+11.1	74.86	76.03	74.88	38.0	38.4	38.8	1.97	1.98	1.93
Metal Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	5	5	73.02	70.72	70.95	42.7	41.6	43.0	1.71	1.70	1.65
Apparel	1.2	1.2	1.1	5	+ 9.1	45.86	41.61	36.76	39.2	36.5	37.9	1.17	1.14	.97
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.3	5	—15.4	54.32	53.76	53.48	38.8	38.4	44.2	1.40	1.40	1.21
Stone, Clay & Glass	.7	.7	.7	5	5	57.13	58.24	55.70	41.7	42.2	42.2	1.37	1.38	1.32
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.6	2.6	2.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.8	40.6	41.7	+ 0.5	— 2.2	$54.95	$53.38	$52.53	38.7	38.4	39.2	$1.42	$1.39	$1.34
Food & Kindred Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	5	+ 4.5	54.12	57.38	49.72	44.0	45.9	44.0	1.23	1.25	1.13
Textile Mill Products	20.6	20.5	21.6	+ 0.5	— 4.6	52.26	49.68	49.34	36.8	36.0	37.1	1.42	1.38	1.33
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.7	2.6	2.9	+ 3.8	— 6.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.4	9.3	+ 2.4	— 7.5	48.85	45.40	49.39	35.4	32.9	37.7	1.38	1.38	1.31
Apparel	3.3	3.1	3.1	+ 6.5	+ 6.5	45.87	48.83	41.80	37.6	39.7	38.0	1.22	1.23	1.10
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	5	5	50.72	49.72	48.79	40.9	40.1	42.8	1.24	1.24	1.14
Furniture & Finished Lumber Prods.	6.3	6.3	6.0	5	+ 5.0	58.66	56.72	58.42	41.9	41.4	43.6	1.40	1.37	1.34
HH Furniture	5.6	5.6	5.3	5	+ 5.7	58.37	56.03	58.89	41.4	40.6	43.3	1.41	1.38	1.36
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	5	+ 9.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	5	+ 9.1	60.68	63.45	61.17	39.4	42.3	41.9	1.54	1.50	1.46
Metal Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	5	+ 9.1	62.93	61.89	61.41	43.4	42.1	44.5	1.45	1.47	1.38
Machinery (except Electrical)	.9	.9	.9	5	5	76.83	76.29	71.50	43.9	44.1	43.6	1.75	1.73	1.64
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	2.6	2.7	3.4	— 3.7	—23.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
5 Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — October, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1,061.2	1,057.2	1,062.9	+ 0.4	— 0.2	[5]								
Manufacturing	469.3	468.4	476.9	+ 0.2	— 1.6	$55.89	$54.00	$53.54	40.5	40.0	41.5	$1.38	$1.35	$1.29
Durable Goods	116.3	116.8	120.2	— 0.4	— 3.2	54.52	54.50	53.25	41.3	41.6	42.6	1.32	1.31	1.25
Nondurable Goods	353.0	351.6	356.7	+ 0.4	— 1.0	56.02	54.12	53.43	40.3	39.5	41.1	1.39	1.37	1.30
Nonmanufacturing	591.9	588.8	586.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	[5]								
Primary Metal Industries	2.5	2.5	2.5			81.64	82.52	78.44	42.3	42.1	42.4	1.93	1.96	1.85
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.7	8.6	8.7	+ 1.2		67.63	67.64	59.92	44.2	44.5	42.8	1.53	1.52	1.40
Fabricated Metal Products	5.4	5.3	4.9	+ 1.9	+10.2	64.83	63.40	62.06	42.1	40.9	43.1	1.54	1.55	1.44
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	37.5	38.0	38.3	— 1.3	— 2.1	47.24	48.31	44.41	39.7	40.6	41.9	1.19	1.19	1.06
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.4	26.8	27.2	— 1.5	— 2.9	45.98	47.03	43.47	39.3	40.2	41.8	1.17	1.17	1.04
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	5.5	5.5	5.5			45.98	48.73	44.00	39.3	41.3	41.9	1.17	1.18	1.05
Wooden Containers	1.7	1.7	1.7			[5]								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	36.5	36.6	36.1	— 0.3	+ 1.1	55.57	54.70	54.06	42.1	42.4	43.6	1.32	1.29	1.24
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	32.8	32.8	32.5		+ 0.9	55.44	54.57	54.38	42.0	42.3	43.5	1.32	1.29	1.25
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.9	8.0	7.8	— 1.3	+ 1.3	53.63	53.50	51.80	41.9	41.8	43.9	1.28	1.28	1.18
Other Durable Goods	17.8	17.8	21.9		—18.7	58.06	56.82	63.45	40.6	40.3	41.2	1.43	1.41	1.54
Textile Mill Products	227.5	227.0	232.0	+ 0.2	— 1.9	55.20	51.46	53.33	40.0	38.4	40.4	1.38	1.34	1.32
Yarn & Thread Mills	51.5	51.5	54.2		— 5.0	50.00	48.07	47.60	40.0	39.4	40.0	1.25	1.22	1.19
Broadwoven Fabrics	99.5	99.4	100.3	+ 0.1	— 0.8	59.20	52.90	56.99	41.4	38.9	41.6	1.43	1.36	1.37
Knitting Mills	62.4	62.0	63.2	+ 0.6	— 1.3	53.39	51.47	52.11	37.6	36.5	38.6	1.42	1.41	1.35
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.7	22.7	23.1		— 1.7	59.52	57.13	57.98	38.4	37.1	38.4	1.55	1.54	1.51
Seamless Hosiery	30.6	30.1	31.3	+ 1.7	— 2.2	50.18	48.06	47.38	36.9	35.6	37.9	1.36	1.35	1.25
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23.7	23.4	23.1	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	44.81	45.78	40.69	38.3	38.8	39.5	1.17	1.18	1.03
Men's & Boys' Garments	10.6	10.4	10.2	+ 1.9	+ 3.9	43.13	44.31	39.60	37.5	38.2	39.6	1.15	1.16	1.00
Food & Kindred Products	23.5	23.7	22.9	— 0.8	+ 2.6	49.21	50.27	46.20	41.7	42.6	44.0	1.18	1.18	1.05
Bakery Products	[5]					[5]								
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.5	4.5	— 2.2	— 2.2	48.67	50.65	47.62	46.8	48.7	49.6	1.04	1.04	.96
Tobacco Manufacturers	44.4	43.9	45.2	+ 1.1	— 1.8	56.44	59.16	52.72	41.5	43.5	44.3	1.36	1.36	1.19
Cigarettes	14.4	14.3	13.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.6	73.46	75.12	69.55	41.5	42.2	41.4	1.77	1.78	1.68
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	27.7	27.3	29.0	+ 1.5	— 4.5	48.07	51.29	44.72	41.8	44.6	46.1	1.15	1.15	.97
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	10.1	10.0	— 1.0		87.23	88.54	80.22	43.4	43.4	43.6	2.01	2.04	1.84
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.3	7.1		+ 2.8	100.28	102.05	92.64	43.6	43.8	43.7	2.30	2.33	2.12
Printing, Pub., & Allied Industries	8.6	8.5	8.1	+ 1.2	+ 6.2	74.69	74.88	73.63	38.7	38.8	39.8	1.93	1.93	1.85
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.4	12.2	12.7	+ 1.6	— 2.4	66.98	65.44	62.58	41.6	39.9	42.0	1.61	1.64	1.49
Other Nondurable Goods	2.9	2.8	2.7	+ 3.6	+ 7.4	74.82	72.38	69.11	43.5	43.6	44.3	1.72	1.66	1.56
Mining	3.9	4.0	4.0	— 2.5	— 2.5	61.05	63.45	55.68	43.3	45.0	44.9	1.41	1.41	1.24
Non-metallic Mining	3.2	3.3	3.3	— 3.0	— 3.0	56.89	58.61	49.84	43.1	44.4	44.5	1.32	1.32	1.12
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.4	62.2	61.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	[5]								
Transportation (except R. R.)	28.3	28.1	27.4	+ 0.7	+ 3.3	[5]								
Public Utilities	18.9	18.9	18.2		+ 3.8	70.49	69.87	65.57	39.6	39.7	38.8	1.78	1.76	1.69
Trade	210.3	208.2	209.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	53.43	53.45	52.04	41.1	40.8	41.3	1.30	1.31	1.26
Wholesale	49.6	49.4	48.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	69.54	69.86	66.92	42.4	42.6	42.9	1.64	1.64	1.56
Retail	160.7	158.8	161.1	+ 1.2	— 0.2	47.62	47.44	46.81	40.7	40.2	40.7	1.17	1.18	1.15
Retail General Merchandise	35.4	34.7	35.8	+ 2.0	— 1.1	32.11	32.79	30.94	33.1	33.8	34.0	.97	.97	.91
Department Stores	17.2	16.5	17.1	+ 4.2	+ 0.6	37.93	38.96	33.76	34.8	35.1	34.8	1.09	1.11	.97
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.7	9.7	10.3		— 5.8	17.49	17.48	16.80	26.9	28.2	28.0	.65	.62	.60
Retail Food Stores	29.8	29.5	28.7	+ 1.0	+ 3.8	47.62	47.44	46.00	40.7	40.2	40.0	1.17	1.18	1.15
Grocery Stores	23.1	22.8	22.3	+ 1.3	+ 3.6	43.39	43.24	42.45	38.4	37.6	37.9	1.13	1.15	1.12
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.6	33.5	31.7	+ 0.3	+ 6.0	73.36	71.82	70.31	[5]					
Service	92.3	92.1	92.5	+ 0.2	— 0.2	[5]								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.4	6.2	6.5	+ 3.2	— 1.5	24.65	24.27	23.66	47.4	45.8	46.4	.52	.53	.51
Personal Services	24.1	24.0	24.5	+ 0.4	— 1.6	[5]								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.2	14.2	14.5		— 2.1	29.81	29.18	29.11	41.4	41.1	41.0	.72	.71	.71
Government	138.9	137.9	134.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.0	[5]								
Contract Construction	50.5	50.9	51.9	— 0.8	— 2.7	[5]								

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

Employment, Hours And Earnings Register Gains In State During October

Nonagricultural employment increased 4,000 in North Carolina during October.

The State's non-farm employment totalled 1,061,200 last month compared with 1,057,200 in September. The October figure was fractionally lower than the 1,062,900 reported for the same month last year.

The State's 469,300 factory workers averaged $1.38 an hour, $55.89 a week, and worked 40.5 hours per week during the month. Average hourly earnings were up three cents from the September average of $1.35. Chief reason for this was an upswing in the textile industry workweek and textile mill wage increases. Overtime work was reported by a number of plants.

The October workweek averaged exactly 40 hours in the textile industry, compared with 38.4 hours the previous month, bringing the average hourly earnings of textile workers up from $1.34 in September to $1.38 in October. With 227,500 workers employed in textiles, this increase had a marked effect upon the hourly average of all factory workers. Recent wage increases averaging about seven per cent in a number of textile mills were reflected in the increased average hourly earnings.

Employment was up slightly in October in all manufacturing industries except lumber, furniture, food products and paper products, which reported minor decreases.

Employment in nonmanufacturing activities, totaling 591,900, was up slightly from the September level and was one per cent higher than the level of October, 1955. Jobs totalled 210,300 in trade, for an increase of 2,100 over September. Smaller increases also were reported by the transportation industry, finance, insurance and real estate firms, and federal, state and local government.

Safety Advisory Board Holds Fall Meeting

Fifty industrial safety men from industry and the State Labor Department met at State College on November 9 for the regular fall conference of the Labor Department's Safety Advisory Board.

The safety men heard a talk by Dr. Charles R. Williams of Boston, Mass., president-elect of the American Industrial Hygiene Association. Dr. Williams, a noted authority on noise and consultant to several Atomic Energy Commission installations on industrial hygiene, spoke to the group on the subject, "Noise in Industry". His talk stressed the increasing emphasis in several states upon legal liability involved in the loss of hearing by workers in industries in which noise is a serious problem. The speaker was introduced by Dr. Robert Carson of State College.

R. E. Mullis of Belmont, official with Ramset Fastening System, gave a lecture and demonstration on powder-actuated tools. He emphasized the need for a system of controls with respect to the safe construction and use of these tools, pointing out that unsafe and poorly constructed imported models are currently being offered for sale in the United States.

The meeting was opened at 10 a. m. by State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, who gave a brief welcoming address. In its luncheon at State College Union, the group was given an informal talk on football by State College's head coach, Earle Edwards.

The Board's standing committees on awards, education, membership, and industry accident prevention programs presented reports following the luncheon. Reports were heard from Frank Culvern of Charlotte, Wilford Jones of Winston-Salem, Joel Moody of Raleigh, and Robert Williams of Thomasville.

October State Law Inspection Summary

Factory safety inspectors and labor regulations inspectors of the State Department of Labor visited a total of 1,634 establishments in North Carolina during October to check for safety and health hazards and promote compliance with the State Labor Laws

The establishments inspected during the month employed a total of 52,336 workers.

The inspectors also made a total of 146 reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations for the elimination of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions found in the course of previous inspections. They also made five intensive investigations of serious industrial accidents, and held 225 special conferences with employers and employees to clarify the application of the Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The inspectors noted a total of 1,128 violations during October. Recommendations were made to correct them and immediate compliance was promised. A total of 1,353 compliances with previously made recommendations also was reported.

Ten special investigations were made during October in response to complaints received by the Department. Eight of these complaints alleged violations of the Child Labor Law or the Maximum Hour Law. Violations were found as alleged in seven of these cases and immediate action was taken to correct them.

In the other two complaint cases, which alleged violations of the Safety and Health Regulations, violations were found and corrected in one case.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

CITY	October, 1956	October, 1955	1st 10 mos. 1956	1st 10 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 136,200	$ 73,854	$ 1,088,675	$ 883,204
Asheville	263,760	327,360	5,804,623	3,158,229
Burlington	202,572	242,688	3,589,557	2,943,973
Charlotte	1,773,238	2,286,096	24,019,360	23,793,521
Concord	132,000	156,850	1,814,062	736,478
Durham	1,649,231	182,046	8,115,071	9,068,952
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	160,062	342,775	3,920,335	4,349,438
Gastonia	1,302,125	465,650	6,244,325	6,731,200
Goldsboro	212,000	248,000	3,907,190	2,485,076
Greensboro	562,273	1,022,356	13,038,0006	9,778,481
Greenville	129,000	198,500	2,124,950	1,984,200
Henderson	169,550	397,133	1,627,195	1,406,238
Hickory	251,925	130,098	1,492,875	2,557,207
High Point	835,380	281,430	6,614,830	6,314,223
Kinston	264,372	563,142	2,032,599	3,042,166
Lexington	99,050	65,825	1,050,275	1,269,430
Monroe	369,900	371,716	1,106,839	1,581,593
New Bern	126,370	173,550	1,521,301	2,103,300
Raleigh	536,846	831,635	12,682,836	17,759,793
Reidsville	133,800	30,000	1,145,500	934,980
Rocky Mount	566,235	260,348	3,196,309	3,118,705
Salisbury	136,250	144,765	2,621,706	1,164,414
Sanford	*	27,800	*	935,500
Shelby	48,985	74,000	1,022,373	1,625,060
Statesville	105,085	183,025	1,994,533	2,053,876
Thomasville	44,700	52,300	1,329,864	437,075
Wilmington	153,434	198,562	2,396,994	2,839,783
Wilson	162,825	410,225	3,613,028	3,298,971
Winston-Salem	1,238,021	1,809,976	13,975,508	10,842,765
TOTAL All Cities	$ 11,765,189	$ 11,551,705	$133,090,719	$129,197,831

* No Report Received

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, *Commissioner*

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1956 IN REVIEW

Year Brings Employment And Wage Gains in State

North Carolina's nonagricultural working population of more than a million people experienced in 1956 a year of prosperity in which both employment and earnings compare favorably with any previous year.

At year's end employment was at a seasonal peak which was slightly higher than that of a year ago. Hourly earnings of the 468,000 Tar Heel factory workers were at an all-time high of $1.41. Weekly earnings were averaging $56.96. Some 228,000 textile mill workers in the State were enjoying the benefits of a recent wage increase which averaged eight cents an hour throughout the industry.

Big Job Gains

Spotted unemployment existed in a few types of industrial production, but for the most part the industrial picture looked good at the year's end. Total nonagricultural employment has been increasing steadily in the State for the last ten years and is still on the upgrade. From 1946 up to the present, North Carolina has experienced a net annual increase of 29,100 persons engaged in nonagricultural work.

The 1956 earnings of Tar Heel workers also have reflected the benefits of the increase in the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to $1.00 an hour, which became effective on March 1, 1956, and which resulted in pay increases for approximately 170,000 workers. Predictions that employment would be curtailed to a serious extent as a result of this statutory wage increase have failed to materialize. On the contrary, employment has held firm or has increased in the industries which were most strongly affected by the increase.

Industrial Directory

The steady growth and diversification of North Carolina industry has created increased demands upon all of the principal services rendered by the Labor Department. This industrial growth was shown in the new "Directory of Manufacturing Firms" which was issued by the Department during 1956.

Compiled and published every four years, the Directory lists at present some 4,700 Tar Heel manufacturing plants, presenting useful information about each plant in separate alphabetical, geographical and type-of-industry listings. Demand for the 1956 Directory has been high, both in and outside the State.

Quarry Employees Honored For Long Safety Record

Commissioner Frank Crane was a special guest on Dec. 21 at the Crabtree Quarry of Bryan Rock and Sand Company as the firm held a barbecue to mark a safety record dating back to Dec. 29, 1954. The quarry is located several miles northwest of Raleigh.

The quarry had 723 days of accident-free employment of 33 workers to its credit on Dec. 21, having rolled up a total of more than 150,000 manhours of production during nearly two years of safe operation.

Commissioner Crane spoke briefly at the event, which was attended by more than 100 persons including Mrs. James E. Bryan, owner of the company, General Manager D. L. Bailey, Superintendent James D. Roberts, and the quarry's 33 employees.

Mr Crane pointed out that 723 days of accident-free work is an outstanding safety accomplishment for a quarry, in view of the fact that all North Carolina pits and quarries in 1955 had an accident rate of 22.8 lost-time injuries per million manhours.

Labor-Management Relations

Due to the two principal strikes which occurred in the State this year—the strikes of electrical industry workers and bus drivers—North Carolina's total of man-days idle from work stoppages for 1956 will be considerably higher than has been the case during several recent years. Aside from these two work stoppages, the labor-management relations picture has been mostly one of peaceful cooperation and production.

Over a period of the last 15 years, from 1941 to 1955, strikes in North Carolina have accounted for only seven-tenths of one per cent of the national total of strike-idle man days—yet we have about two per cent of the nation's non-farm employees. The Labor Department's Conciliation and Arbitration Service reports that in about 90 per cent of all labor-management disputes which come to its attention, peaceful settlements are reached through direct negotiation and collective bargaining, frequently helped along by the services of a mediator or arbitrator.

Apprentice Training

At the year's end, more than 4,700 young people were enrolled under full-time apprentice training programs which are organized and serviced by the Labor Department. These apprentices are employed on the job in thousands of shops throughout the State. They work under supervision of journeymen in their chosen trades and receive technical instruction in night classes. Upon completion of their years of apprentice training, their services will be used in the economy of an industrially expanding State.

Crane Cites Effects Of Textile Wage Hike Upon Tar Heel Economy

The negotiated and voluntary wage increase granted recently in the North Carolina textile industry, which amounts to a payroll increase of some $36,000,000 annually, is the equivalent of more than 12,000 new industrial jobs.

This was pointed out by Commissioner Frank Crane, who said the current average wage in all Tar Heel manufacturing plants amounts to about $2,820 per year. Based upon this average annual wage, said Commissioner Crane, the recent textile wage increase is the economic equivalent of more than 12,000 new jobs in industry.

"North Carolina's 227,000 textile workers averaged $1.34 an hour in September," said Crane. "Following the wage increase, their average earnings climbed to $1.38 per hour in October and $1.42 in November, for a net gain of eight cents an hour—or six per cent—over the two months period.

"The importance of the textile wage hike to the State's economy may not be fully appreciated if it is interpreted solely in terms of this average increase of eight cents an hour." Crane continued.

"However, no one could fail to understand the importance of a new manufacturing plant employing 12,000 persons," the Labor Commissioner declared.

"Since the North Carolina textile industry is widely dispersed throughout many counties in the State, the recent wage increase provides additional purchasing power which will benefit the residents of every county having one or more textile mills," Crane added.

Benefits of the wage increase already have been reflected in State's factory wage picture as a whole, said Crane. Average hourly earnings of North Carolina's 468,700 factory workers registered a 4.4 per cent increase between September and November, rising from $1.35 to $1.41.

The textile wage increase not only has created additional, widespread purchasing power in the hands of 227,000 textile mill workers, but will also be reflected in increased State revenue collections from which State-supported services will be provided for the people, Commissioner Crane stated.

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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Employment and Wage Gains Are Reported In November

Average hourly earnings of 468,700 Tar Heel factory workers increased three cents during November and were ten cents higher than in November, 1955.

The hourly pay average for manufacturing employees was $1.41 in November, compared with $1.38 in October and $1.31 in November, 1955.

Biggest factor in the increase was the recent negotiated and voluntary wage hike in the textile industry. Hourly earnings of 228,000 textile workers jumped from $1.34 in September prior to the wage increase, to $1.42 in November, for a gain of eight cents per hour, or six per cent, during the two-month period.

Employment Up

Nonagricultural employment in the State totaled 1,063,400 last month for a gain of 3,800 over the October figure. The seasonal job rise of 2,600 in retail trade and gains of 800 in textiles and 900 in federal, State and local government accounted for the job increase.

The November non-agricultural job total for the State was 2,100 higher than the figure reported for November, 1955.

The State's 468,700 factory workers put in an average workweek of 40.4 hours in November, which was down fractionally from the previous month. They earned $56.96 per week, which was $1.07 higher than the weekly average for October and $2.99 higher than in September before the textile wage increase went into effect.

Tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants reported a normal seasonal drop of 7,100 in employment as the fall tobacco processing operations tapered off. This was counterbalanced by the return to work of some 5,600 electrical industry workers, who had been on strike for two months prior to November.

Employment in nonmanufacturing industries in November was up 4,700 above the level of a year ago, totaling 594,700 last month. Total factory employment was down 2,600 from the November, 1955 level.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro-High Point Areas—November, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.5	22.4	22.8	+ 1.4	— 1.3	$60.83	$61.27	$57.27	41.1	41.4	41.8	$1.48	$1.48	$1.37
Textiles	6.9	6.9	7.5	.....	— 8.0	58.77	59.35	56.17	41.1	41.5	41.3	1.43	1.43	1.36
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.1	3.2	3.7	— 3.1	—16.2	64.95	64.37	60.48	43.3	43.2	43.2	1.50	1.49	1.40
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4	.....	.....	56.79	57.28	53.06	38.9	39.5	37.9	1.46	1.45	1.40
Food	3.8	3.7	3.8	+ 2.7	.....	51.61	52.00	48.26	39.7	40.0	40.9	1.30	1.30	1.18
Machinery	2.9	2.9	2.6	.....	+11.5	67.55	70.15	63.36	43.3	44.4	44.0	1.56	1.58	1.44
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.0	1.8	+ 5.0	+16.7	78.01	74.86	75.47	39.4	38.0	38.9	1.98	1.97	1.94
Metal Products	1.2	1.3	1.3	— 7.7	— 7.7	75.60	73.02	71.72	43.7	42.7	44.0	1.73	1.71	1.63
Apparel	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	42.71	45.86	37.34	37.8	39.2	38.1	1.13	1.17	.98
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.3	.....	—15.4	54.60	54.32	54.66	39.0	38.8	44.8	1.40	1.40	1.22
Stone, Clay & Glass	.7	.7	.7	.....	.....	57.55	57.13	54.18	41.7	41.7	42.0	1.38	1.37	1.29
Other Manufacturing Industries [1]	2.6	2.6	2.6	.....	.....	....[5].....	....[5].....	....[5].....	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.9	40.8	41.9	+ 2.7	.....	$55.52	$54.95	$52.80	39.1	38.7	39.4	$1.42	$1.42	$1.34
Food and Kindred Products	2.2	2.3	2.2	— 4.3	.....	53.07	54.24	48.56	43.5	44.1	42.6	1.22	1.23	1.14
Textile Mill Products	20.7	20.6	21.9	+ 0.5	— 5.5	54.48	52.26	50.52	38.1	36.8	37.7	1.43	1.42	1.34
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.7	2.7	2.9	.....	— 6.9	....[5].....	....[5].....	....[5].....	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.6	9.5	+ 1.2	— 8.4	49.40	48.85	50.44	35.8	35.4	38.5	1.38	1.38	1.31
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.1	.....	+ 6.5	43.44	45.87	39.79	36.2	37.6	36.5	1.20	1.22	1.09
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	49.82	50.72	51.16	40.5	40.9	44.1	1.23	1.24	1.16
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.3	6.3	6.0	.....	+ 5.0	56.17	58.66	59.84	41.0	41.9	44.0	1.37	1.40	1.36
HH Furniture	5.6	5.6	5.3	.....	+ 5.7	55.07	58.37	60.58	40.2	41.4	43.9	1.37	1.41	1.38
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	....[5].....	....[5].....	....[5].....	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	65.78	60.68	60.01	41.9	39.4	41.1	1.57	1.54	1.46
Metal Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	62.20	62.93	60.69	42.6	43.4	44.3	1.46	1.45	1.37
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.9	.....	.....	77.70	76.83	72.77	44.4	43.9	44.1	1.75	1.75	1.65
Other Manufacturing Industries [2]	3.7	2.6	3.3	+42.3	+12.1	....[5].....	....[5].....	....[5].....	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — November, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1,063.4	1,059.6	1,061.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Manufacturing	468.7	468.1	471.3	+ 0.1	— 0.6	$56.96	$55.89	$53.97	40.4	40.5	41.2	$1.41	$1.38	$1.31
Durable Goods	122.5	116.4	121.8	+ 5.2	+ 0.6	55.49	54.52	53.25	40.8	41.3	42.6	1.36	1.32	1.25
Nondurable Goods	346.2	351.7	349.5	— 1.6	— 0.9	57.49	56.02	54.26	40.2	40.3	40.8	1.43	1.39	1.33
Nonmanufacturing	594.7	591.5	590.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Primary Metal Industries	2.4	2.5	2.5	— 4.0	— 4.0	82.26	81.64	77.65	42.4	42.3	42.2	1.94	1.93	1.84
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.7	8.7	8.7	....	....	68.20	67.47	62.20	44.0	44.1	43.8	1.55	1.53	1.42
Fabricated Metal Products	5.5	5.4	5.0	+ 1.9	+10.0	65.05	66.25	61.63	41.7	42.2	43.1	1.56	1.57	1.43
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	37.6	37.6	38.9	....	— 3.3	47.64	47.12	44.31	39.7	39.6	41.8	1.20	1.19	1.06
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.5	26.5	27.6	....	— 4.0	46.85	45.75	43.06	39.7	39.1	41.4	1.18	1.17	1.04
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	5.5	5.5	5.6	....	— 1.8	44.93	46.22	45.16	38.4	39.5	42.6	1.17	1.17	1.06
Wooden Containers	1.7	1.7	1.8	....	— 5.6	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	37.1	36.5	36.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	54.52	55.97	54.75	41.3	42.4	43.8	1.32	1.32	1.25
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	33.5	32.8	32.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.1	54.12	55.84	54.75	41.0	42.3	43.8	1.32	1.32	1.25
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.8	7.9	7.8	— 1.3	....	53.15	53.50	50.39	41.2	41.8	42.7	1.29	1.28	1.18
Other Durable Goods	23.4	17.8	22.5	+31.5	+ 4.0	63.52	58.61	63.04	40.2	40.7	41.2	1.58	1.44	1.53
Textile Mill Products	228.2	227.4	233.5	+ 0.4	— 2.3	57.37	55.34	54.66	40.4	40.1	41.1	1.42	1.38	1.33
Yarn & Thread Mills	51.8	51.6	54.1	+ 0.4	— 4.3	52.65	50.78	49.80	40.5	40.3	41.5	1.30	1.26	1.20
Broadwoven Fabrics	99.8	99.4	101.2	+ 0.4	— 1.4	61.32	59.35	58.10	42.0	41.5	42.1	1.46	1.43	1.38
Knitting Mills	62.6	62.4	63.9	+ 0.3	— 2.0	54.14	53.39	53.31	37.6	37.6	39.2	1.44	1.42	1.36
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.8	22.7	23.3	+ 0.4	— 2.1	60.22	59.14	59.74	38.6	38.4	39.3	1.56	1.54	1.52
Seamless Hosiery	30.7	30.5	31.8	+ 0.7	— 3.5	50.83	50.18	48.38	37.1	36.9	38.4	1.37	1.36	1.26
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23.8	23.7	23.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	44.34	44.81	39.83	37.9	38.3	38.3	1.17	1.17	1.04
Men's & Boys' Garments	10.5	10.6	10.3	— 0.9	+ 1.9	42.52	43.13	37.94	37.3	37.5	37.2	1.14	1.15	1.02
Food & Kindred Products	23.5	23.5	22.7	....	+ 3.5	48.73	49.09	45.26	41.3	41.6	42.7	1.18	1.18	1.06
Bakery Products	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.4	4.4	— 2.3	— 2.3	46.97	48.36	47.14	45.6	46.5	48.6	1.03	1.04	.97
Tobacco Manufacturers	36.7	43.2	35.9	—15.0	+ 2.2	58.16	55.90	51.38	39.3	41.1	37.5	1.48	1.36	1.37
Cigarettes	14.8	14.3	14.2	+ 3.5	+ 4.2	76.80	73.28	70.30	42.2	41.4	41.6	1.82	1.77	1.69
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	19.8	26.9	19.1	—26.4	+ 3.7	44.39	46.97	37.02	37.3	41.2	34.6	1.19	1.14	1.07
Paper and Allied Products	10.1	10.0	10.1	+ 1.0	....	91.02	87.23	83.47	44.4	43.4	44.4	2.05	2.01	1.88
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.3	7.2	....	+ 1.4	105.30	100.28	97.61	45.0	43.6	45.4	2.34	2.30	2.15
Printing, Pub., & Allied Industries	8.6	8.6	8.1	....	+ 6.2	76.24	74.69	73.84	39.5	38.7	39.7	1.93	1.93	1.86
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.4	12.4	13.1	....	— 5.3	65.04	66.98	62.88	39.9	41.6	42.2	1.63	1.61	1.49
Other Nondurable Goods	2.9	2.9	2.7	....	+ 7.4	76.02	76.37	73.00	44.2	44.4	46.2	1.72	1.72	1.58
Mining	3.9	3.9	4.0	....	— 2.5	62.04	61.05	54.19	44.0	43.3	43.7	1.41	1.41	1.24
Non-metallic Mining	3.2	3.2	3.3	....	— 3.0	57.16	56.89	47.62	43.3	43.1	42.9	1.32	1.32	1.11
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.2	62.1	61.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Transportation (except R. R.)	28.4	28.3	27.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.5	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Public Utilities	18.9	18.9	18.2	....	+ 3.8	69.60	69.38	68.71	39.1	39.2	40.9	1.78	1.77	1.68
Trade	213.0	210.2	213.1	+ 1.3	*	53.30	53.30	50.47	41.0	41.0	40.7	1.30	1.30	1.24
Wholesale	49.8	49.6	49.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	69.63	69.54	62.88	42.2	42.4	41.1	1.65	1.64	1.53
Retail	163.2	160.6	163.9	+ 1.6	— 0.4	47.50	47.39	46.17	40.6	40.5	40.5	1.17	1.17	1.14
Retail General Merchandise	36.9	35.6	37.9	— 3.7	— 2.6	31.83	32.20	29.55	33.5	33.2	33.2	.95	.97	.89
Department Stores	18.0	17.4	18.0	+ 3.4	....	37.37	37.58	34.10	34.6	34.8	34.1	1.08	1.08	1.00
Limited Price Variety Stores	10.4	9.7	11.2	+ 7.2	— 7.1	17.83	17.49	16.40	28.3	26.9	27.8	.63	.65	.59
Retail Food Stores	29.8	29.7	29.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.8	47.96	47.27	46.05	40.3	40.4	39.7	1.19	1.17	1.16
Grocery Stores	23.3	23.1	22.6	+ 0.9	+ 3.1	43.85	43.21	42.41	37.8	37.9	37.2	1.16	1.14	1.14
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.6	33.6	31.9	....	+ 5.3	72.94	72.69	69.39	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Service	92.6	92.3	92.6	+ 0.3	....	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.2	6.4	6.4	— 3.1	— 3.1	25.16	24.65	23.77	46.6	47.4	46.6	.54	.52	.51
Personal Services	24.2	24.1	24.6	+ 0.4	— 1.6	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.3	14.2	14.5	+ 0.7	— 1.4	28.64	30.71	27.93	38.7	41.5	39.9	.74	.74	.70
Government	139.9	139.0	135.7	+ 0.6	+ 3.1	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Contract Construction	49.5	50.4	51.5	— 1.8	— 3.9	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

A Fatal Accident In A Textile Plant

By Lewis P. Sorrell,
Deputy Commissioner of Labor

Handling materials is the chief source of injuries in the textile industry. Most such injuries are not too serious and few of them are fatal. However, any accident can result in a fatality as is shown by a handling materials accident which occurred in a Piedmont North Carolina textile plant.

The employee who was fatally injured was pushing a box of waste from the main plant to the waste house. It was a simple operation and he had performed it hundreds of times, perhaps so many times that he was not even thinking about the task on the fatal trip. Then again, it was such a simple task that no one had even considered safety precautions to prevent the occurrence of an accident.

As in most serious injuries, there were certain contributing factors. One such factor was that a railroad car was on a siding between the plant and the waste house some fifteen feet to the left of the walkway on which the fatally injured man was traveling.

Another condition which heretofore had not been a handicap to the man, in performing his duties as a beam boy, was that he was deaf.

The triggering factor in the fatality was the presence of another employee, who was coming down a sloping ramp from a platform alongside the waste house push-another box of waste. He was not heard by the deaf employee coming from the plant. A collision between the two push trucks resulted in the man coming from the plant being knocked down. His head was fractured in two places as a result of hitting the cement.

The accident happened on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock. The employee was rushed to the hospital for treatment and later was operated on Saturday afternoon. He died Monday.

The elimination of almost any of the factors present in this accident would probably have prevented a serious injury. Because none of the major causes were eliminated, a fatality occurred.

One thing to be considered in preventing the recurrence of such an accident would be the planning and practicing of a *traffic pattern* for the moving of materials by push trucks or fork lift trucks. Definite aisle space should be carefully marked off. Traffic should be directed to the right hand lane and a system of instruction and supervision should be followed.

Another possible method to be considered in eliminating such accidents would be the proper loading and control of handling trucks at all times.

Still a third factor in eliminating such accidents, whether by hand trucks, fork lift trucks or motor vehicles, would be the assurance of unobstructed visibility at all times.

The fatally injured employee should have been pushing his truck on the right side of the walkway. (He was on the left side.) The man pushing the truck that actually caused the collision should have had such control as to be able to stop it at anytime. The way should have been clear so that each employee would have seen the other. Because of the combination of unsafe acts and conditions, one more fatal accident was added to the textile industry's injury total. One more accident which could have been prevented.

November State Law Inspection Summary

Factory safety inspectors and labor regulations inspectors of the State Department of Labor visited a total of 1,396 establishments in North Carolina during November to check for safety and health hazards and to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The establishments inspected during the month employed a total of 57,028 workers.

The inspectors also made a total of 110 reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations for the elimination of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions found in the course of previous inspections. They also made intensive investigations of three industrial accidents and held 231 special conferences with employers and employees to clarify the application of the Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The inspectors noted a total of 821 violations during November. Recommendations were made to correct them and immediate compliance was promised. A total of 719 compliances with previously made recommendations also was reported.

Six special investigations were made during November in response to complaints received by the Department. Six of these complaints alleged violations of the Child Labor Law or the Maximum Hour Law. Violations were found as alleged in four of these cases. Immediate action was taken to correct them.

No complaints of safety and health violations were received during November.

The operator of a drive-in restaurant was prosecuted during November on three child labor counts. Found guilty on all counts, he was given a 90-day suspended sentence and ordered to pay $63 in court costs.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

CITY	November, 1956	November, 1955	1st 11 mos. 1956	1st 11 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 78,350	$ 134,950	$ 1,167,025	$ 1,018,154
Asheville	100,720	130,688	5,905,343	3,288,917
Burlington	151,377	169,875	3,740,934	3,113,848
Charlotte	1,051,919	1,324,862	25,071,279	25,118,383
Concord	90,032	63,700	1,904,094	800,178
Durham	733,528	543,704	8,848,599	9,612,656
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	262,092	627,756	4,182,427	4,977,194
Gastonia	487,025	249,700	6,731,350	6,980,900
Goldsboro	298,150	60,499	4,205,340	2,545,575
Greensboro	609,983	501,150	13,647,989	10,279,631
Greenville	73,500	411,500	2,198,450	2,395,700
Henderson	84,400	76,889	1,711,595	1,483,127
Hickory	275,400	394,827	1,768,275	2,952,034
High Point	149,715	204,075	6,764,545	6,518,298
Kinston	148,913	92,568	2,181,512	3,134,734
Lexington	262,300	76,400	1,312,575	1,345,830
Monroe	92,500	78,375	1,199,339	1,659,968
New Bern	234,900	125,048	1,756,201	2,228,348
Raleigh	911,604	1,191,680	13,594,440	18,951,473
Reidsville	47,000	116,800	1,192,500	1,051,780
Rocky Mount	118,410	136,466	3,314,719	3,255,171
Salisbury	472,305	127,107	3,094,011	1,291,521
Sanford	104,500	76,000	1,142,850	1,011,500
Shelby	154,300	56,050	1,176,673	1,681,110
Statesville	670,582	51,097	2,665,115	2,104,973
Thomasville	30,600	35,590	1,360,464	472,665
Wilmington	268,093	295,334	2,665,087	3,135,117
Wilson	313,050	238,550	3,926,078	3,537,521
Winston-Salem	1,727,659	574,161	15,703,167	11,416,926
TOTAL All Cities	$ 10,002,907	$ 8,165,401	$139,251,291	$137,363,232

* No Report Received

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UNSAFE WORK PRACTICE CAUSES CONSTRUCTION WORKER'S DEATH

Construction Safety Inspector Describes Death Cause and Cites Effective Preventive Measures

The recent accidental death of a Tar Heel construction worker furnishes tragic proof of the need for planning and practicing safe working habits on construction projects, states James E. Fisher, the Labor Department's Construction Safety Inspector.

In the accident cited by Fisher, the construction worker, a 55-year old father of five children, fell 22 feet from the roof of the building on which he was working and died of head injuries.

According to the accident report, the fatally injured worker had been engaged in pulling up 2 x 10 inch timbers 14 feet in length and about 60 pounds each in weight from the ground floor level to the roof of a large store which was in process of construction. The timbers were being pulled up with ropes by two workmen standing opposite each other on steel roof trusses about 14 feet apart and were being installed as rafters between the trusses. After a few rafters had been pulled up, they would be set in place by two other workmen standing back of the two men doing the pulling.

"The work process was being carried on in the following manner," says the accident report. "The workmen doing the pulling would stand at the edge of a section of solidly decked roof with one foot on top of the exposed roof truss and the other foot on the last timber which had been pulled up and laid flat in place. The victim was standing in this position and was in the act of reaching over to get a last grip on the rope preparatory to pulling up another rafter between the trusses. In order to do this it was necessary for him to lean over and place his 155-pound weight on his left foot, which was on the last timber which had been pulled up. When he did this, momentarily shifting his full weight plus the weight of the timber he was pulling up to his left foot, the timber broke completely under his foot and he fell 22 feet to the ground floor, suffering fatal head injuries.

"Examination of the piece of timber upon which he had placed his weight at the moment of the accident revealed that there was a knot running through the entire width and thickness of this rafter. The weight had caused the timber to break at the knot.

"Examination of the other roof rafters in the building showed them to be good, sound timbers with very few knots. The immediate causative factor in this accident is thus apparent to anyone.

"Not so obvious, however is the fact that this accident actually was the

(Continued on Page 2)

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

CITY	December, 1956	December, 1955	12 mos. 1956	12 mos. 1955
Albemarle	$ 43,800	$ 47,000	$ 1,210,825	$ 1,065,154
Asheville	133,440	116,896	6,038,783	3,405,812
Burlington	243,597	169,743	3,984,531	3,283,591
Charlotte	688,957	790,728	25,760,236	25,909,111
Concord	29,300	53,100	1,933,394	853,278
Durham	148,851	235,785	8,997,450	9,848,441
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	207,590	250,491	4,390,017	5,227,685
Gastonia	387,025	311,200	7,118,375	7,292,100
Goldsboro	68,200	165,600	4,273,540	2,711,175
Greensboro	508,056	873,895	14,156,045	11,153,526
Greenville	108,000	284,500	2,306,450	2,680,200
Henderson	142,925	43,900	1,854,520	1,527,027
Hickory	22,900	22,025	1,791,175	2,974,059
High Point	356,240	408,800	7,120,785	6,927,098
Kinston	374,412	107,175	2,555,924	3,241,909
Lexington	10,600	56,400	1,323,175	1,402,230
Monroe	31,500	97,593	1,230,839	1,757,561
New Bern	32,250	97,740	1,788,451	2,326,088
Raleigh	1,512,323	1,871,377	15,106,763	20,822,850
Reidsville	47,500	44,500	1,240,000	1,096,280
Rocky Mount	1,067,339	261,031	4,382,058	3,516,202
Salisbury	92,500	58,525	3,186,511	1,350,046
Sanford	53,800	60,500	1,196,650	1,072,000
Shelby	53,300	446,800	1,229,973	2,127,910
Statesville	116,647	179,850	2,781,762	2,284,823
Thomasville	61,030	4,200	1,421,494	476,865
Wilmington	175,498	364,675	2,840,585	3,499,792
Wilson	3,592,539	375,000	7,518,617	3,912,521
Winston-Salem	270,211	682,410	15,973,378	12,099,336
TOTAL All Cities	$ 10,580,330	$ 8,481,438	$154,712,306	$145,844,670

* No Report Received

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UNSAFE WORK PRACTICE

(Continued from Page 1)

result of an unsafe working practice. The unsafe working practice involved in setting roof rafters in this manner is not only the fact that there could be unsound timbers which could break under the weight of a man, but also, and equally important, that there was an insufficient amount of rafter overlap on top of the trusses to safely support a man's weight. It is well known that fresh timber will bend considerably under weight. With only five inches of rafter bearing on the top surface of the truss, an accident could easily happen even with sound timbers if one of the rafters bent enough under a workman's weight to cause it to slip off its bearing surface.

"This was pointed out to the project Superintendent, and he immediately instructed the roofing carpenters not to put any body weight at all upon the loose timbers until the crew behind them had nailed them into place and sheeted them over with roof decking boards.

Preventive Measure

"The preventive measure and safety precaution which would have prevented this accident, and which will prevent similar accidents, is to provide scaffolds for workmen engaged in installing roof rafters. The use of three sections of tubular steel scaffolding with an adequate working platform would have been far safer than the method which was being used in this instance. For the workmen to stand in an awkward position with one foot on a loose timber and the other on the top surface of the roof truss, at the same time having to use both hands to work and constantly shifting their body weight, is a working practice which was literally *inviting* a severe or fatal accident."

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — December, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.4	22.5	22.8	— 0.4	— 1.8	$62.43	$60.53	$58.51	41.9	40.9	42.4	$1.49	$1.48	$1.38
Textiles	6.9	6.9	7.5	----	— 8.0	59.62	58.77	57.95	41.4	41.1	42.3	1.44	1.43	1.37
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.1	3.1	3.7	----	—16.2	66.30	64.95	60.76	44.2	43.3	43.4	1.50	1.50	1.40
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4		----	56.15	56.79	58.11	38.2	38.9	39.8	1.47	1.46	1.46
Food	3.7	3.8	3.8	— 2.6	— 2.6	55.44	51.74	51.18	42.0	39.8	42.3	1.32	1.30	1.21
Machinery	2.9	2.9	2.6	----	+11.5	68.02	67.08	65.27	43.6	43.0	44.4	1.56	1.56	1.47
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.1	1.9	----	+10.5	79.98	78.01	77.79	39.4	39.4	40.1	2.03	1.98	1.94
Metal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	----	----	76.30	75.60	69.17	43.6	43.7	42.7	1.75	1.73	1.62
Apparel	1.2	1.2	1.3	----	— 7.7	44.00	40.34	39.20	38.6	35.7	40.0	1.14	1.13	.98
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.2	----	— 8.3	56.12	54.60	56.33	39.8	39.0	45.8	1.41	1.40	1.23
Stone, Clay & Glass	.7	.7	.7	----	----	62.04	57.55	55.51	44.0	41.7	42.7	1.41	1.38	1.30
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	2.6	2.6	2.6	----	----	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	5	5	----[5]----	----[5]----
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREAS														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.0	42.0	42.2	----	— 0.5	$57.31	$55.38	$53.33	39.8	39.0	39.5	$1.44	$1.42	$1.35
Food and Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.2		----	52.64	53.07	47.35	42.8	43.5	41.9	1.23	1.22	1.13
Textile Mill Products	20.9	20.8	22.0	+ 0.5	— 5.0	55.06	54.34	49.82	38.5	38.0	36.9	1.43	1.43	1.35
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.7	2.7	2.8	----	— 3.6	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	5	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.7	9.5	----	— 8.4	51.29	48.99	47.78	36.9	35.5	36.2	1.39	1.38	1.32
Apparel	3.2	3.3	3.1	— 3.0	+ 3.2	43.56	43.44	41.15	36.3	36.2	38.1	1.20	1.20	1.08
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	----	----	50.96	49.82	53.01	41.1	40.5	45.7	1.24	1.23	1.16
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.3	6.3	6.1	----	+ 3.3	60.63	56.17	62.61	43.0	41.0	45.7	1.41	1.37	1.37
HH Furniture	5.6	5.6	5.4	----	+ 3.7	60.92	55.07	63.07	42.6	40.2	45.7	1.43	1.37	1.38
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	----	+ 9.1	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	5	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	----	+ 9.1	68.53	65.00	62.18	43.1	41.4	42.3	1.59	1.57	1.47
Metal Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	----	+ 9.1	65.56	62.20	62.15	44.6	42.6	45.7	1.47	1.46	1.36
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	.9	----	----	82.19	77.18	74.15	46.7	44.1	44.4	1.76	1.75	1.67
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	3.7	3.7	3.4		+ 8.8	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----	5	----[5]----	----[5]----	----[5]----

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

Employment, Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries In North Carolina — December, 1956

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1,068.8	1,063.9	1,068.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	5								
Manufacturing	465.1	469.8	466.7	— 1.0	— 0.3	$57.37	$56.96	$54.65	40.4	40.4	41.4	$1.42	$1.41	$1.32
Durable Goods	122.3	122.5	122.0	— 0.2	+ 0.2	57.54	55.22	54.31	42.0	40.9	43.1	1.37	1.35	1.26
Nondurable Goods	342.8	347.3	344.7	— 1.3	— 0.6	57.31	57.63	54.67	39.8	40.3	40.8	1.44	1.43	1.34
Nonmanufacturing	603.7	594.1	601.3	+ 1.6	+ 0.4	5								
Primary Metal Industries	2.4	2.4	2.5	....	— 4.0	83.66	82.26	78.63	42.9	42.4	42.5	1.95	1.94	1.85
Machinery (except Electrical)	8.7	8.7	8.7	....	....	66.99	67.91	64.21	43.5	44.1	44.9	1.54	1.54	1.43
Fabricated Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.0	....	+10.0	64.68	65.05	61.78	41.2	41.7	43.2	1.57	1.56	1.43
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	37.6	37.7	38.8	— 0.3	— 3.1	49.37	47.64	46.01	40.8	39.7	42.6	1.21	1.20	1.08
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.4	26.5	27.5	— 0.4	— 4.0	48.26	46.85	44.31	40.9	39.7	42.2	1.18	1.18	1.05
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	5.4	5.5	5.6	— 1.8	— 3.6	44.58	45.28	46.00	38.1	38.7	43.4	1.17	1.17	1.06
Wooden Containers	1.7	1.7	1.8	....	— 5.6	5								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	37.2	37.1	36.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.6	58.29	54.65	55.13	43.5	41.4	44.1	1.34	1.32	1.25
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	33.5	33.5	32.9	....	+ 1.8	58.29	54.25	55.00	43.5	41.1	44.0	1.34	1.32	1.25
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.7	7.8	7.8	— 1.3	— 1.3	55.38	53.15	51.88	42.6	41.2	43.6	1.30	1.29	1.19
Other Durable Goods	23.2	23.3	22.6	— 0.4	+ 2.7	66.50	63.52	63.76	40.8	40.2	41.4	1.63	1.58	1.54
Textile Mill Products	228.2	228.3	234.3	*	— 2.6	56.12	57.37	54.40	39.8	40.4	40.9	1.41	1.42	1.33
Yarn & Thread Mills	51.9	51.8	54.2	+ 0.2	— 4.2	51.34	52.78	50.46	39.8	40.6	41.7	1.29	1.30	1.21
Broadwoven Fabrics	100.0	99.8	101.9	+ 0.2	— 1.9	59.89	61.32	57.68	41.3	42.0	42.1	1.45	1.46	1.37
Knitting Mills	62.4	62.7	63.8	— 0.5	— 2.2	53.71	54.29	52.22	37.3	37.7	38.4	1.44	1.44	1.36
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.7	22.9	23.2	— 0.9	— 2.2	60.29	60.22	58.74	38.4	38.6	38.9	1.57	1.56	1.51
Seamless Hosiery	30.8	30.8	31.7	....	— 2.8	50.51	50.96	46.75	36.6	37.2	37.1	1.38	1.37	1.26
Apparel & Other Finished Products	23.7	23.8	23.3	— 0.4	+ 1.7	43.19	43.99	40.46	36.6	37.6	38.9	1.18	1.17	1.04
Men's & Boys' Garments	10.5	10.5	10.3		+ 1.9	37.47	42.18	37.10	32.3	37.0	37.1	1.16	1.14	1.00
Food & Kindred Products	23.1	23.5	22.7	— 1.7	+ 1.8	48.79	48.62	45.69	41.0	41.2	42.7	1.19	1.18	1.07
Bakery Products	5					5								
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.3	4.4	....	— 2.3	49.65	47.17	46.37	48.2	45.8	47.8	1.03	1.03	.97
Tobacco Manufacturers	32.3	36.9	30.4	—12.5	+ 6.3	62.73	58.02	58.95	39.7	39.2	39.3	1.58	1.48	1.50
Cigarettes	15.2	14.8	14.2	+ 2.7	+ 7.0	78.14	76.80	74.03	42.7	42.2	42.3	1.83	1.82	1.75
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	14.9	20.0	13.8	—25.5	+ 8.0	47.84	44.39	43.92	36.8	37.3	36.6	1.30	1.19	1.20
Paper and Allied Products	10.4	10.1	10.1	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	87.03	91.02	81.78	43.3	44.4	43.5	2.01	2.05	1.88
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.6	7.3	7.2	+ 4.1	+ 5.6	98.08	105.30	94.17	43.4	45.0	43.8	2.26	2.34	2.15
Printing, Pub., & Allied Industries	8.7	8.6	8.2	+ 1.2	+ 6.1	78.01	76.63	75.95	39.8	39.5	40.4	1.96	1.94	1.88
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.4	13.2	13.1	+ 1.5	+ 2.3	65.99	66.30	62.67	42.3	41.7	41.5	1.56	1.59	1.51
Other Nondurable Goods	3.0	2.9	2.6	+ 3.4	+15.4	75.85	76.71	69.13	44.1	44.6	44.6	1.72	1.72	1.55
Mining	3.9	3.9	3.9	....	....	62.35	62.48	54.81	43.6	44.0	43.5	1.43	1.42	1.26
Non-metallic Mining	3.2	3.2	3.2			56.66	57.02	48.14	42.6	43.2	42.6	1.33	1.32	1.13
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.1	62.0	61.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	5								
Transportation (except R. R.)	28.5	28.4	27.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.5	5								
Public Utilities	18.9	18.8	18.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.8	72.04	71.46	65.96	40.7	40.6	38.8	1.77	1.76	1.70
Trade	223.2	212.8	223.9	+ 4.9	— 0.3	52.25	53.04	50.09	40.5	40.8	41.4	1.29	1.30	1.21
Wholesale	50.0	49.8	48.9	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	68.64	69.80	65.79	41.6	42.3	43.0	1.69	1.65	1.53
Retail	173.2	163.0	175.0	+ 6.3	— 1.0	46.92	47.55	45.40	40.1	40.3	40.9	1.17	1.18	1.11
Retail General Merchandise	46.2	36.8	46.7	+25.5	— 1.1	31.87	31.73	28.88	33.9	33.4	34.8	.94	.95	.83
Department Stores	22.2	18.0	22.1	+23.3	+ 0.5	39.65	37.15	35.15	35.4	34.4	34.8	1.12	1.08	1.01
Limited Price Variety Stores	14.5	10.4	15.6	+39.4	— 7.1	18.18	17.77	16.70	30.3	28.2	33.4	.60	.63	.50
Retail Food Stores	29.9	29.8	29.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	48.08	47.55	46.75	40.4	40.3	40.3	1.19	1.18	1.16
Grocery Stores	23.3	23.3	23.3	....	....	44.23	43.85	43.43	37.8	37.8	38.1	1.17	1.16	1.14
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.7	33.6	32.0	+ 0.3	+ 5.3	74.35	73.19	70.69		....			....	
Service	91.9	92.5	92.3	— 0.6	— 0.4	5								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.1	6.2	6.2	— 1.6	— 1.6	25.33	25.16	24.17	46.9	46.6	47.4	.54	.54	.51
Personal Services	24.2	24.2	24.6	....	— 1.6	5								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.2	14.2	14.6	....	— 2.7	28.93	29.42	28.83	39.1	40.3	40.6	.74	.73	.71
Government	139.9	139.6	138.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	5								
Contract Construction	49.0	49.7	49.2	— 1.4	— 0.4	5								

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

Employment and Wage Gains Reported In State During December

Nonagricultural employment increased by approximately 5,000 workers employed in North Carolina between November and December.

The State's total non-farm employment climbed from 1,063,900 in November to 1,068,800 in December. The December employment figure was almost the same as that of December, 1955.

A seasonal job rise of 10,200 in retail trade accompanied the Christmas season in December, bringing total retail employment in the State to 173,200. Wholesale trade increased only fractionally.

Total factory employment in the State dropped 4,700 during the month, totaling 465,100. Minor job decreases occurred in the lumber industry, stone, clay and glass products, full fashioned hosiery mills, apparel and food products manufacturing. A sharp seasonal drop of 5,100 occurred in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants.

Employment increases were reported by yarn and thread mills, broadwoven fabrics, cigarette manufacturing, pulp and paper mills, printing and publishing and chemical products. Small job gains also occurred in transportation and public utility industries, finance, insurance and real estate firms, and federal, state and local government.

The factory workweek held firm at an average of 40.4 hours during December. Average hourly earnings of the 465,100 factory workers advanced a penny to $1.42. Average weekly earnings of $57.37 in December were fractionally higher than during the previons month. The increase in average hourly and weekly earnings was due to spotted overtime work in several industries.

Average hourly earnings of 228,200 Tar Heel textile workers, which had increased eight cents between September and November, dropped a penny to $1.41 in December due to a slightly shorter workweek than that of the preceding month.

Earnings of 37,200 furniture workers increased from $1.32 an hour in November to $1.34 in December due to an increase of more than two hours in the average workweek, which included substantial amounts of overtime work.

ACCIDENT RATE DROPS IN N. C. INDUSTRY

The accident frequency rate of all North Carolina industry dropped 4.6 per cent in 1955, compared with 1954, as is shown in the Table on this page.

Tar Heel workers suffered 8.7 lost-time injuries per million manhours in 1954. The rate dropped to 8.3 in 1955.

The injury frequency rate increased somewhat in manufacturing industries, rising from 8.6 in 1954 to 8.9 in 1955. This increase was more than offset, however, by a drop in the nonmanufacturing industry rate from 9.4 in 1954 to 5.8 in 1955.

Accident Frequency Rates In North Carolina Industries Final 1955, compared with final 1954

INDUSTRY	Plants 1955	Manhours 1955	Lost Time Injuries 1955	Accident Frequency Rates 1955	Accident Frequency Rates 1954
MANUFACTURING					
Chemical:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	31	1,869,752	26	13.8	6.8
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and mixing)	62	3,954,477	33	8.3	9.8
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	52	8,775,101	32	3.6	9.3
Clay, Cement and Stone:					
Block, Pipe and Cement	97	5,660,943	107	18.9	18.1
Brick, Tile and Pottery	43	4,172,534	69	16.5	18.2
Electrical:					
General	48	27,490,418	69	2.5	3.2
Furniture:					
Upholstering	98	9,630,248	147	15.2	13.1
Wood	249	59,234,012	795	13.4	10.5
Iron and Steel:					
Foundries	27	1,809,049	49	27.0	18.7
Machine Manufacturing	130	10,675,243	127	11.8	11.2
Machine Shop	111	6,366,287	137	21.5	13.1
Sheet Metal	69	2,733,552	45	16.4	21.2
Not Elsewhere Classified	113	12,540,408	233	18.5	11.0
Leather:					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting and Rolls	11	1,637,057	38	23.2	24.5
Lumber:					
Logging Sawing and Planning	381	23,546,896	693	29.4	26.3
Millwork	224	10,224,783	187	18.2	20.9
Plywood and Veneer	82	13,470,186	300	22.2	19.1
Miscellaneous Wood Products	49	2,957,204	48	16.2	24.5
Mining:					
Mines	51	359,896	10	27.7	39.5
Pits and Quarries	46	3,113,706	71	22.8	18.8
Processing Plants	82	5,397,933	195	36.1	47.3
Paper:					
Paper and Pulp	6	13,600,569	42	3.0	5.0
Set up boxes and containers	46	4,656,657	73	15.6	13.5
Printing:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	173	9,437,205	34	3.6	3.3
Textiles:					
Cotton Yarn & Weaving	413	255,527,695	1,871	7.3	7.5
Dyeing and Finishing	58	37,426,388	144	3.8	7.2
Knit Goods	370	87,859,731	314	3.5	3.9
Silk and Synthetic	35	19,751,924	83	4.2	2.1
Wearing Apparel	144	38,872,689	211	5.4	4.1
Woolen Worsted	7	1,846,251	9	4.8	4.5
Not Elsewhere Classified	62	10,729,374	42	3.9	4.7
Tobacco:					
Cigarette, Cigar and Smoking	6	18,810,748	43	2.2	2.4
Leaf Processing	214	14,027,164	216	15.3	12.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing:					
General	155	10,031,196	130	12.9	11.3
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,745	738,197,276	6,623	8.9	8.6
NON-MANUFACTURING					
Food:					
Baking	97	15,482,674	113	7.2	11.0
Bottling Plant	125	7,550,394	105	13.9	14.2
Canning and Preserving	23	1,192,907	16	13.4	12.4
Dairy Products	82	74,218,812	125	16.8	13.0
Ice and Coal	100	1,970,609	23	11.6	7.8
Meat Packing	77	5,925,598	118	19.9	22.4
Milling, Flour and Feed	161	6,871,387	90	13.0	13.0
Service:					
Dry Cleaning	579	6,975,236	9	1.2	1.2
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	232	16,492,757	62	3.7	2.2
Garage	437	17,660,992	133	7.5	7.6
Trade:					
Petroleum Products	210	4,225,749	17	4.0	5.9
Wholesale & Retail	391	17,215,881	126	7.3	8.5
Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing:					
General	67	6,333,865	121	19.1	21.2
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,581	182,116,861	1,058	5.8	9.4
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING	6,326	920,314,137	7,681	8.3	8.7

Technical Notes:
(1) These data were compiled according to the **American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates**, approved 1954 by the American Standard Association.
(2) The lost time injury frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours worked. A lost time injury is one which prevented the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

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WAGE-HOUR ADMINISTRATOR ATTENDS N. C. CONFERENCE—Shown above are officials and investigators who attended a two-day conference of Tar Heel Wage and Hour Investigators in Raleigh on January 24-25. Left to right in front row are U. S. Regional Attorney Beverly R. Worrell of Birmingham, Ala.; Federal Representative Mrs. Pauline W. Horton of Raleigh; Newell Brown, Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.; State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane of Raleigh; and Assistant Federal Representative Julian E. Parker of Raleigh. The January conference marked Mr. Brown's first official visit to North Carolina since his appointment as Wage-Hour Administrator. (Labor Department Photo.)

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT INCREASES 11,000 IN STATE DURING THE PAST YEAR

Nonagricultural employment totaled 1,089,900 in North Carolina during January, for a gain of 11,000 over the same month last year.

The job gains were divided between both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, with the federal, state and local government category also reporting increased employment.

Factory employment as a whole, totaling 471,400 in January, was the same as in January, 1956. However, certain industries reported substantial gains over the year. Employment in fabricated metal products, totaling 6,700, was 900 higher than a year ago. In the furniture industry, 38,700 workers were employed in January, for a gain of 800 above a year ago. The apparel industry employed 25,100 in January for a gain of 900 above January, 1956.

Employment in cigarette manufacturing, totaling 15,200 last month, was up 1,000 from the level of a year ago. Tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants employed 11,300 during January for a 12-month gain of 800. Pulp, paper and paperboard mills, which employed 7,500 workers, reported a gain of 300 workers over a year ago. Printing and publishing firms employed 9,300, for a gain of 600 over the year.

Substantial job gains also were reported by several smaller industries including transportation equipment, instruments, leather products, rubber products, petroleum products, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Employment in trade increased 2,100 over the year, rising to a January total of 224,200. Public utilities reported a job gain of 800, with employment totaling 19,900 in January. Finance, insurance and real estate firms employed 35,400 in January for a gain of 2,700 over the year.

Service industry employment, totaling 96,900, was 800 higher than in January 1956.

A total of 141,800 people were employed in federal, state and local government in North Carolina last month, for an increase of 5,200 over the same month a year ago.

Employment dropped in several manufacturing industries. The textile industry, which employed 232,800 workers last month, was down 4,800 from January 1956. The lumber industry, totaling 37,600 last month, was down 1,000 from a year ago.

The usual seasonal drop in retail trade occurred in January following the Christmas season, as 17,400 temporary employees were laid off.

Wages Up

Earnings of the State's 471,400 factory workers increased nine cents per hour over the year, rising from $1.33 in January 1956 to $1.42 in January 1957.

The average factory workweek dropped an hour, from 40.4 hours a year ago to 39.4 hours last month. Notwithstanding the decrease in the workweek, average weekly earnings of factory workers were up $2.22 over the level of a year ago. The January 1957 average was $55.95 per week.

Factory average hourly earnings ranged from a high of $2.25 in pulp, paper and paperboard mills to a low of $1.01 in beverage industries. Textile mill wages averaged $1.41 in January; cigarette factories, $1.81; furniture factories, $1.33; lumber plants, $1.21.

Earnings in primary metal products averaged $1.97; in electrical machinery, $1.76; machinery, $1.56; fabricated metal products, $1.57.

Earnings of 170,300 workers in retail trade establishments averaged $1.18 an hour and $48.97 per week in January. Some 61,300 of these retail trade employees earned less than 75 cents an hour last month.

In the local service industries, some 26,000 workers earned below 75 cents an hour in January. An additional 3,800 workers in other non-manufacturing industries were below 75 cents an hour.

The total non-farm employees earning below 75 cents an hour in January was 91,100. Among this same group of workers, 34,400 were earning less than 55 cents an hour last month.

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Crane Cites Western Electric Safety Record

Commissioner Frank Crane cited the Greensboro Plant of Western Electric Company for having worked 13,000,000 manhours without a lost-time accident.

Crane commended the management and some 1,600 employees of the Greensboro Plant for their outstanding safety record which dates back to April 8, 1952. The plant manufactures electronics equipment.

"To our knowledge," said Commissioner Crane, "this is the largest number of manhours any plant in North Carolina has operated without a lost-time accident. Such a splendid safety record could have been achieved only through the highest degree of labor-management teamwork and planning for accident prevention."

Crane commended Plant Superintendent L. L. Weltner, Assistant Works Manager S. C. Donnelly, and Safety Director Martin Quincannon for their effective plant safety program. He cited the fact that the Statewide accident frequency rate for the electrical manufacturing industry is 2.5 lost-time accidents per million manhours.

"Based upon the industry's Statewide rate, the safety program of Western Electric's Greensboro Plant has prevented 32 lost-time accidents from happening during the last five years," Crane stated.

Safety Awards Presented At Thomasville Meeting

Commissioner Frank Crane recently presented certificates of safety achievement to representatives of 46 Davidson and Davie County industrial plants at a special meeting in Thomasville. The presentation meeting was sponsored by the Thomasville Chamber of Commerce. Chamber President George L. Hundley presided.

Safety award presentation ceremonies will be held in a number of other North Carolina communities this spring, according to Labor Department Safety Director William C. Creel. The meetings are held to recognize the achievement of plants which reduce accidents 40 per cent or more in a year, have perfect safety records, or maintain accident rates 75 per cent below the State average for their industry.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — January, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.2	23.3	22.8	— 0.4	+ 1.8	$60.40	$61.84	$57.82	40.0	41.5	41.6	$1.51	$1.49	$1.39
Textiles	6.4	6.5	7.1	— 1.5	— 9.9	56.34	58.20	56.31	39.4	40.7	41.1	1.43	1.43	1.37
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.7	2.8	3.3	— 3.6	—18.2	59.83	64.52	61.19	40.7	43.3	43.4	1.47	1.49	1.41
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4			55.20	56.15	53.07	37.3	38.2	36.6	1.48	1.47	1.45
Food	3.6	3.6	3.6			50.05	54.65	49.41	38.5	41.4	40.5	1.30	1.32	1.22
Machinery	3.3	3.3	2.9		+13.8	68.32	68.02	65.55	42.7	43.6	44.9	1.60	1.56	1.46
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.1	1.9	+ 4.8	+15.8	75.31	79.98	73.50	37.1	39.4	37.5	2.03	2.03	1.96
Metal Products	1.4	1.4	1.3		+ 7.7	70.12	75.60	71.71	40.3	43.2	43.2	1.74	1.75	1.66
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.2		—16.0	44.20	43.43	39.29	38.1	38.1	38.9	1.16	1.14	1.01
Chemicals	1.1	1.2	1.3	— 8.3	—15.4	56.20	54.79	55.69	39.3	39.7	44.2	1.43	1.38	1.26
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.6			57.27	62.04	56.26	41.8	44.0	42.3	1.37	1.41	1.33
Other Manufacturing Industries [1]	3.5	3.5	2.9		+20.7									
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.6	43.9	43.4	— 0.7	+ 0.5	$56.16	$57.60	$52.50	39.0	40.0	38.6	$1.44	$1.44	$1.36
Food and Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.2			51.34	52.64	51.01	41.4	42.8	43.6	1.24	1.23	1.17
Textile Mill Products	21.3	21.5	22.6	— 0.9	— 5.8	54.81	55.83	49.50	37.8	38.5	36.4	1.45	1.45	1.36
Yarn and Thread Mills	5	5	5	5	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	9.8		—10.2	51.10	50.46	47.93	36.5	36.3	35.5	1.40	1.39	1.35
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.3		+ 3.0	43.68	44.17	42.24	36.1	36.5	38.4	1.21	1.21	1.10
Lumber and Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	— 7.1	— 7.1	47.23	50.43	46.69	38.4	41.0	40.6	1.23	1.23	1.15
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.8	5.8	5.6		+ 3.6	58.66	62.20	57.78	42.2	43.8	42.8	1.39	1.42	1.35
HH Furniture	5.0	5.0	4.9		+ 2.0	58.10	62.06	57.80	41.5	43.4	42.5	1.40	1.43	1.36
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1		+ 9.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2			62.73	68.53	62.92	41.0	43.1	42.8	1.53	1.59	1.47
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.4		+ 7.1	62.03	65.56	58.50	42.2	44.6	42.7	1.47	1.47	1.37
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0			78.77	82.19	74.19	44.5	46.7	43.9	1.77	1.76	1.69
Other Manufacturing Industries [2]	4.7	4.7	3.6		+30.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
--- Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — January, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES[4]	1,089.9	1,117.4	1,078.9	— 2.5	+ 1.0	..5..								
Manufacturing	471.4	476.8	471.4	— 1.0		$55.95	$57.51	$53.73	39.4	40.5	40.4	$1.42	$1.42	$1.33
Durable Goods	126.1	126.2	125.3	— 0.1	+ 0.6	56.03	57.68	53.21	40.6	42.1	41.9	1.38	1.37	1.27
Nondurable Goods	345.3	350.6	346.1	— 1.5	— 0.2	56.02	57.60	53.87	38.9	40.0	39.9	1.44	1.44	1.35
Nonmanufacturing	618.5	640.6	607.5	— 3.4	+ 1.8	..5..								
Electrical Machinery	18.5	18.7	18.5	— 1.1		70.05	..5..	..5..	39.8	..5..	..5..	1.76	..5..	..5..
Primary Metal Industries	2.2	2.1	2.2	+ 4.8		78.21	83.66	78.07	39.7	42.9	42.2	1.97	1.95	1.85
Machinery (except Electrical)	9.0	9.0	9.1		— 1.1	67.39	66.68	65.12	43.2	43.3	44.6	1.56	1.54	1.46
Fabricated Metal Products	6.7	6.7	5.8		+15.5	61.54	63.86	60.90	39.2	41.2	42.0	1.57	1.55	1.45
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	37.6	37.8	38.6	— 0.5	— 2.6	47.67	49.61	43.82	39.4	41.0	40.2	1.21	1.21	1.09
Sawmills & Planing Mills	27.0	27.2	28.0	— 0.7	— 3.6	44.93	48.14	42.21	38.4	40.8	40.2	1.17	1.18	1.05
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	5.0	5.1	5.2	— 2.0	— 3.8	49.62	47.27	43.85	41.7	40.4	40.6	1.19	1.17	1.08
Wooden Containers	1.5	1.5	1.6		— 6.3	..5..								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.7	38.6	37.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	55.86	58.16	54.81	42.0	43.4	43.5	1.33	1.34	1.26
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	35.0	34.9	34.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	55.86	58.16	54.81	42.0	43.4	43.5	1.33	1.34	1.26
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.6	7.6	7.7		— 1.3	52.78	55.25	49.98	40.6	42.5	42.0	1.30	1.30	1.19
Other Durable Goods[1]	5.8	5.7	5.5	+ 1.8	+ 5.5	58.69	..5..	..5..	40.2	..5..	..5..	1.46	..5..	..5..
Textile Mill Products	232.8	235.8	237.6	— 1.3	— 2.0	54.43	56.12	53.07	38.6	39.8	39.9	1.41	1.41	1.33
Yarn & Thread Mills	50.6	51.5	53.5	— 1.7	— 5.4	50.05	51.34	50.63	38.8	39.8	41.5	1.29	1.29	1.22
Broadwoven Fabrics	103.9	105.1	103.2	— 1.1	+ 0.7	57.31	60.03	55.22	39.8	41.4	40.6	1.44	1.45	1.36
Knitting Mills	63.6	64.4	65.7	— 1.2	— 3.2	53.66	53.51	51.47	36.5	36.9	37.3	1.47	1.45	1.38
Full Fashioned Hosiery	23.6	24.2	24.8	— 2.5	— 4.8	60.13	59.59	59.06	38.3	38.2	38.6	1.57	1.56	1.53
Seamless Hosiery	31.6	31.8	32.3	— 0.6	— 2.2	49.98	50.37	45.06	35.7	36.5	35.2	1.40	1.38	1.28
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.1	25.1	24.2		+ 3.7	43.19	42.95	41.23	36.6	36.4	38.9	1.18	1.18	1.06
Men's & Boys' Garments	11.7	11.7	11.2		+ 4.5	39.33	37.47	39.37	34.2	32.3	38.6	1.15	1.16	1.02
Food & Kindred Products	22.8	23.0	22.4	— 0.9	+ 1.8	47.91	48.91	44.94	40.6	41.1	42.0	1.18	1.19	1.07
Bakery Products	..5..					..5..								
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.3	4.4		— 2.3	48.58	49.54	47.05	48.1	48.1	48.5	1.01	1.03	.97
Tobacco Manufacturers	28.6	30.6	27.0	— 6.5	+ 5.9	64.88	65.51	59.36	40.3	41.2	38.8	1.61	1.59	1.53
Cigarettes	15.2	15.1	14.2	+ 0.7	+ 7.0	75.12	77.96	72.91	41.5	42.6	41.9	1.81	1.83	1.74
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	11.3	13.4	10.5	—15.7	+ 7.6	51.74	52.00	42.94	39.2	40.0	35.2	1.32	1.30	1.22
Paper and Allied Products	10.8	10.8	10.5		+ 2.9	83.36	85.97	83.60	42.1	43.2	44.0	1.98	1.99	1.90
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.5	7.5	7.2		+ 4.2	96.53	98.08	98.08	42.9	43.4	45.2	2.25	2.26	2.17
Printing, Pub., & Allied Industries	9.3	9.2	8.7	+ 1.1	+ 6.9	74.69	78.00	72.00	38.5	40.0	38.3	1.94	1.95	1.88
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.9	13.0	13.0	— 0.8	— 0.8	65.16	65.91	62.22	41.5	42.8	40.4	1.57	1.54	1.54
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.0	3.1	2.7	— 3.2	+11.1	76.04	77.26	71.18	43.7	44.4	43.4	1.74	1.74	1.64
Mining	4.1	4.1	4.0		+ 2.5	59.92	62.35	56.70	42.2	43.6	44.3	1.42	1.43	1.28
Non-metallic Mining	3.3	3.4	3.3	— 2.9		53.99	56.66	50.78	40.9	42.6	43.4	1.32	1.33	1.17
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.7	62.7	62.6		+ 0.2	..5..								
Transportation (except R. R.)	28.4	28.5	28.4	— 0.4		..5..								
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.9	19.8	19.1	+ 0.5	+ 4.2	72.25	70.31	65.84	39.7	39.5	38.5	1.82	1.78	1.71
Trade	224.2	242.0	221.3	— 7.4	+ 1.3	53.95	52.37	52.00	41.5	40.6	41.6	1.30	1.29	1.25
Wholesale	53.9	54.3	52.5	— 0.7	+ 2.7	67.32	68.06	65.68	41.3	41.5	42.1	1.63	1.64	1.56
Retail	170.3	187.7	168.8	— 9.3	+ 0.9	48.97	47.15	47.31	41.5	40.3	41.5	1.18	1.17	1.14
Retail General Merchandise	34.4	48.2	33.4	—28.6	+ 3.0	34.94	32.24	32.94	36.4	34.3	35.8	.96	.94	.92
Department Stores	16.6	23.1	15.8	—28.1	+ 5.1	38.69	39.71	37.80	37.2	36.1	36.7	1.04	1.10	1.03
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.6	15.1	9.0	—43.0	— 4.4	20.20	18.18	18.35	29.7	30.3	29.6	.68	.60	.62
Retail Food Stores	29.6	30.3	29.8	— 2.3	— 0.7	48.20	48.20	46.75	40.5	40.5	40.3	1.19	1.19	1.16
Grocery Stores	22.9	23.7	23.1	— 3.4	— 0.9	44.58	44.23	42.83	38.1	37.9	37.9	1.17	1.17	1.13
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.4	35.2	32.7	+ 0.6	+ 8.3	73.15	74.56	71.28	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Service	96.9	97.0	96.1	— 0.1	+ 0.8	..5..								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.5	6.6	6.4	— 1.5	+ 1.6	25.44	25.33	24.49	48.0	46.9	47.1	.53	.54	.52
Personal Services	25.5	25.4	25.7	+ 0.4	— 0.8	..5..								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.6	14.8	15.0	— 1.4	— 2.7	28.73	30.34	27.79	39.9	41.0	39.7	.72	.74	.70
Government	141.8	142.1	136.6	— 0.2	+ 3.8	..5..								
Contract Construction	53.4	57.5	54.2	— 7.1	— 1.5	..5..								

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

EXPANSION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA: 1946-1956

Total nonagricultural employment in North Carolina increased 38.5 per cent during the last ten years, rising from 755,000 in 1946 to 1,046,000 in 1956, as follows:

Year	Annual Average of Nonagricultural Employment
1946	755,000
1947	864,000
1948	879,000
1949	850,000
1950	911,000
1951	970,000
1952	992,000
1953	1,012,000
1954	1,002,000
1955	1,037,000
1956	1,046,000

Nonagricultural employment increased an average of 29,100 per year in the State during the ten-year period.

Factory Employment

Factory employment in North Carolina increased 28 per cent during the last ten years, rising from 360,000 in 1946 to 461,000 in 1956.

Nonmanufacturing Employment

Nonmanufacturing employment (exclusive of agriculture) increased 48 per cent in North Carolina during the last ten years, rising from 395,000 in 1946 to 585,000 in 1956.

Hourly Earnings in Factories

Average hourly earnings of all North Carolina factory workers increased 67 per cent during the last ten years, rising from an annual average of $.82 in 1946 to $1.37 in 1956.

Weekly Earnings in Factories

Average weekly earnings of North Carolina factory workers increased 69 per cent during the last ten years, rising from an annual average of $32.25 in 1946 to $54.56 in 1956.

Working Hours in Factories

The average duration of the workweek in North Carolina factories was substantially the same in 1946 and 1956, rising only 1.5 per cent from an annual average of 39.3 hours in 1946 to 39.9 hours in 1956.

Annual Wages in Factories

Calculated upon the basis of 2,000 working hours per year, the average annual wage of North Carolina factory workers increased 67 per cent during the last ten years, rising from $1,640 in 1946 to $2,740 in 1956.

Accident Frequency Rates

The frequency rate of lost-time injuries in North Carolina industry (manufacturing and nonmanufacturing) decreased 48 per cent during the last ten years, dropping from 15.8 lost-time injuries per million manhours in 1946 to 8.3 in 1955.

Substantial accident rate reductions have been achieved in several entire industries which cooperated with the Labor Department in industry accident prevention programs. Some of these are as follows:

Type of Industry	Accident Rate in 1946	Accident Rate in 1955	Per Cent Decrease
Brick & Tile	39.4	15.6	60%
Wood Furniture	20.4	13.3	34%
Plywood & Veneer	39.8	19.1	51%
Cotton Yarn & Weaving	16.7	7.5	55%
Fertilizer Mfg.	24.3	9.8	60%

State Labor Law Inspection Summary

Safety inspectors and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor visited a total of 1,806 establishments in North Carolina during December and January to check for safety and health hazards and to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The establishments inspected during the two months employed a total of 75,469 workers.

The inspectors also made a total of 151 reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations for the elimination of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions found during previous inspections.

They made intensive investigations of 15 industrial accidents and held 1,446 conferences with employers and employees to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

The inspectors reported a total of 1,262 violations during December and January. Recommendations were made to correct them and immediate compliance was promised. A total of 1,447 compliances with previously made recommendations was reported.

Eleven special investigations were made during December and January in response to complaints received by the Department. These complaints alleged violations of the Maximum Hour Law and the Child Labor Law. Actual violations were found in only five of these cases. Immediate action was taken to correct them.

A food products firm was prosecuted in December for employing female employees in excess of the working hours permitted by the Maximum Hour Law. Found guilty, the employer was fined $25 and $12.40 court costs on each of two counts, for a total of $74.80, and was ordered to comply with the law in the future.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

CITY	January, 1957	January, 1956
Albemarle	$ 71,160	$ 127,950
Asheville	234,850	117,715
Burlington	146,565	421,319
Charlotte	195,028	2,193,869
Concord	148,682	72,300
Durham	498,936	110,584
Elizabeth City	*	*
Fayetteville	365,345	315,235
Gastonia	923,300	1,050,625
Goldsboro	350,950	744,600
Greensboro	2,097,879	774,835
Greenville	172,000	98,000
Henderson	80,850	36,300
Hickory	173,100	135,295
High Point	489,559	555,169
Kinston	368,125	276,225
Lexington	112,700	—0—
Monroe	96,500	41,628
New Bern	64,550	72,295
Raleigh	1,338,540	723,325
Reidsville	193,000	122,500
Rocky Mount	110,624	450,396
Salisbury	572,715	111,040
Sanford	64,500	164,800
Shelby	188,050	32,300
Statesville	92,775	145,999
Thomasville	52,200	113,700
Wilmington	174,389	360,250
Wilson	211,200	174,050
Winston-Salem	1,319,097	705,329
TOTAL All Cities	$10,907,169	$10,247,633

* No Report Received

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MRS. PAULINE W. HORTON RECEIVES 20-YEAR SERVICE AWARD FROM LABOR DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Pauline W. Horton of Raleigh was honored by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell in early March upon completion of 20 years of service with the U. S. Department of Labor.

Mrs. Horton received a Certificate of Award, signed by Secretary Mitchell, "in recognition and appreciation of the completion of 20 years of service in the Department of Labor, and as evidence of the esteem in which you are held for your valuable contribution to the public service." She was also presented a silver, 20-year service pin bearing the U. S. Labor Department emblem.

Mrs. Horton served two years as a $1-a-year special representative for the U. S. Labor Department in 1937-38, assigned to work in Raleigh as statistician for the State Labor Department. In 1939 she joined the staff of the Wage and Hour Division in Washington. She returned to the State in 1941, where she has served since as Federal Representative for North Carolina under the State-Federal cooperative agreement for administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act in this State by the North Carolina Department of Labor.

MITCHELL GIVES PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EFFECTS OF $1.00 MINIMUM WAGE

A preliminary report on a projected three-year study of the economic effects of the $1.00 minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act has been released by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

The report considers only the short-run effects, based on a series of surveys by the Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division and Bureau of Labor Statistics in the two months following the effective date of the $1.00 minimum on March 1, 1956.

A final report will be issued in June 1958.

Among the preliminary report's conclusions are:

There was some evidence of a small amount of unemployment resulting from the minimum wage, particularly in the southern sawmill and apparel industries, but no indication of the overall extent of such loss; and also there was evidence of reduction in hours of work to reduce overtime premium pay.

Price increases for some products of low-wage industries appear to be attributable, at least in part, to the minimum wage increase.

A few employers reported improvements in plant efficiency resulting from higher costs per hour of labor. A small number of employers interviewed said the minimum wage increase caused them to be more selective in hiring new workers.

In the short run, in the industries surveyed, the $1.00 minimum apparently resulted in some increases in earnings of workers previously paid $1.00 an hour or more. It also resulted in a general narrowing of wage differentials in the industries surveyed, particularly among regions, occupations, and plants of different sizes.

Nationwide surveys were made of five manufacturing industry groups to provide an indication of the wage structure in April 1956, after the minimum wage increase, for comparison with the wage distribution as of April 1954. The industry groups chosen were: food, textiles, apparel, furniture and leather products.

In addition, surveys were made in seven low-wage manufacturing industry segments to obtain detailed information as to the nature and magnitude of wage and other adjustments made to accommodate the minimum wage increase. The seven industries surveyed were southern sawmills, seamless hosiery, work shirts, wooden containers, processed textile waste, footwear and fertilizer.

Ten small localities were also surveyed: Athens, Georgia; Meridian, Mississippi; Dothan, Alabama; Hickory, North Carolina; Millville, New Jersey; Sunbury - Shamokin - Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania; Dalton, Georgia; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Spartanburg, South Carolina; and Burlington, Vermont.

The report draws two general conclusions as to effects that the new minimum wage did NOT have. First, the increase had not, by December 1956, resulted in any substantial changes in the national economy as a whole, as measured by trends in employment, unemployment, price levels, and other economic indicators. Second, it had not resulted in an increase in hourly earnings of high paid employees proportionate to the increase in earnings of workers previously paid less than $1.00 an hour.

There was some evidence of increases in production quotas and a number of complaints by employees of increased quotas in piece-rate industries were received by the Department of Labor.

Because of the concentration of low-wage industries in the Southern States, the economic effects of the $1.00 minimum wage were greatest there. Consequently, general wage levels in the South were raised relatively more than in the rest of the country by the higher minimum wage.

This was true during the period between August 1955 and February 1956, when wage increases may have been made in anticipation of the new minimum, as well as in the months immediately following the effective date. Gross average hourly earnings in southern factories rose from $1.40 in August 1955 to $1.45 in February 1956, an increase of 3.6 per cent, compared to a percentage increase of 2.5 per cent, in the rest of the country.

Between February and April of 1956, gross average earnings in the southern manufacturing industries increased much more than in the rest of the country. For the South, the increase was 6 cents as compared with an increase of

(Cont'd. on page four)

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Employment Drops Slightly In February But Exceeds Level of One Year Ago

Nonagricultural employment dropped fractionally in North Carolina during February to a total of 1,083,400.

The February total was 7,000 below the 1,090,400 job total reported for January. Seasonal employment decreases in trade and construction, plus small decreases in all of the State's major manufacturing industries, were responsible for the month's job decline.

February weather conditions were largely the cause of decreased employment in construction and lumbering operations. Seasonal job declines were evident in trade, food products, chemicals, and tobacco.

All segments of the textile industry registered slightly reduced employment due to slower business and temporary and partial shutdowns.

The total non-farm job decrease amounted to only 0.6 per cent from January to February. Compared with February a year ago, employment was up 5,600 throughout the State.

Factory employment totaled 468,300 in February and was virtually unchanged from the February, 1956 level. Employment in all non-manufacturing lines, totaling 615,100 last month, was down from the January figure but was nearly one per cent higher than in February a year ago.

Employment increased 200 in fabricated metals due to expansion of two firms. A gain of 200 also was reported in other smaller durable goods industries because of plant expansions.

Factory earnings and hours of work increased slightly during the month. Hourly earnings averaged $1.43, a penny higher than in January and 10 cents higher than in February, 1956. The average workweek climbed fractionally to 39.4 hours, bringing average weekly earnings up to $56.34.

Wage increases were reported by two large chemical firms and one large primary metals establishment. Increased overtime work was indicated in several electrical machinery and fabricated metals plants.

Hourly earnings held firm in all of the State's larger manufacturing industries.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro-High Point Areas — February, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thons)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.3	23.2	22.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	$59.65	$60.25	$57.82	39.5	39.9	41.3	$1.51	$1.51	$1.40
Textiles	6.4	6.4	7.1	---	— 9.9	57.10	56.34	58.10	38.1	39.4	42.1	1.42	1.43	1.38
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.7	2.7	3.3	---	—18.2	56.12	59.83	59.35	38.7	40.7	42.7	1.45	1.47	1.39
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.4	2.4	— 4.2	— 4.2	53.04	55.20	61.12	35.6	37.3	41.3	1.49	1.48	1.48
Food	3.6	3.6	3.6	---	---	49.66	50.05	46.10	38.2	38.5	38.1	1.30	1.30	1.21
Machinery	3.3	3.3	3.0	---	+10.0	69.23	68.32	63.94	43.0	42.7	43.2	1.61	1.60	1.48
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	1.9	---	+15.8	74.34	75.31	75.06	36.8	37.1	38.1	2.02	2.03	1.97
Metal Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	---	+ 7.7	72.16	70.12	72.04	41.0	40.3	43.4	1.76	1.74	1.66
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.2	---	— 8.3	44.43	45.16	38.18	38.3	38.6	37.8	1.16	1.17	1.01
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.3	---	—15.4	56.49	56.20	54.73	39.5	39.3	42.1	1.43	1.43	1.30
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.6	---	---	54.40	57.27	57.49	40.0	41.8	42.9	1.36	1.37	1.34
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.6	3.5	2.9	+ 2.9	+24.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.5	43.6	43.4	— 0.2	+ 0.2	$56.41	$55.44	$53.31	38.9	38.5	39.2	$1.45	$1.44	$1.36
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	---	---	51.83	51.58	48.53	41.8	41.6	42.2	1.24	1.24	1.15
Textile Mill Products	21.1	21.3	22.4	— 0.9	— 5.8	55.04	53.51	50.73	37.7	36.9	37.3	1.46	1.45	1.36
Yarn & Thread Mills	.5	.5	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.8	9.7	+ 1.1	— 8.2	51.55	48.65	49.58	36.3	34.5	37.0	1.42	1.41	1.34
Apparel	3.3	3.4	3.4	— 2.9	— 2.9	46.85	44.16	42.51	38.4	36.2	38.3	1.22	1.22	1.11
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	---	— 7.1	48.31	47.74	50.19	39.6	38.5	42.9	1.22	1.24	1.17
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	---	+ 3.6	58.65	58.38	58.48	41.3	42.0	43.0	1.42	1.39	1.36
HH Furniture	5.0	5.0	4.9	---	+ 2.0	57.92	57.96	58.93	40.5	41.4	42.7	1.43	1.40	1.38
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	---	++++	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	---	+ 9.1	62.49	62.73	61.01	39.3	41.0	41.5	1.59	1.53	1.47
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	---	+ 9.1	63.45	62.03	57.68	42.3	42.2	41.8	1.50	1.47	1.38
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.1	1.0	1.0	+10.0	+10.0	72.85	78.77	75.88	42.6	44.5	44.9	1.71	1.77	1.69
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	4.8	4.7	3.7	+ 2.1	+29.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[3] Preliminary.
[4] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — February, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,083.4	1,090.4	1,077.9	— 0.6	+ 0.5	--5--								
Manufacturing	468.3	471.7	468.5	— 0.7	*	$56.34	$55.66	$53.87	39.4	39.2	40.5	$1.43	$1.42	$1.33
Durable Goods	125.8	126.0	125.5	— 0.2	+ 0.2	55.89	55.75	53.59	40.5	40.4	42.2	1.38	1.38	1.27
Nondurable Goods	342.5	345.7	343.0	— 0.9	— 0.1	56.16	55.87	53.87	39.0	38.8	39.9	1.44	1.44	1.35
Nonmanufacturing	615.1	618.7	609.4	— 0.6	+ 0.9	--5--								
Electrical Machinery	18.5	18.5	18.3	----	+ 1.1	71.91	70.05	--5--	40.4	39.8	--5--	1.78	1.76	--5--
Primary Metal Industries	2.2	2.2	2.1	----	+ 4.8	80.00	78.21	79.85	40.0	39.7	42.7	2.00	1.97	1.87
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.1	9.0	8.9	+ 1.1	+ 2.2	65.76	66.81	62.78	42.7	43.1	43.6	1.54	1.55	1.44
Fabricated Metal Products	6.9	6.7	6.0	+ 3.0	+15.0	65.19	61.70	60.09	41.0	39.3	40.6	1.59	1.57	1.48
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.9	37.5	38.9	— 1.6	— 5.1	46.95	47.19	45.21	38.8	39.0	41.1	1.21	1.21	1.10
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.4	26.9	28.2	— 1.9	— 6.4	44.81	44.46	42.53	38.3	38.0	40.5	1.17	1.17	1.05
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.9	5.0	5.1	— 2.0	— 3.9	46.02	49.15	47.73	39.0	41.3	43.0	1.18	1.19	1.11
Wooden Containers	1.5	1.5	1.6	----	— 6.3	--5--								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.6	38.7	38.4	— 0.3	+ 0.5	55.33	55.59	55.50	41.6	41.8	43.7	1.33	1.33	1.27
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	34.9	35.0	34.7	— 0.3	+ 0.6	55.20	55.59	55.50	41.5	41.8	43.7	1.33	1.33	1.27
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.6	7.6	7.8	----	— 2.6	53.28	52.12	51.60	41.3	40.4	43.0	1.29	1.29	1.20
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.0	5.8	5.1	+ 3.4	+17.6	58.95	58.15	--5--	40.1	40.1	--5--	1.47	1.45	--5--
Textile Mill Products	232.0	233.1	236.4	— 0.5	— 1.9	54.57	54.29	53.60	38.7	38.5	40.3	1.41	1.41	1.33
Yarn & Thread Mills	50.6	50.7	53.3	— 0.2	— 5.1	50.57	50.31	49.85	39.2	39.0	41.2	1.29	1.29	1.21
Broadwoven Fabrics	102.9	103.7	102.4	— 0.8	+ 0.5	56.74	57.31	56.17	39.4	39.8	41.0	1.44	1.44	1.37
Knitting Mills	63.9	64.0	65.7	— 0.2	— 2.7	54.24	52.92	53.13	36.9	36.0	38.5	1.47	1.47	1.38
Full Fashioned Hosiery	23.8	24.0	24.8	— 0.8	— 4.0	60.42	60.51	61.85	38.0	38.3	39.9	1.59	1.58	1.55
Seamless Hosiery	31.6	31.6	32.2	----	— 1.9	50.12	49.07	46.72	35.8	34.8	36.5	1.40	1.41	1.28
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.2	25.1	24.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.4	45.08	43.19	41.66	38.2	36.6	39.3	1.18	1.18	1.06
Men's & Boys' Garments	11.6	11.7	11.4	— 0.9	+ 1.8	43.50	39.33	39.58	37.5	34.2	38.8	1.16	1.15	1.02
Food & Kindred Products	22.5	22.8	22.3	— 1.3	+ 0.9	46.41	47.67	43.98	39.0	40.4	41.1	1.19	1.18	1.07
Bakery Products						--5--								
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.3	4.3	----	----	48.72	48.10	47.14	47.3	46.7	48.6	1.03	1.03	.97
Tobacco Manufacturers	27.1	28.9	25.2	— 6.2	+ 7.5	65.76	63.99	53.66	40.1	39.5	35.3	1.64	1.62	1.52
Cigarettes	15.1	15.1	14.2	----	+ 6.3	75.17	75.35	62.90	41.3	41.4	37.0	1.82	1.82	1.70
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	9.8	11.6	8.6	—15.5	+14.0	52.25	48.31	39.77	38.7	36.6	32.6	1.35	1.32	1.22
Paper & Allied Products	10.7	10.7	10.4	----	+ 2.9	82.96	83.36	82.27	41.9	42.1	43.3	1.98	1.98	1.90
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.5	7.5	7.2	----	+ 4.2	96.30	96.53	96.57	42.8	42.9	44.3	2.25	2.25	2.18
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.3	9.2	8.8	+ 1.1	+ 5.7	75.07	74.69	73.14	38.3	38.5	38.7	1.96	1.94	1.89
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.7	12.9	12.6	— 1.6	+ 0.8	66.67	65.16	63.20	40.9	41.5	39.5	1.63	1.57	1.60
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.0	3.0	2.7	----	+11.1	75.60	76.04	69.71	43.7	43.7	43.3	1.73	1.74	1.61
Mining	4.1	4.1	4.1	----	----	59.36	59.92	56.55	41.8	42.2	43.5	1.42	1.42	1.30
Non-Metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	----	----	54.66	53.99	49.42	41.1	40.9	42.6	1.33	1.32	1.16
Transportation & Public Utilities	63.2	63.0	62.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.6	--5--								
Transportation (Except R. R.)	28.9	28.7	28.0	+ 0.7	+ 3.2	--5--								
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.8	19.9	19.1	— 0.5	+ 3.7	71.92	72.47	66.61	39.3	39.6	38.5	1.83	1.83	1.73
Trade	222.9	224.4	220.8	— 0.7	+ 1.0	53.97[3]	53.69	52.20	41.2	41.3	41.1	1.31	1.30	1.27
Wholesale	54.0	53.9	52.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.5	68.06	67.57	66.49	41.5	41.2	41.3	1.64	1.64	1.61
Retail	168.9	170.5	168.1	— 0.9	+ 0.5	48.50[3]	48.73	47.27	41.1	41.3	41.1	1.18	1.18	1.15
Retail General Merchandise	34.0	34.5	33.1	— 1.4	+ 2.7	33.35	33.98	33.03	35.1	35.4	35.9	.95	.96	.92
Department Stores	16.2	16.5	15.6	— 1.8	+ 3.8	36.54	36.75	37.33	34.8	35.0	36.6	1.05	1.05	1.02
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.5	8.6	8.7	— 1.2	— 2.3	20.06	20.20	18.84	29.5	29.7	29.9	.68	.68	.63
Retail Food Stores	29.5	29.6	29.7	— 0.3	— 0.7	48.92	48.08	46.17	40.1	40.4	39.8	1.22	1.19	1.16
Grocery Stores	22.9	23.0	23.0	— 0.4	— 0.4	45.36	44.08	42.49	37.8	38.0	37.6	1.20	1.16	1.13
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.3	35.4	33.0	— 0.3	+ 7.0	75.75	72.28	72.84	--5--					
Service	96.6	96.9	96.4	— 0.3	+ 0.2	--5--								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.6	6.5	6.7	+ 1.5	— 1.5	25.38	25.44	24.34	47.0	48.0	46.8	.54	.53	.52
Personal Services	25.4	25.5	25.7	— 0.4	— 1.2	--5--								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.4	14.6	15.0	— 1.4	— 4.0	29.42	28.73	28.68	40.3	39.9	40.4	.73	.72	.71
Government	142.2	141.5	138.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.8	--5--								
Contract Construction	50.8	53.4	54.6	— 4.9	— 7.0	--5--								

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

More Than 48,000 Minors Were Certified for Employment In State During Last Two Years

Employment of minors under 18 years of age in North Carolina industry appears to have become stabilized at an average of about 24,000 per year.

A compilation of reports from Tar Heel public welfare superintendents, who serve as issuing agents for the Department of Labor with respect to clearing minors for employment, shows that a total of 24,295 employment certificates were issued during 1955. This was less than two per cent higher than the total of 23,940 certificates issued during the year 1956.

Comparison of the monthly figures shows that an average of well over 2,500 employment certificates were issued monthly from June through December during each of the two years, while the monthy average for the months of January through May was only a little over 1,000.

The explanation of this is that many certificates are issued for employment of minors under 18 years of age during the summer vacation months. Certifications for part-time work outside school hours usually continue to swell the monthly totals during the fall business season, even after the schools are back in session. The totals also are always high in November and December, when many young people are certified for jobs during the pre-Christmas rush of business.

A study of annual reports of the last six years, since 1950, shows that an average of slightly less than 24,000 minors under 18 years of age have been issued employment certificates each year during the six-year period.

Month-by-month certification totals during the last two years were as follows:

Month	1955	1956
January	731	733
February	746	924
March	1,185	1,298
April	1,039	976
May	1,697	2,026
June	3,672	3,498
July	1,927	2,190
August	2,594	2,542
September	2,713	2,372
October	2,168	2,083
November	2,570	2,388
December	3,253	2,910
TOTAL	24,295	23,940

PRELIMINARY REPORT

(Continued from page one)

only 2 cents an hour in the rest of the country. The increase in the South from December 1949 to February 1950, when the 75-cent minimum became effective, was 5 cents, as compared with no change for the rest of the country.

A decline in factory employment of about 3 per cent occurred in the South between December of 1955 and May 1956, slightly more than in the rest of the country. To some extent this decline in employment appears to have been seasonal. An undetermined number of lay-offs attributable to the minimum wage also influenced the trend.

The expectation by some that business failures would increase significantly as a result of the new minimum has not up to this time been confirmed by the available statistics for the South.

STATE LABOR LAW INSPECTION SUMMARY

Industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor visited a total of 1,343 establishments in North Carolina during February to check for hazards to health and safety and to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The establishments inspected during the month employed a total of 71,769 workers.

The inspectors also made 36 reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations for the elimination of unsafe and unhealthful working conditions found during previous inspections.

Intensive investigations were made of four industrial accidents which occurred during February. The inspectors also held 260 conferences with employers and employees to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

A total of 908 violations of the laws and regulations were reported by the inspectors during the month. Recommendations were made to correct them and immediate compliance was promised. The inspectors also reported 760 instances of compliance with previously made recommendations.

Nine special investigations were made during February in response to complaints received by the Department. These complaints alleged violations of the Child Labor Law and the Maximum Hour Law. Violations were found as alleged in eight of these cases and immediate action was taken to correct them.

No prosecutions were reported during February.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Feb. 1957	Feb. 1956	1st 2 Mo. 1957	1st 2 Mo. 1956
Albemarle	$ 22,800	$ 143,000	$ 93,960	$ 270,950
Asheville	447,445	458,871	682,295	576,586
Burlington	157,550	122,750	304,115	544,069
Charlotte	1,404,329	1,969,393	1,599,357	4,163,262
Concord	191,533	263,950	340,215	336,250
Durham	2,239,873	588,007	2,738,809	698,591
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	191,985	361,675	557,330	676,910
Gastonia	568,800	301,050	1,492,100	1,351,675
Goldsboro	625,400	190,090	976,350	934,690
Greensboro	745,105	2,689,990	2,842,984	3,464,825
Greenville	167,800	229,200	339,800	327,200
Henderson	79,800	166,000	160,650	202,300
Hickory	66,650	46,940	239,750	182,235
High Point	336,820	466,645	826,379	1,021,814
Kinston	160,975	165,370	529,100	441,595
Lexington	128,100	19,450	240,800	19,450
Monroe	24,486	142,034	120,986	183,662
New Bern	80,235	249,123	144,785	321,418
Raleigh	632,040	1,129,586	1,970,580	1,852,911
Reidsville	33,000	60,800	226,000	183,300
Rocky Mount	324,970	175,291	435,594	625,687
Salisbury	180,338	247,360	753,053	358,400
Sanford	47,500	128,000	112,000	292,800
Shelby	45,850	33,500	233,900	65,800
Statesville	67,350	275,671	160,125	421,670
Thomasville	47,600	460,121	99,800	573,821
Wilmington	97,964	145,267	272,353	505,517
Wilson	144,750	740,900	355,950	914,950
Winston-Salem	1,601,667	2,035,534	2,920,764	2,740,863
TOTAL All Cities	$10,862,715	$14,005,568	$21,769,884	$24,253,201

* No Reports Received

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1956 State Safety Award Winners

More than 900 North Carolina industrial establishments have been awarded the Department of Labor's **Certificate of Safety Achievement** and other Departmental safety honors this year in recognition of their outstanding work in accident prevention during the year 1956.

The award-winning establishments reduced their accident frequency rates 40 per cent or more during 1956 compared with the previous year, maintained accident rates 75 per cent or more below the State average for their particular industry, or had perfect safety records during the entire year.

Officials of 369 of the award-winning plants received the safety certificates at public presentations which were held this spring in Thomasville, Winston-Salem, Albemarle, Concord, Gastonia, Burlington, High Point and Greensboro. These ceremonial presentations were sponsored by the local chambers of commerce and were attended by approximately 800 people.

About half of the more than 900 awards presented this year were for more than one year of successful accident prevention work. A breakdown of the 1956 awards shows that 474 were for the first year, 172 for the second consecutive year, 121 for the third consecutive year, 36 for the fourth year, 31 for the fifth year, 42 for the sixth year, 28 for the seventh year, 18 for the eighth year, nine for the ninth year, and 15 for the tenth year.

The Labor Department's safety awards program has been in effect for ten years, having originated in 1946 as the result of cooperative plans developed between the Department and its Safety Advisory Board consisting of professional safety directors from representative Tar Heel industries.

The following is the complete list of manufacturing and service industry establishments which qualified for the Labor Department's **Certificate of Safety Achievement** by virtue of their safety records for 1956. Establishments which received the awards at public presentation ceremonies are listed separately under headings showing the communities in which the ceremonies were held. The others are listed alphabetically, according to the number of consecutive years in which they have received the award:

First Year Award Winners

Acme Cleaning Company,
Fuquay Springs
Ahoskie Package Company, Ahoskie
Albemarle Laundry, Elizabeth City
American Dry Cleaners & Laundrette,
Plaza Road Branch, Charlotte
Amerotron Corporation,
Robbins Plant, Robbins
Apex Cleaning Company, Apex
Apex Jobbing Company, Varina
Arndt & Herman Lumber Co., Conover
Arrow Laundry, Charlotte
Ashworth Tire Service, Fuquay Springs
Askews Cleaners, New Bern
B & K Hosiery Mills, Hickory
Barber Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
Barnes-Harrell Company, Inc., Wilson
Barnes Motor Parts Co., Inc., Wilson
George H. Barnes Tin Shop, Wilson
Barnhardt Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Charlotte
Barringer Hosiery Mill, Newton
Baugh Motor Company, Wilmington
V. E. Bell and Sons, Inc., Durham
Bingham Lumber Company, Gold Hill
Bishop Laundry & Cleaners of Edenton, Inc., Edenton
Blue Ridge Products Co., Rutherfordton
Sidney Blumenthal and Company, Inc.
Caromount Division, Rocky Mount
Wilson Division, Wilson
Becker County Sand & Gravel Co., Inc.
McDowell County Plant, Marion
Borden Brick & Tile Company
Durham Plant, Durham
The Boyle Utilization Co., Charlotte
Brame Specialty Company, Inc., Durham
Bradley Welding Service,
Fuquay Springs
Brady Motor Sales, Tabor City
Breneman-Hartshorn, Inc.,
Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
Bryan Oil Company, Inc., Goldsboro
Bryan Rock and Sand Company,
Neverson Quarry & Plant, Bailey
Burke Farmers Cooperative, Inc.,
Morganton
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Burlington Decorative Fabrics Associates
Reidsville Drapery Co., Reidsville
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Butler Plant, St. Pauls
Cascade Plant, Mooresville
Newton Plant, Newton
Steele Plant, Cordova
Transportation Division, Cumberland
Warehouse, Fayetteville
Byrum Implement & Truck Co., Inc.,
Edenton
C & T Refinery, Inc., Charlotte
Carlton Mills, Inc.
Cartex Division, Salisbury
Carolina Builders Supply Co., Wilson
Carolina Cinder Block Co., Durham
Carolina Craftsmen Co., Durham
Carolina Laundry & Cleaners, Wilson
Carolina-Virginia Tobacco Co., Inc.
Reidsville
Carolina Ventilated Awning Company,
Salisbury
Catawba Valley Finishing Company,
Newton
Cellu-Products Co., Inc., Patterson
Central Service Motor Co., Inc.
Goldsboro
Chadbourn Gotham, Inc.
Charlotte Finishing Plant, Charlotte
Charlotte Bread Co., Inc., Charlotte
Charlotte Finishing Co., Inc., Charlotte
Christian Printing Co., Inc., Durham
Citizens Manufacturing Company,
Rutherfordton
City Laundry & Dry Cleaners, New Bern
Clark Chevrolet Company, Apex
The Cole Manufacturing Company,
Charlotte
Colonial Cleaners, Elizabeth City
Coman Lumber Company, Durham
Community Frozen Foods Locker,
Fuquay Springs
Cone Mills,
Florence Plant, Forest City
Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Inc.,
Lumberton
Craven Log & Veneer Company,
Bridgeton
Eugene Cross & Company, Marion
Dainty Maid Bakery, Inc., Kinston
Dare County Ice & Storage Company,
Manteo
The Dayton Rubber Company,
Waynesville
Rome L. Dickerson, Goldsboro
Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.
Charlotte Division, Charlotte
Doncaster Collar & Shirt Company,
Rutherfordton
Drexel Furniture Company, Drexel
Drexel Furniture Company,
Plant No. 3, Drexel
Drexel Knitting Mills Company, Inc.,
Drexel
Dr. Pepper Bottling Company, Wilson
Eanes Manufacturing Company, Inc.,
Stoneville
Ebasco Service, Inc., Raleigh
Cape Fear Steam Electric Station
Carolina Power & Light Company
Edgcomb Steel Company,
Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
Elizabeth City Brick Company, Inc.,
Elizabeth City
Elizabeth City Shipyard, Inc.,
Elizabeth City
Erwin Mills, Inc,
Plant No. 1, Durham
Plant No. 2, Erwin
Esso Standard Oil Company,
Friendship Terminal, Charlotte

(Continued on Page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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Safety Award Winners

(Continued from Page 1)

Raleigh Bulk Plant, Raleigh
Washington Bulk Plant, Charlotte
Export Leaf Tobacco Company, Inc.,
Hughes Plant, Wilson
Fairfield Chair Company, Lenoir
Falls Manufacturing Company,
Granite Falls
Farmer's Dairy, Inc., Charlotte
Federal Bake Shops, Inc., Charlotte
Fiber Manufacturing Company, Newton
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.,
Blanket Mill, Draper
Forest Hosiery Company, Forest City
Frosty Morn Meats, Inc., Kinston
Fuquay Bakery, Fuquay Springs
Geddie Ice Company, Mt. Olive
General Industries, Goldsboro
Gillam Pontiac, Whiteville
Goldsboro Laundry & Cleaners,
Goldsboro
Grainger Motor Co., Inc., Tabor City
Gray Concrete Pipe Company, Inc.,
Wilson
Gray Textile Apron Co., Forest City
G. B. Green Ready Mix, Reidsville
Grimes Milling Company, Salisbury
Gulf Oil Products, Wilmington
Hahn's Bakery, Charlotte
J. E. Hanger of N. C., Inc., Raleigh
Harrellsville Lumber Company, Inc.,
Ahoskie
Hart's Cleaners, Charlotte
Harveton, Inc., Hickory
Hatley Laundry and Dry Cleaning, Spray
Hayes Cotton Mill Company, Lenoir
Helmold Motor Company, Apex
Hemlock Manufacturing Company, Inc.,
Granite Falls
Henderson Laundry, Inc., Henderson
Henderson-Vance Company, Henderson
Hewitt Hosiery Mills, Inc., Marion
Hickory Fibre Company, Lenoir
Highland Park Manufacturing Co.,
Finishing Plant, Charlotte
Plant No. 1, Charlotte
Plant No. 3, Charlotte
Hildebran Hosiery Mills, Inc., Hildebran
Seth B. Hollowell Oil Co., Goldsboro
Home Baking Company, Charlotte
Home Novelty Company, Inc., Draper
Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Company
Maintenance Department, Hudson
Hughes Brothers Fuel Co., Wilmington
Icard Cordage Manufacturing Co., Icard
Ideal Cleaners, Wilson
Imperial Tobacco Company
Kinston Branch, Kinston
N. C. Branch, Durham
Wilson Division, Wilson
Industrial Dyeing Corporation of N. C.
Charlotte

(Continued on Page 4)

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro-High Point Areas — March, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.3	23.3	23.1	...	+ 0.9	$61.10	$59.80	$58.77	40.2	39.6	41.1	$1.52	$1.51	$1.43
Textiles	6.4	6.4	7.1	...	— 9.9	55.66	54.10	57.13	39.2	38.1	41.1	1.42	1.42	1.39
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.7	2.7	3.3	...	—18.2	57.38	56.12	57.82	39.3	38.7	41.6	1.46	1.45	1.39
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	...	— 4.2	56.68	53.04	60.24	38.3	35.6	40.7	1.48	1.49	1.48
Food	3.6	3.6	3.6	...	...	50.96	49.66	49.50	39.5	38.2	39.6	1.29	1.30	1.25
Machinery	3.3	3.3	3.0	...	+10.0	69.23	69.23	64.82	43.0	43.0	43.5	1.61	1.61	1.49
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.0	...	+10.0	75.58	74.34	77.16	37.6	36.8	38.2	2.01	2.02	2.02
Metal Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	...	+ 7.7	71.81	72.34	75.14	40.8	41.1	44.2	1.76	1.76	1.70
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.2	...	— 8.3	44.20	44.43	43.93	38.1	38.3	38.2	1.16	1.16	1.15
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.3	...	—15.4	56.63	57.71	53.33	39.6	39.8	39.8	1.43	1.45	1.34
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.6	...	...	56.86	54.40	58.07	41.2	40.0	42.7	1.38	1.36	1.36
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.6	3.6	3.0	...	+20.0	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.5	43.5	43.4	...	+ 0.2	$56.06	$56.55	$52.72	38.4	39.0	38.2	$1.46	$1.45	$1.38
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.2	2.2	— 4.5	— 4.5	52.58	51.83	50.62	42.4	41.8	42.9	1.24	1.24	1.18
Textile Mill Products	21.1	21.1	22.2	...	— 5.0	54.54	55.04	49.18	37.1	37.7	35.9	1.47	1.46	1.37
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	9.6	— 1.1	— 8.3	47.24	51.55	47.20	33.5	36.3	34.2	1.41	1.42	1.38
Apparel	3.4	3.3	3.4	+ 3.0	...	45.02	46.85	46.24	36.9	38.4	37.9	1.22	1.22	1.22
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	...	— 7.1	49.82	48.31	47.76	40.5	39.6	39.8	1.23	1.22	1.20
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	...	+ 3.6	57.65	58.65	57.39	40.6	41.3	42.2	1.42	1.42	1.36
HH Furniture	4.9	5.0	4.9	— 2.0	+ 9.1	56.77	57.92	57.55	39.7	40.5	41.7	1.43	1.43	1.38
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	...	...	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	...	...	64.62	62.49	66.71	40.9	39.3	43.6	1.58	1.59	1.53
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	...	...	62.51	63.45	57.68	41.4	42.3	41.2	1.51	1.50	1.40
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.1	1.0	— 9.1	...	70.04	72.85	77.86	41.2	42.6	45.8	1.70	1.71	1.70
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	4.9	4.8	3.8	+ 2.1	+28.9	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]	...[5]

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — March, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,081.3	1,082.2	1,082.9	— 0.1	— 0.1	[5]								
Manufacturing	464.9	467.3	466.4	— 0.5	— 0.3	$56.06	$55.81	$55.07	39.2	39.3	40.2	$1.43	$1.42	$1.37
Durable Goods	124.6	125.7	125.5	— 0.9	— 0.7	56.30	56.30	54.93	40.5	40.5	41.3	1.39	1.39	1.33
Nondurable Goods	340.3	341.6	340.9	— 0.4	— 0.2	56.12	56.16	54.92	38.7	39.0	39.8	1.45	1.44	1.38
Nonmanufacturing	616.4	614.9	616.5	+ 0.2	*	[5]								
Electrical Machinery	18.6	18.5	18.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.8	70.31	70.62	[5]	39.5	39.9	[5]	1.78	1.77	[5]
Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.2	2.2	— 4.5	— 4.5	80.40	80.00	80.09	39.8	40.0	42.6	2.02	2.00	1.88
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.1	9.1	8.8	—	+ 3.4	64.72	65.91	63.80	42.3	42.8	43.4	1.53	1.54	1.47
Fabricated Metal Products	6.9	6.8	6.0	+ 1.5	+15.0	66.10	64.87	60.45	40.8	40.8	40.3	1.62	1.59	1.50
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.6	36.9	38.8	— 0.8	— 5.7	48.07	48.09	46.53	39.4	39.1	39.1	1.22	1.23	1.19
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.2	26.3	28.2	— 0.4	— 7.1	45.55	44.46	43.85	38.6	38.0	37.8	1.18	1.17	1.16
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.8	4.9	5.1	— 2.0	— 5.9	47.79	46.02	49.84	40.5	39.0	42.6	1.18	1.18	1.17
Wooden Containers	1.5	1.5	1.5	—	—	[5]								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	37.6	38.6	38.1	— 2.6	— 1.3	54.66	55.33	55.42	41.1	41.6	43.3	1.33	1.33	1.28
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	33.8	34.9	34.3	— 3.2	— 1.5	54.53	55.20	55.30	41.0	41.5	43.2	1.33	1.33	1.28
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.6	7.6	7.9	—	— 3.8	54.95	53.41	52.08	42.6	41.4	42.0	1.29	1.29	1.24
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.1	6.0	5.6	+ 1.7	+ 8.9	59.94	59.09	[5]	40.5	40.2	[5]	1.48	1.47	[5]
Textile Mill Products	231.4	232.0	235.4	— 0.3	— 1.7	54.53	54.57	53.60	38.4	38.7	39.7	1.42	1.41	1.35
Yarn & Thread Mills	50.3	50.6	52.8	— 0.6	— 4.7	49.67	50.57	49.57	38.5	39.2	40.3	1.29	1.29	1.23
Broadwoven Fabrics	102.6	102.9	102.0	— 0.3	+ 0.6	57.13	56.74	55.76	39.4	39.4	40.7	1.45	1.44	1.37
Knitting Mills	63.8	63.9	65.4	— 0.2	— 2.4	53.21	54.10	53.11	36.2	36.8	37.4	1.47	1.47	1.42
Full Fashioned Hosiery	23.7	23.8	24.7	— 0.4	— 4.0	60.74	60.42	61.70	38.2	38.0	39.3	1.59	1.59	1.57
Seamless Hosiery	31.7	31.6	32.1	+ 0.3	— 1.2	48.58	49.62	46.42	34.7	35.7	34.9	1.40	1.39	1.33
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.3	25.2	24.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	44.84	45.08	45.28	38.0	38.2	38.7	1.18	1.18	1.17
Men's & Boys' Garments	11.6	11.6	11.5	—	+ 0.9	42.92	43.50	43.32	37.0	37.5	38.0	1.16	1.16	1.14
Food & Kindred Products	22.4	22.6	22.4	— 0.9	—	47.60	46.65	47.38	40.0	39.2	41.2	1.19	1.19	1.15
Bakery Products	[5]					[5]								
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.3	4.4	—	— 2.3	49.34	48.45	48.99	47.9	47.5	48.5	1.03	1.02	1.01
Tobacco Manufacturers	25.1	26.1	23.1	— 3.8	+ 8.7	65.69	64.31	63.34	39.1	39.7	39.1	1.68	1.62	1.62
Cigarettes	15.4	15.2	14.3	+ 1.3	+ 7.7	72.94	70.84	69.65	40.3	39.8	39.8	1.81	1.78	1.75
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	7.5	8.7	6.5	—13.8	+15.4	52.22	54.14	52.61	37.3	40.4	38.4	1.40	1.34	1.37
Paper & Allied Products	10.6	10.7	10.3	— 0.9	+ 2.9	83.22	82.37	83.76	41.2	41.6	43.4	2.02	1.98	1.93
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.5	7.5	7.1	—	+ 5.6	97.94	96.30	97.01	42.4	42.8	44.5	2.31	2.25	2.18
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.4	9.3	8.9	+ 1.1	+ 5.6	76.05	75.26	76.04	38.8	38.4	39.4	1.96	1.96	1.93
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.1	12.7	13.3	+ 3.1	— 1.5	65.21	66.50	64.08	40.5	40.8	40.3	1.61	1.63	1.59
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.0	3.0	2.7	—	+11.1	75.08	75.26	70.91	43.4	43.5	43.5	1.73	1.73	1.63
Mining	4.1	4.1	4.1	—	—	59.50	59.36	61.49	41.9	41.8	43.3	1.42	1.42	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	—	—	57.12	54.66	55.84	42.0	42.1	42.3	1.36	1.33	1.32
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.8	62.8	62.4	—	+ 0.6	[5]								
Transportation (Except R. R.)	28.9	29.0	28.0	— 0.3	+ 3.2	[5]								
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.8	19.7	19.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.1	72.86	71.92	67.86	39.6	39.3	39.0	1.84	1.83	1.74
Trade	223.7	222.9	225.0	+ 0.4	— 0.6	53.30	53.56	52.37	41.0	41.2	40.6	1.30	1.30	1.29
Wholesale	54.0	54.1	52.7	— 0.2	+ 2.5	67.16	68.22	67.57	41.2	41.6	41.2	1.63	1.64	1.64
Retail	169.7	168.8	172.3	+ 0.5	— 1.5	48.26	48.50	47.21	40.9	41.1	40.7	1.18	1.18	1.16
Retail General Merchandise	34.4	33.9	35.3	+ 1.5	— 2.5	34.44	34.18	33.16	35.5	35.6	34.9	.97	.96	.95
Department Stores	16.4	16.1	16.8	+ 1.9	— 2.4	38.45	38.05	38.31	35.6	35.9	35.8	1.08	1.06	1.07
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.7	8.6	9.3	+ 1.2	— 6.5	19.72	20.06	17.89	29.0	29.5	28.4	.68	.68	.63
Retail Food Stores	29.6	29.5	29.7	+ 0.3	— 0.3	49.32	48.92	47.08	40.1	40.1	39.9	1.23	1.22	1.18
Grocery Stores	22.9	22.9	23.0	—	— 0.4	45.74	45.36	42.64	37.8	37.8	37.4	1.21	1.20	1.14
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.5	35.3	33.1	+ 0.6	+ 7.3	75.35	74.60	70.66	[5]					
Service	96.8	96.7	96.8	— 0.1	—	[5]								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.7	6.6	6.8	+ 1.5	— 1.5	25.06	25.38	24.54	46.4	47.0	47.2	.54	.54	.52
Personal Services	25.5	25.5	25.8	—	— 1.2	[5]								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.5	15.0	—	— 3.3	29.20	29.42	28.47	40.0	40.3	40.1	.73	.73	.71
Government	142.0	142.2	139.3	— 0.1	+ 1.9	[5]								
Contract Construction	51.5	50.9	55.8	+ 1.2	— 7.7	[5]								

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

Safety Award Winners

(Continued from Page 2)

Interchemical Corporation
Printing Ink Division, Charlotte
International Resistance Co., Boone
Johnson-Forrester, Inc., Durham
Johnson's Upholstery Company, Durham
Johnston Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
Jones Dry Cleaning Co., Inc., Charlotte
Joy Laundry & Cleaners, Charlotte
Kanoy & Sons Machine Company, Inc., Charlotte
Kelly Dyeing & Finishing Company, Charlotte
Kenan Oil Company, Durham
Kent-Coffey Manufacturing Co., Lenoir
Kinston Tobacco Co., Inc., Kinston
Klopman Mills, Inc.,
Ramseur Weaving Division, Ramseur
Kohler & Campbell, Inc., Granite Falls
Koon Builders Supply Co., Spindale
Kroehler Manufacturing Co. of N. C. Inc. Charlotte
Lane Nehi Bottling Co., Henderson
Lassiter Corporation,
Charlotte Division, Charlotte
Laurinburg Plywood Corporation, Laurinburg
Leisure Lads, Inc., Salisbury
Lenoir Chair Company,
No. 1 & 3, Lenoir
No. 4, Lenoir
Lenoir Furniture Corporation, Lenoir
Lenoir News-Topic, Inc., Lenoir
Lions Club Industries for the Blind, Durham
Longs Cleaners, Wilson
Longs Hosiery Mill, Marion
Lowe's Durham Hardware, Inc., Durham
McCall Hosiery Mills, Marion
McCracken Oil Company, Henderson
McNeill's Cleaners & Tailors, Red Springs
Maddox-Stafford Stone Works, Durham
Mann's Auto Sales & Service, Elizabeth City
Master Cleaners, Inc., Charlotte
May Cleaners, Henderson
Milwaukee Basket Company, Milwaukee
Mills Con-O-Lite Vault Company, Wilson
Mitchell Chevrolet Company, Inc., Fuquay Springs
Modern Dry Cleaners, Whiteville
Monroe Steam Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Inc., Monroe
Montague Feed & Mill Co., Goldsboro
Moore & James, Goldsboro
Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc.,
Sewing Room, Laurinburg
Morganton Full Fashion Hosiery Co. Morganton
Motor Parts & Machine Service, Inc., Goldsboro
Mt. Olive Dry Cleaners, Mt. Olive
National Cleaners, Elizabeth City
The New Vance Hotel & Crystal Room, Henderson
The Nolde & Horst Company,
Pittsboro Division, Pittsboro
L. G. Nufer Lumber Co., Goldsboro
O'Crowley's Cleaners, Inc., Wilmington
Odom Motor Company, Inc., Goldsboro
Old Dominion Box Company, Inc.,
Conover Plant, Conover
Charlotte Container Plant, Charlotte
Charlotte Set-Up Plant, Charlotte
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
Ecusta Paper Division
Endless Belt Department, Pisgah Forest
One Hour Cleaners, Wilson
Operating & Maintenance Specialties, Charlotte
Overbrook Hosiery Company, Maiden
Pacific Mills,
Oxford Plant, Oxford
The Park Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
Peerless Hosiery Co., North Wilkesboro
Pendleton Manufacturing Co., Maiden
Penny-Jones Motor Company, Inc., Elizabeth City
Pepsi-Cola—Seven-up Bottling Co., Forest City
Perfecting Service Company, Charlotte
Perkins Motor Parts, Inc., Goldsboro
Phenix Chair Co., Inc., West Jefferson
Piedmont Mill Supply Company, Inc. Salisbury
Pifer Industries, Inc., Durham
J. D. Pike Motor Company, Goldsboro
Pilgrim Full Fashion Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese
Pilot Mills Company, Raleigh
Pine Hall Brick & Pipe Company, Inc. Plant No. 3, Madison
Pine Hill Dairy, Inc., Reidsville
Pneumafil Corporation, Charlotte
Pope's 5c to 5 Dollar Warehouse, Fuquay Springs
Proctor Chemical Company, Inc., Salisbury
Pruitt Lumber Company, Louisburg
Purity Bakery, Inc., Wilson
Quality Cleaners & Laundry, Henderson
Quality Hosiery Mills, Inc., Newton
Ralston Purina Company, Wilson
Ralston Purina Company,
Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
Raney Chevrolet Company, Wilmington
Reidsville Building & Supply Company, Reidsville
Reidsville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., Reidsville
Re-Nu Laundry & Cleaners, Henderson
Rex Cleaners, Elizabeth City
Rickman Manufacturing Company, Inc., Salisbury
Roanoke Laundry and Dry Cleaners, Manteo
Roberton Dry Cleaners, Hertford
Robinson Hosiery Mills, Catawba
Rockwell Casket Company, Rockwell
Rockwell Milling Co., Inc., Rockwell
Royal Cleaners, Monroe
Royal Crown Bottling Company, Inc., Goldsboro
F. S. Royster Guano Company
Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
Sandifer Batts Pontiac Co., Wilson
Self-Service Laundry, Inc., Charlotte
Service Laundry Company, Inc., Wilson
Seven-Up Bottling Company, Inc. of Wilmington, Wilmington
Shuford Mills, Inc.
Granite Falls Division, Dudley Plant, Granite Falls
Granite Falls Division, Mill No. 2 Granite Falls
Highland Cord Mill, Hickory
Highland Twine Mill, Hickory
Smith Buick Co., Inc., Fuquay Springs
Smith's Heating, Inc., Kinston
Smith Printing Company, Lenoir
Somerset Mills, Inc., Roxboro
Southeastern Storage & Processing
Laurinburg-Maxton Air Force Base, Inc., Laurinburg
Southern Glove Company, Conover
Southern Daries, Inc.
Albemarle Plant, Albemarle
Asheville Plant, Asheville
Brevard Plant, Brevard
Bryson City Plant, Bryson City
Durham Plant, Durham
Elizabeth City Plant, Elizabeth City
Jacksonville Plant, Jacksonville
Morehead City Plant, Morehead City
Rocky Mount Plant, Rocky Mount
Salisbury Plant, Salisbury
Whiteville Plant, Whiteville
Wilmington Plant, Wilmington
Special Yarns Company, Rutherfordton
Spedic Food Products, Inc., Edenton
Employees of Ashe County Division Sprague Electric Co., West Jefferson
Stanback Company, Ltd., Salisbury
Statesville Flour Mills Company
Goldsboro Branch, Goldsboro
Stephenson Millwork Company, Wilson
Stonecutter Mills Corporation, Spindale
Suburban Rulane Gas Co., Wilmington
Superior Petroleum & Fuel Co., Newton
The I. V. Sutphin Company, Charlotte
Superior Yarn Mills, Inc.
Long Island Plant, Long Island
Tabor City Cleaners, Tabor City
Tar Heel Mica Company, Plumtree
E. F. Taylor Company, Inc., Goldsboro
Taylor Mattress Company, Salisbury
Henry F. Thomas, Inc., Forest City
Thompson's Cleaners, Charlotte
Tillery Millwork Company, Raleigh
Times Printing Company, Inc., Manteo
Timme Corporation, Wilmington
Valet Cleaning Company, Henderson
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Durham
Waldensian Hosiery Mills
Department 100, Valdese
Department 400, Valdese
Wardrobe Cleaners, Wilson
R. P. Watson Company, Wilson
Waverly Mills, Inc.,
Scotland Plant, Laurinburg
Wayco Corporation, Goldsboro
Wear Right Hosiery Company, Inc., Claremont
White Bag Company, Inc.,
Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
White Furniture Company,
Hillsboro Plant, Hillsboro
White Ice Cream & Milk Company, Wilmington
Whiteville Laundry & Cleaners, Whiteville
Whitner Hosiery Mills, Newton
Whitin Machine Works,
Charlotte Shop, Charlotte
Wica Company, Inc., Charlotte
Williams Cleaners & Laundry, Monroe
Williams Dry Cleaners, Wilmington
Wilson & Company,
Wilson Plant, Wilson
Wilson Bedding Company, Wilson
Wilson Daily Times, Wilson
Wilson Tobacco Co., Inc., Wilson
Wright Machinery Company, Durham
Yount Hosiery Mills, Newton
Zenith Dry Cleaners, Charlotte

Second Year Award Winners

Acme Chemicals, Inc., Wilmington
Acme Fertilizer Company, Wilmington
Amerotron Corporation
Louise Plant, Charlotte
Arkansas Fuel Oil Corporation
Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
Arnold Hoffman & Company, Inc., Charlotte
Atlantic Building Block Company, Inc., Goldsboro
The Borden Company,
White Dairy Products, Raleigh
B & R Textile Corporation, Hudson
T. H. Briggs & Sons, Inc., Raleigh
Brown's Auto Supply Company, Inc., Durham
Bryan Rock & Sand Company,
Crabtree Creek Quarry, Cary
Burkyarns, Inc., Valdese
Caldwell Cotton Mill Company, Hudson
California Spray Chemical Corporation, Goldsboro
Cape Terminal Company, Wilmington
Carolina Hardware Co., Inc., Raleigh
Carolina Printing Co., Elizabeth City
Carolina Welding Supplies, Inc., Raleigh
Caseys Laundry & Cleaners, Goldsboro

City Cleaners, Benson
Cleaners, Inc., Durham
J. A. Cline & Son, Inc., Hildebran
Collins & Aikman Corporation, Ca-Vel
Columbia Baking Co., Inc., Statesville
Community Motors Corporation, Goldsboro
Cozart Packing Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Criminger Cabinet Shop, Charlotte
Davis Wood Products Company, Hudson
Dixie Chemical Corporation, New Bern
E. E. Draper & Sons, Inc., Rocky Mount
Dumas Giddens Oil Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plants No. 2 and No. 5, Erwin
Plant No. 6, Durham
Esso Standard Oil Company,
Salisbury Terminal, Salisbury
Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
Glen Raven Cotton Mills, Inc.,
Glen Raven Cotton Mills No. 2, Kinston
Goldwayne Laundry & Cleaners, Goldsboro
Gulf Oil Corporation,
Operating Department, Fayetteville
Henry V. Dick & Company, Inc., Raleigh
H & H Tire Company, Raleigh
Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Company, Hudson
Jackson & Bell Company, Wilmington
Johnson-Lambe Company, Raleigh
Jones Distributing Co., Elizabeth City
Krahnke Cleaners, Whiteville
Lenoir Roofing Company, Lenoir
Liberty Manufacturing Company, Red Springs
McCracken Supply Company, Raleigh
Mayland Manufacturing Company, Spruce Pine
Model Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Carthage
Morgan Motors, Inc., Durham
National Veneer Company, Lenoir
Newton Glove Manufacturing Co., Inc., Newton
New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Inc., Durham
New Method Lanndry & Dry Cleaners, Inc., Broad Street Branch, Durham
Norwood Brothers, Millbrook
Old Dominion Box Company, Branch Plant, Kinston
Packard & Studebaker Sales, Inc. Durham
Pate Dawson Motor Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Pound & Moore Company, Printing Plant, Charlotte
Piedmont Electric Membership Corp., Hillsboro
Pinehurst Textiles, Inc., Asheboro
Pyrofax Gas Corporation, Goldsboro Plant, Goldsboro
Rainbow Cleaners & Laundry, Inc., Goldsboro
Raleigh Laundry, Inc., Raleigh
Reeves Brothers, Inc., Grace Division, Rutherfordton
Royal Crown Bottling Company Wilmington Plant, Wilmington
Sampson Bakery, Clinton
I. Schneierson & Sons, Inc., Randolph Lingerie, Randleman Plant, Randleman
Seven-Up Bottling Company of Durham, Inc., Durham
Southern Daries, Inc., Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
Wilson Plant, Wilson
Southern Storage & Distribution Co., Durham
Smith Printing Company, Inc., Lenoir
Spirittine Chemical Company, Inc., Wilmington
Spratt Cleaners, Marion
Swannanoa Laundry, Inc., Asheville
Talon, Inc., Woodland
Thomas and Howard Wholesale Company, Inc., Durham
Thompson Wooten Oil Co., Golsboro
Topping's Country Sausage Co., Pantego
Tops Cleaners, Varina
Town and Country Tire Service, Inc., Raleigh
Turner Equipment Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
Wadesboro Dry Cleaners, Wadesboro
Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Manufacturing & Repair Division, Charlotte
Y & J Upholstering Company, Durham

Third Year Award Winners

Acme Candy Company, Inc., Wilson
Allsheer Hosiery Mills, Inc., Liberty
The American Agricultural Chemical Company, Henderson
The American Agricultural Chemical Co. Henderson
American Cyanamid Co., Charlotte
American Oil Company, Asphalt Plant, Wilmington
Armour and Company, Salisbury Division, Salisbury
Automotive Parts Company, Smithfield
B & E Cleaners, Wake Forest
The Buckeye Cotton Oil Division, Raleigh
The Buckeye Cellulose Corporation
Buffalo Tank Corporation, Raleigh Plant, Raleigh
Cargill, Inc., Wilson Division, Wilson
Carolina Maid Products, Inc., Granite Quarry
Carolina Rim & Wheel Company of Raleigh, Inc., Raleigh
Collins & Aikman Corporation, Siler City Plant, Siler City
Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Inc., Salisbury Plant, Salisbury
Davison Chemical Company Division of W. R. Grace & Company, Wilmington
Diesel Injection Sales & Service, Raleigh
Dy-Dee Wash, Inc., Charlotte
Esso Standard Oil Company,
Asheville Bulk Plant, Asheville
Durham Bulk Plant, Durham
Rocky Mount Bulk Plant, Rocky Mount
Epes-Fitzgerald Paper Co., Inc., Raleigh
Fuquay Motor Co., Inc., Fuquay Springs
Hanover Iron Works, Wilmington
Hart Electrical & Heating Service, Inc., Raleigh
Hickory Handle & Manufacturing Co., Inc., Conover
Higdon Knitting Mill, Inc., Hendersonville
Home Building Supply Co., Henderson
Hornwood Warp Knitting Corporation, Wadesboro
Howerton Gowen Company, Inc., Roanoke Rapids
Cecil H. Jarrett Co., Inc., Newton
Kings Mountain Mica Company, Inc., Kings Mountain
Launderomatic & Valet, New Bern
Marion Manufacturing Co., Marion
Marshville Box Company, Inc., Marshville
Matthews Motor Co., Fuquay Springs
Moore Cotton Mill Company Ualmead, Lenoir
Powell-Stewart Motor Co., Inc., Raleigh
Proctor-Barbour Company, Inc., Fuquay Springs
Raleigh Auto Supply, Raleigh
Ramseur Interlock Knitting Co., Inc., Ramseur
Reliance Guano Co., Inc., Whiteville
Richard Grey Hosiery Co., Asheboro
S & G Concrete Company, Wilmington
Soderberg & Stern, Inc., Charlotte
Southern States Iron Roofing Company, Raleigh
Swing-Taylor Hosiery, Inc., Asheboro
Textile Machine Works, North Asheboro Station No. 1, Asheboro
Thermoid Company, Southern Division, Charlotte
Tricot, Inc., Asheboro
Twin City Cleaners, Fuquay Springs
Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, Plant No. 5, Marshville
Union Mirrow Company, Inc., Lenoir
Vance Cleaning Company, Henderson
Van Raalte Company, Inc., Murphy Plant, Murphy
Weil's Fertilizer Works, Goldsboro
Wendell Tractor & Implement Co., Inc., Wendell
Williams Motor Company, Smithfield

Fourth Year Award Winners

Ambassador Venetians, Charlotte
The American Thread Company, Sevier Plant, Marion
Brady Manufacturing Company, Inc., Ramseur
Cheerwine Bottling Company, Salisbury
Clinchfield Manufacturing Company, Clinchfield Station, Marion
Dar-Mon Hosiery Mills, Inc., Charlotte
Esso Standard Oil Company,
Fayetteville Bulk Plant, Fayetteville
Thrift Terminal, Charlotte
The Graphic Press, Inc., Raleigh
Lance, Inc., Charlotte
P & P Chair Company, Asheboro
Siler City Manufacturing Company, Inc., Siler City
Vuncannon Hosiery Mills, Inc., Asheboro
Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Inc., Department 500, Valdese

Fifth Year Award Winners

Acme Cleaners & Shoe Shop, Nashville
Bright Leaf Industries, Inc., Charlotte
Dixie Tag & Envelope Co., Charlotte
Heist-McCain Hosiery Corporation, Rockwell
Martinat Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Central Atlantic Division, Charlotte
Roseboro Milling Company, Roseboro
Roxboro Broom Works, Roxboro
Samson Manufacturing Corp., Wilson
I. Schneierson and Sons, Inc., Sanford Division, Sanford
H. B. Williams Sawmill, Stovall
Wilson Motor Parts Company, Wilson
Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing Co., Southern Division, Charlotte

Sixth Year Award Winners

The Atlantic Refining Co., Wilmington
The Borden Company, Blue Ridge Ice Cream Division, Hickory
Carolina Bedding & Chair Co., Inc., Charlotte
Carolina Broom Works, Roxboro
Carolina Concrete Pipe Company, Inc., Charlotte
Carolina Tool & Die Corporation, Charlotte
Chemical Processing Co., Charlotte
China Grove Roller Mills, China Grove
Clay Printing Company, Hickory
Coble Dairy Products Cooperative, Inc., Rockingham Plant, Rockingham
Dilworth Mattress Company, Charlotte

Ellis Motor Company, Henderson
Fullbright Cabinet Company, Hickory
Goldsboro Ice Delivery Co., Goldsboro
Landis Milling Company, Landis
Leach Service Cleaners, Littleton
Leaksville Publishing Company, Inc., Leaksville
Lenoir Mills, Inc., Lenoir
Norris Grain Company of N. Y., Inc., Elizabeth City
Pictorial Engraving Company, Inc., Charlotte
Raleigh Diaper Service, Raleigh
Saco-Lowell Shop, Sanford Division, Sanford
Snipes-Cromwell Lumber Company, Inc., Stoneville
Stream Line Tools, Inc., Conover
Wheless Sales Company, Louisburg
J. Zagora Machine & Gear Co., Inc., Charlotte

Seventh Year Award Winners

R. T. Barbee Company, Charlotte
The Bullard Clark Company, Charlotte
Charlotte Casket Company, Charlotte
The Dowd Press, Inc., Charlotte
Howell Oil Company, Goldsboro
C. D. Jessup and Company, Claremont
National Carbon Division, UCC Plant NZ, Asheboro
Pet Dairy Products Co., Salisbury
Chester H. Roth Company, Inc. Fayetteville Knitting Mills, Fayetteville
Rowan Printing Co., Inc., Salisbury
Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte
Speas Company Charlotte Branch, Charlotte
Superior Block Company, Charlotte
WAK Industries, Charlotte
Wayne Bonded Warehouse, Goldsboro
Whiteway Cleaners, Shelby

Eighth Year Award Winners

Bonk's Dry Cleaners, Asheboro
Champion Manufacturing Company, Charlotte
Conover Cleaners, Conover
Home Oil Company, Louisburg
National Carbon Company, Charlotte
New York Dry Cleaners, Wilmington
Stein-Hall & Company, Inc., Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
Sunshine Laundry & Cleaners, Wilmington
Sutton Pontiac Company, Wilmington
The Texas Company, Raleigh

Ninth Year Award Winners

Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Asheville, Hendersonville
R. W. Eldridge Company, Inc., Charlotte
Mitchum & Tucker Company, Plaza Station, Charlotte
National Oil Company, Inc., Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
Shell Oil Company, Wilmington
Socony-Mobil Oil Company, Inc., Wilmington
The Texas Company, Wilmington Sales Terminal, Wilmington

Tenth Year Award Winners

American Enka Corporation, Enka
Charlotte Workshop for Blind, Inc., Charlotte
Central Motor Sales, Inc., Hickory
Dixie Spindle & Flyer Company, Inc., Charlotte
Goines Printing Company, Charlotte
Linde Air Products Company, A Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Charlotte
National Carbon Company, A Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Greenville
Panda Curtain Company, Charlotte
Schachner Leather & Belting Company, Charlotte
Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte

Alamance County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Alamance Motors, Inc., Burlington
Blaylock's Tailory, Burlington
Burlington Garment Manufacturing, Inc., Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Grabur Throwing Co., Burlington
Main Supply Division, Burlington
Plant "A", Burlington
Cherokee Flooring Corporation, Lumber Yard, Burlington
Cone Mills Corporation, Tabardery Plant, Haw River
The Fogleman-Jefferies Corporation, Burlington
Foil Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Franklin Hosiery Mills, Graham
Frissell Fabrics, Inc., Altamahaw
Full-Knit Hosiery Mills, Inc. Plant No. 10, Burlington
Grace Hosiery Mills, Burlington
Graham Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Isley Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham
Mary Jane Hosiery Mill, Burlington
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of Burlington, Burlington
Chester H. Roth Co., Inc.
Colura No. 2, Graham
Colura No. 3, Graham
Webb Division, Burlington
Tower Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Travora Textiles, Inc., Plant No. 1, Graham
Virginia Mills, Inc., Swepsonville

Second Year Winners

Apparel, Inc., Mebane
Baker-Cammack Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Boston Cleaners and Laundry, Inc., Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc., McEwen Hosiery Plant, Burlington
Waste Department, Burlington
Carolina Paper Box Company, Inc., Burlington
Cherokee Flooring Corporation, Flooring Department, Burlington
Cone Mills Corporation, Granite Plant, Haw River
Dura-Tred Hosiery Mills Company, Inc., Burlington
East End Hosiery Mill, Burlington
Glen Raven Knitting Mills, Inc., Altamahaw
Griffin Hosiery Mill, Inc., Knitting Division, Burlington
Mebane Laundry and Dry Cleaners, Mebane
Monarch Processing Co., Inc., Graham
Old Dominion Box Co., Inc., Burlington Plant, Burlington
Webster Furniture Manufacturing Co., Graham
Wilkins Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Third Year Winners

R. E. Boone Laundry & Cleaners, Burlington
Burlington Dry Cleaning, Burlington
Copland Fabrics, Inc., Burlington
Elder Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Garrison Hosiery Company, Inc., Burlington
Ginny Lynn Mills, Inc., Graham
Glenover Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Greige Knitters, Altamahaw
Jarosz Hosiery Mill, Graham
King Brick & Pipe Company, Inc., Burlington
Koury Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
McCuiston Hosiery Mills, Haw River
Major Dye Works, Inc., Burlington
Elizabeth Meade Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Puritan Finishing Mills, Inc., Burlington
Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Mebane Division, Mebane
Chester H. Roth Company, Inc., Esquire Socks Whse., Burlington
Seamless Division, Burlington
Shadowbrook Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Sharpe Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Southerland Mills, Inc., Graham
Supreme Dry Cleaners, Inc., Burlington
Webco Mills, Inc., Burlington

Fourth Year Winners

Apparel Manufacturing Corp., Mebane
Travora Textiles, Inc., Finishing Plant, Graham

Fifth Year Winner

Pickett Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Sixth Year Winners

Horne Dry Cleaners, Burlington
The Mebane Company, Mebane
Nu-Vogue Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Spic & Span Celaners, Burlington

Seventh Year Winners

Burcon Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Chester H. Roth Company, Inc., Main Office, Burlington
Southerland Dyeing & Finishing Mills, Inc., Mebane

Eighth Year Winners

Kale Knitting Mills, Inc., Mebane
Leath Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham
Travora Textiles, Inc., Plant No. 2, Graham

Tenth Year Winner

Western Electric Company, Inc., North Carolina Works, Burlington Plant, Burlington

Cabarrus County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Cabarrus Creamery Company, Inc., Concord
Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Concord, Concord
Cox Motor Company, Inc., Kannapolis
Dewitt Motor Company, Concord
Fair Martin Boxes, Inc., Concord
H. J. Gregory Motor Co., Kannapolis
Hilbish Motor Company, Kannapolis
Kannapolis Laundry, Kannapolis
Kannapolis Manufacturing Co., Inc., Kannapolis
Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works, Inc., Concord
Ketchie-Houston, Inc., Concord
Kluttz Cleaners, Concord
Linn Mills Company, Concord Plant, Concord

Shannon Hosiery Mills, Inc., Concord
Sussex Hosiery Mills, Concord
Willis Hosiery Mills, Inc., Concord

Second Year Winners

Gibson Cleaners, Concord
Nolde & Horst Company
Hugh Grey Division, Finishing Plant, Concord
Oscar Heineman Cooperative, Concord
Jimmy Solomon Cleaners, Concord
Sunshine Cleaners (Centerview), Kannapolis

Third Year Winner

Carol-May Finishing Co., Inc., Concord

Fourth Year Winner

Youngs Cleaners & Dyers, Concord

Sixth Year Winner

U-Needa Cleaners, Kannapolis

Seventh Year Winner

Cagle and Byrd Cleaners, Concord

Cannon Mills Award Winners

First Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company,
Plant 1, Maintenance, Kannapolis
Plant 2, Carding, Kannapolis
Plant 2, Spinning, Kannapolis
Plant 4, 2 Spin, Kannapolis
Plant 5, Carding, Kannapolis
Plant 5, Spinning, Kannapolis
Plant 8, Weaving, Kannapolis
Roberta Manufacturing Co., Concord

Second Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company,
Plant 4, 1 Card, Kannapolis
Plant 5, Weaving, Kannapolis
Plant 6, Beaming, Kannapolis

Third Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
Plant 1, Bleachery, Kannapolis
Plant 2, Kannapolis
Plant 2, Weaving, Kannapolis
Plant 4, Kannapolis
Plant 4, Weaving, Kannapolis
Plant 6, Finishing (Sewing), Kannapolis
Plant 6, Quilling, Kannapolis
Plant 6, 1 Spin, Kannapolis
Plant 6, 2 Spin, Kannapolis
Plant 6, Weaving, Kannapolis
Plant 9

Fourth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company,
Plant 1, Carding & Spinning, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Cutting Department Kannapolis
Plant 1, Dye Department, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Sample Department, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Sewing Department, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Sheet Department, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Street Force, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Supply Department, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Wash Cloth Department, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Weaving Cloth & Knitting, Kannapolis
Plant 1, Wrapping & Packing, Kannapolis
Plant 4, 1 Spin, Kannapolis
Plant 9, Spinning, Kannapolis

Fifth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company,
Plant 6, Maintenance Kannapolis
Plant 10, Concord
Plant 11, Spinning, Kannapolis

Sixth Year Winner

Cannon Mills Company,
Plant 7, Kannapolis

Davidson and Davie Counties Award Winners

First Year Winners

Carolina Plastics, Inc., Thomasville
Childers Concrete Co., Thomasville
Columbia Panel Manufacturing Co., Thomasville
Gray Concrete Pipe Company, Inc., Blair Street Plant, Thomasville
Kayby Hosiery Mill of N. C., Inc., Thomasville
Lexington Chair Co., Inc., Lexington
National Flex-O-Pak Corporation, Thomasville
Printcraft, Lexington
Ragan Knitting Co., Thomasville
Sink Cleaners, Thomasville
G. W. Smith Lumber Co., Lexington
Streetman Novelty Furniture Company, Lexington
Thomasville Chair Company,
Plant C, Thomasville
Plant D, Thomasville
Wrenn Hosiery Mill, Thomasville

Second Year Winners

Altar Hosiery Mill, Lexington
Black Lumber Co., Thomasville
Catalin Corporation of America, Thomasville
Coble Dairy Products Cooperative, Inc., Lexington
Dogwood Hosiery Co., Inc., Thomasville
Erwin Mills, Inc.,
Plant No. 3, Finishing, Cooleemee
LaChap Company, Welcome
Margo Hosiery Mill, Inc., Thomasville
Morris Hosiery Mill, Denton
Stonewall Overall Company, Lexington
Stroupe Mirror Company, Thomasville
Sunlight Laundry, Lexington
The Thomasville Tribune, Inc., Thomasville
United Furniture Corp., Lexington
Variety Knitting Company, Thomasville
W. O. Hosiery Company, Thomasville

Third Year Winners

Boyles Veneer Company, Thomasville
Carolina Propane Gas Service Co., Inc., Lexington
Green Printing Company, Lexington
Thomasville Chair Company,
Plant V, Thomasville
Thomasville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Thomasville
Thornton Knitting Co., Denton

Fourth Year Winner

Thomasville Chair Company
Plant F, Thomasville

Fifth Year Winners

Monleigh Garment Co., Mocksville
S. & R. Furniture Co., Thomasville
Thomasville Chair Company,
Plant E, Thomasville

Sixth Year Winners

The Dispatch Publishing Company, Lexington
Hinkle Milling Co., Thomasville
Irving Knitting Mills, Lexington
Piedmont Candy Company, Lexington

Seventh Year Winners

B. &. F. Manufacturing Company, Inc., Mocksville
Welcome Milling Company, Welcome

Forsyth, Yadkin, & Stokes Counties Award Winners

First Year Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc.,
Vance Hosiery Co., Kernersville
Carolina Industrial Plastics Division, Mt. Airy
Carolina Narrow Fabric Company, Winston-Salem
T. W. Garner Food Co., Winston-Salem
Harris Vault Company, Winston-Salem
Indera Mills Company, Winston-Salem
Kernersville Weaving Company, Kernersville
S. H. Kress & Company,
No. 225, Winston-Salem
Lynne Hosiery Mills, Inc., Mt. Airy
The Mengel Company,
Corrugated Box Div., Winston-Salem
Wood Products Div., Winston-Salem
Mount Airy Knitting Company, Mount Airy
Old Dominion Box Company, Inc., Winston-Salem
Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc., Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company,
Sheet Metal Shop, Winston-Salem
Trucking & Storage, Winston-Salem
No. 64 Cigarette, Winston-Salem
No. 65 S. P. D., Winston-Salem
No. 92-2 Processing, Winston-Salem
Superior Manufacturing Company, Winston-Salem
Unique Furniture Makers, Inc., Winston-Salem
Wall Manufacturing Company, Winston-Salem
Washington Mills Company, Dobson Plant, Dobson
Western Electric Company, Inc., Winston-Salem Locations Winston-Salem
Wilson Brothers Lumber Co., Inc., Rural Hall
Winston Printing Co., Winston-Salem
WSJS Radio and Television, Winston-Salem

Second Year Winners

Amarr Company, Winston-Salem
Boonville Cleaners & Laundry, Boonville
The Borden Company,
Chemical Division, Kernersville
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.,
W-S Branch, Winston-Salem
Goody's Manufacturing Corporation, Winston-Salem
Harveen Metal Products, Inc., Winston-Salem
Jones Bakeries, Inc., Winston-Salem
Quality Cleaners, Inc., Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company,
No. 4 Cigarette, Winston-Salem
Classing & Picking, Winston-Salem
Seven-Up Bottling Company of Winston-Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem
Twin City Dry Cleaning Company, Winston-Salem
Wachovia Oil Company, Winston-Salem
Weaver Fertilizer Co., Winston-Salem
XL Cleaners, Winston-Salem

Third Year Winners

Parker Morris Associates, Winston-Salem
Piedmont Engraving Company, Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company,
No. 256 S. P. D., Winston-Salem

Rutledge Poster Advertising Company, Yadkinville
Superior Laundryette, Winston-Salem

Fourth Year Winners

W. E. Graham & Sons Quarry, (Cleveland) Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, No. 60 Granulating, Winston-Salem

Fifth Year Winners

Fishers Cleaners and Dyers, Winston-Salem
Goodwill Industries, Inc., Winston-Salem
Hanes Hosiery Mills Company, Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, No. 38 S. P. D., Winston-Salem
Snyder Printing Co., Winston-Salem

Sixth Year Winners

Atlantic Greyhound Corporation, Winston-Salem
Clemmons Milling Company, Clemons
Industries for the Blind, Winston-Salem
Superior Cleaners, Winston-Salem

Seventh Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, No. 90 Bonded Warehouse, Winston-Salem
Trio Knitting Mill, Mt. Airy
Walnut Cove Hosiery Mill, Walnut Cove

Eighth Year Winners

Haynes Textiles Company, Mt. Airy
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Cafeterias, Winston-Salem
No. 91 Turkish Picking, Winston-Salem

Tenth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, No. 42 Granulating, Winston-Salem
No. 8 Machine Stemmery, Winston-Salem
No. 9 Metal Can, Winston-Salem

Gaston County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Alex Doughnut Company, Dallas
American & Efird Mills, Inc., Maiden Plant, Mount Holly
Research Division, Mount Holly
Spun Fibers Plant, Mount Holly
American Utilization Company, Inc., Gastonia
Marvin S. Beam, Inc., Cherryville
H. Beveridge & Company, Gastonia
Bradley Flyer & Repair Co., Gastonia
Burlington Industries, Inc., Flint Mills, Cramerton
Transportation Div., Gaston Whse., Gastonia
Cherry Motors, Inc., Cherryville
Climax Spinning Company, Belmont
Gettys Cleaners, Gastonia
National Yarn Mills, Inc., Belmont
Rayfield & Stewart, Inc., Gastonia
Rex Mills, Inc., Plant No. 2, Gastonia
Robinson Mills, Inc., Dallas
Southern Paper Industries, Inc., Gastonia
Sterling Spinning Company, Belmont
Textiles, Ins., Mutual Plant, Gastonia
Ridge Plant, Gastonia

Second Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc., Nelson Plant, Mount Holly
Burlington Industries, Inc., Phenix Plant, Cramerton
Carolinian Mills, Inc., High Shoals
Dora Yarn Mills, Inc., Cherryville
Piedmont Fabrics, Inc., Gastonia
Piedmont Mills, Inc., Gastonia
Southern Gear Works, Inc., Gastonia
Superior Yarn Mills, Inc., Tuckaseege Plant, Mount Holly
Talon, Inc., Stanley

Third Year Winners

Gazette Publishing Co., Gastonia
B. S. Roy & Son Company, Gastonia
E. E. Smith & Sons, Inc., Gastonia
Stowe Spinning Company, Belmont

Fourth Year Winner

American & Efird Mills, Inc., Maintenance Dept., Mount Holly

Fifth Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc., Adrian Plant, Mount Holly
American Processing Plant, Mount Holly
Main Office, Mount Holly
Rush Plant, Mount Holly

Sixth Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc., Holly Knit, Inc., Finishing Plant, Mount Holly
Stewart Machine Co., Inc., Gastonia

Seventh Year Winners

Keesee Belting & Supply Co., Inc., Gastonia
Red Front Cleaners, Gastonia

Tenth Year Winner

Firestone Textiles, Gastonia

High Point Award Winners

First Year Winners

Adams-Millis Corporation, Plant No. 2, High Point
Plant No. 8, High Point
Plant No. 9, High Point
The Borden Company, Gibson's Ice Cream Division, High Point
Colony Tables, Inc., High Point
Harlee's, High Point
Heritage Furniture, Inc., Quilting, High Point
High Manufacturing Co., High Point
Jerome Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
Klopman Mills, Inc., High Point Plant, High Point
W. F. Mauldin, Inc., High Point
Melrose Hosiery Mills, Inc., Full Fashion Plant, High Point
Perry's Upholstering Co., High Point
Tomlinson of High Point, High Point

Greensboro Award Winners

First Year Winners

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Barrett Division, Greensboro
Burlington Industries, Inc., Elm Street Weaving Company, Greensboro
Cameo Hosiery Company, Greensboro
Carolina Blower, Inc., Greensboro
Carolina Loom Reed Company, Greensboro
Cone Mills Corporation, Pineville Plant, Pineville
Dixie Belle Textiles, Inc., Gibsonville
H. L. Green Company, Greensboro
Greensboro Manufacturing Company, Greensboro
Justice Drug Company, Greensboro
McLeod Leather & Belting Company, Greensboro
Monarch Elevator & Machine Company, Greensboro
North State Pyrophyllite Company, Inc., Greensboro
Odell Hardware Company, Greensboro
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Greensboro
Piedmont Blouse Company, Inc., Greensboro
Southern Oxygen Company, Greensboro
Vick Chemical Company, Milton Street Plant, Greensboro
F. W. Woolworth Company, (696), Greensboro

Second Year Winners

American Cleaners, Greensboro
Blue Bell, Inc., Elm Street Plant, Greensboro
Builders Products Company, Inc., Greensboro
Cone Mills Corporation, Electrical Construction and Maintenance Crew, Greensboro
Model Laundry of Greensboro, Inc., Greensboro
Norvell Tent Company, Greensboro
Simpson Printing Co., Greensboro
Southern Waste Paper Co., Inc., Greensboro
Summit Center Cleaners, Greensboro
Sunset Cleaners, Greensboro

Third Year Winners

Bates Nite-Wear Company, Inc., Greensboro
Cone Mills Corporation, Central Maintenance Unit, Greensboro
Power Division, Greensboro
Dixie Sales Co., Inc., Greensboro
Southern Fixture Mfg. Co., Inc., Greensboro

Fifth Year Winner

Western Electric Company, Inc., North Carolina Works, Greensboro

Seventh Year Winners

Blue Bird Cleaners, Inc., Greensboro
Boren Clay Products Company, Pleasant Garden

Eighth Year Winner

Burlington Industries, Inc., Sample Weaving Plant, Greensboro

Ninth Year Winner

Peerless Cleaners, Greensboro

Stanly County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Albemarle Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Albemarle
Badin Cleaners, Badin
Collins & Aikman Corporation, Norwood Plant, Norwood
Huckabee Lumber Co., Albemarle
Locust Hosiery Mills, Inc., Locust
Norwood Veneer Company, Norwood
Press Printing Co., Inc., Albemarle
Spence Motors, Inc., Albemarle
Stanly Knitting Mills, Oakboro
Wiscassett Mills Company, Dye Department, Albemarle
Mill No. 4, Albemarle

Second Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc., Efird No. 5, Albemarle
Efird Shop & Outside, Albemarle
Austin Knitting Mills, Inc., Albemarle

Fourth Year Winner

Smith Novelty Company, Albemarle

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Safety Advisory Board Holds Spring Meeting

The spring meeting of the Labor Department's Safety Advisory Board was held in Wilmington on April 5. Twenty Board members met with the Department's safety inspection staff in the assembly room of the Carolina Power and Light Company.

The business meeting, presided over by Commisioner Frank Crane, was addressed by Mayor Dan Cameron of Wilmington, who welcomed the safety group to the Port City.

Reports were heard from the Board's committees on Membership, Awards, Education, and Industry Accident Prevention Programs.

Marion Cowper, vice-president of Barris Construction Company in Kinston, was unanimously elected a Board member and was presented with a membership certificate by Commissioner Crane. Mr. Cowper was introduced by Joel Moody of Raleigh, Membership Committee chairman.

Reporting for the Awards Committee, chairman Wilford Jones of Winston-Salem said that a total of 946 safety awards were presented to Tar Heel industrial and service establishments this year in recognition of their outstanding work in accident prevention during 1956.

H. E. Newbury of Pisgah Forest, reporting for the Safety Education Committee, reported recent progress in attendance at Statewide Safety Schools and enrollment of students in the regular and correspondence safety courses given by N. C. State College. H. E. Williams of Spray was elected chairman of the Education Committe to succeed Frank Culvern of Charlotte, who recently resigned from the Board.

Clarence Hyslup of Elkin, chairman of the Industry Accident Prevention Program Committee, reported progress in plans for a Statewide safety campaign for the construction industry which, he said, has only five per cent of the employment in North Carolina but accounts for 20 per cent of the industrial injuries.

Following the committee reports, an open discussion was held on the subject, "Powder Actuated Tools". A five member special committee was appointed by Commissioner Crane to study and report on the hazards involved in the use of this type of tool.

Safety Director William C. Creel reported on the growth of industry in the State during the last 10 years. "Our program, to be successful, must serve the vast majority of small industrial plants, most of which do not and cannot have safety departments," Creel stated.

Following the business meeting, the group had luncheon at Fergus' Ark, where they were addressed by Dr. C. E. Hartford, vice-president and general manager of Riegel Paper Corporation. Dr. Hartford described the experience of his company in creating an effective safety program.

Following a tour of port facilities, the meeting was concluded with a social hour given by Mayor Cameron and other leading citizens of Wilmington.

"Gasoline or Gas?"

By WILLIAM C. CREEL
Safety Director
N. C. Department of Labor

Which is more dangerous, gasoline or natural gas? Two recent explosions involving both, and resulting in fatalities, failed to furnish much enlightenment on this question. In fact, there is some doubt concerning the exact causes of these fatalities.

One of the explosions took place at the kiln of a brick manufacturing plant. Two workers were directed to clean the filters from the huge fan which blows air into the tunnel kiln. According to the superintendent, the men were told to take the filters from the fan, carry them to the machine shop and use compressed air for the cleaning. This is the usual plant procedure.

The men used gasoline to clean the filters and the fan. After this cleaning, the men were replacing the fan and filter in its proper place. They had completed the job except for the final tightening of the bolts when the explosion occurred.

One of the workers was thrown against a steel eye beam eight feet away, and was killed instantly. The other was thrown thirty feet from the point of the explosion, and died a few days later.

There was no eye witness to the explosion. The worker who was not instantly killed said, "It must have been the gas." Did he mean the natural gas which is used to heat the kiln; or did he mean the gasoline which the workers used to clean the filters? We will never know.

The other explosion took place in the kitchen of a home which was being remodeled. Two workmen were in the kitchen using gasoline to remove old tile from the cement floor. The procedure which was being used, and which had been previously used in three other rooms of the house, was to pour gasoline on the buckling places so that it would seep under the tile, softening the asphalt cement and making the tile easy to remove. One employee was working in a corner of the kitchen where a gas stove and ice box had been pulled out. The other employee was in another part of the kitchen. A third employee was in the living room of the house, and two others were working on the outside front of the house. One of these two was using a blow torch to remove paint by burning.

The explosion killed instantly the employee working behind the kitchen stove. The two workers in the house were severely burned and were rushed to the hospital. One is given little hope of living. The two men working outside were less seriously burned and were released from the hospital after emergency treatment.

One of the partners of the contracting firm believes that the explosion occurred from natural gas. He says that in removing the stove from the wall the men may have sprung a fitting on the copper tubing, causing a leak. The men, he said, were using chisels and a putty knife to work on the cement floor, and a spark may have been created.

The consensus of several who investigated the explosion was that the gasoline fumes being exaporated through open doors and windows were ignited by the blow torch, causing a flash explosion.

Gasoline and natural gas are both deadly and should be used with every precaution.

Gasoline should never be used for cleaning. Gasoline fumes are highly explosive and have properties which could have caused either of the aforementioned explosions.

Natural gas needs only a spark to cause an explosion. Every test should be made to see that there are not leaks when natural gas is used. Special precautions should be taken to see that no open flame or spark is permitted.

There are many non-explosive cleaning fluids and such fluids should be made available for cleaning operations. When they are not, gasoline is often used, and in too many cases with fatal results.

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Cities Report $46,077,437 In Building Permits In First Four Months of Year

Building permits totaling $46,077,437 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first four months of this year.

The four-month total was approximately $4 million less than the $50,371,531 total reported for the same period last year.

Permits totaling $14,989,517 were issued by building inspectors of the 30 cities during April. This represented a gain of more than $2 million over the $12,777,157 reported for April, 1956.

Korean Labor Officials Visit North Carolina

Kook Chan Cha and Tai-Chung Kim of Seoul, Republic of Korea, arrived in Raleigh on May 5 for a week's study and observation of labor affairs in North Carolina.

Cha, 35, is director of the Propaganda Department of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions. A graduate of Haenam University, he was formerly vice-president of the Seoul Electrical Workers Union.

Kim, 33, is employed by the Labor Bureau of the Korean Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. He is a law graduate of Korea University.

Cha and Kim conferred with Commissioner Frank Crane and other Labor Department officials. They studied in the Labor Department and also spent two days observing operations in the Employment Security Commission.

The Korean officials are interested in protective labor legislation, unemployment and workmen's compensation insurance, employment counseling and utilization of skilled labor, and legislation affecting working women and children.

They are on a nine-months observation and study tour of the United States under the auspices of the Division of International Cooperation, U. S. Department of Labor.

While in Raleigh they also attended several sessions of the General Assembly.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro-High Point Areas — April, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.4	23.3	23.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	$63.19	$60.70	$58.34	41.3	40.2	40.8	$1.53	$1.51	$1.43
Textiles	6.4	6.4	7.0	—	— 8.6	58.77	55.66	54.65	41.1	39.2	39.6	1.43	1.42	1.38
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.8	2.7	3.3	+ 3.7	—15.2	64.37	57.38	56.85	43.2	39.3	40.9	1.49	1.46	1.39
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	—	— 4.2	57.28	56.36	54.98	39.5	38.6	37.4	1.45	1.46	1.47
Food	3.6	3.6	3.6	—	—	52.25	50.96	52.61	40.5	39.5	41.1	1.29	1.29	1.28
Machinery	3.3	3.3	3.1	—	+ 6.5	73.47	69.23	66.29	44.8	43.0	43.9	1.64	1.61	1.51
Printing & Publishing	2.3	2.2	2.0	+ 4.5	+15.0	75.80	75.58	75.26	37.9	37.6	38.4	2.00	2.01	1.96
Metal Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	—	—	74.03	71.81	74.21	42.3	40.8	43.4	1.75	1.76	1.71
Apparel	1.0	1.1	1.2	— 9.1	—16.7	44.23	44.20	44.08	37.8	38.1	38.0	1.17	1.16	1.16
Chemicals	1.2	1.1	1.2	+ 9.1	—	57.06	56.77	52.13	39.9	39.7	38.9	1.43	1.43	1.34
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.7	—	—	59.64	56.86	59.30	42.6	41.2	43.6	1.40	1.38	1.36
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.6	3.6	3.1	—	—14.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
					+16.1									
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.4	43.5	43.1	— 0.2	+ 0.7	$54.39	$56.21	$50.87	37.0	38.5	36.6	$1.47	$1.46	$1.39
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	—	— 8.7	53.07	53.20	52.39	43.5	42.9	43.3	1.22	1.24	1.21
Textile Mill Products	21.0	21.1	21.6	— 0.5	— 2.8	53.13	54.54	46.17	35.9	37.1	33.7	1.48	1.47	1.37
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.8	9.1	— 2.3	— 5.5	45.50	47.24	40.00	31.6	33.5	29.2	1.44	1.41	1.37
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.4	—	—	46.25	45.02	43.92	37.6	36.9	36.3	1.23	1.22	1.21
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	—	— 7.1	45.76	49.69	47.70	37.2	40.4	39.1	1.23	1.23	1.22
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	—	+ 1.8	56.26	57.65	55.76	39.9	40.6	41.0	1.41	1.42	1.36
HH Furniture	4.9	4.9	4.9	—	—	56.63	56.77	55.61	39.6	39.7	40.3	1.43	1.43	1.38
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	—	+ 9.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chemicals	1.3	1.2	1.2	+ 8.3	++ 8.3	63.86	64.62	60.64	41.2	40.9	40.7	1.55	1.58	1.49
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	—	—	61.22	65.05	60.91	37.1	41.7	42.3	1.65	1.56	1.44
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	69.53	70.04	77.40	40.9	41.2	45.8	1.70	1.70	1.69
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	4.8	4.9	3.9	— 2.0	+23.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1083.2	1080.8	1080.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	...5...								
Manufacturing	462.8	464.3	463.2	— 0.3	— 0.1	$55.91	$56.06	$53.70	39.1	39.2	39.2	$1.43	$1.43	$1.37
Durable Goods	125.3	124.1	125.7	+ 1.0	— 0.3	55.75	56.30	54.00	40.4	40.5	40.6	1.38	1.39	1.33
Nondurable Goods	337.5	340.2	337.5	— 0.8	...	55.97	56.12	53.41	38.6	38.7	38.7	1.45	1.45	1.38
Nonmanufacturing	620.4	616.5	617.0	+ 0.6	— 0.6	...5...								
Electrical Machinery	18.1	18.1	18.1	...	...	71.42	70.17	...5...	39.9	39.2	...5...	1.79	1.79	...5...
Primary Metal Industries	2.2	2.1	2.2	+ 4.8	...	80.19	80.40	81.83	39.7	39.8	42.4	2.02	2.02	1.93
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.1	9.1	9.0	...	+ 1.1	64.41	64.87	65.86	42.1	42.4	44.2	1.53	1.53	1.49
Fabricated Metal Products	7.0	6.9	6.0	+ 1.4	+16.7	64.87	66.01	61.00	40.8	41.0	40.4	1.59	1.61	1.51
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.9	36.6	38.8	+ 0.8	— 4.9	48.40	48.07	45.70	40.0	39.4	38.4	1.21	1.22	1.19
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.4	26.3	28.0	+ 0.4	— 5.7	46.80	45.43	43.50	40.0	38.5	37.5	1.17	1.18	1.16
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.8	4.8	5.2	...	— 7.7	46.02	47.79	48.14	39.0	40.5	41.5	1.18	1.18	1.16
Wooden Containers	1.5	1.5	1.6	...	— 6.3	...5...								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.4	37.6	38.0	+ 2.1	+ 1.1	53.06	54.66	53.50	40.2	41.1	41.8	1.32	1.33	1.28
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	34.7	33.8	34.3	+ 2.7	+ 1.2	53.06	54.53	53.25	40.2	41.0	41.6	1.32	1.33	1.28
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.6	7.6	8.0	...	— 5.0	55.21	54.53	53.42	42.8	42.6	42.4	1.29	1.28	1.26
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.0	6.1	5.6	— 1.6	+ 7.1	60.85	60.38	...5...	40.3	40.8	...5...	1.51	1.48	...5...
Textile Mill Products	229.9	231.3	232.4	— 0.6	— 1.1	54.24	54.53	51.46	38.2	38.4	38.4	1.42	1.42	1.34
Yarn & Thread Mills	49.8	50.3	52.4	— 1.0	— 5.0	48.64	49.67	47.34	38.0	38.5	38.8	1.28	1.29	1.22
Broadwoven Fabrics	102.4	102.7	101.2	— 0.3	+ 1.2	56.99	57.13	54.80	39.3	39.4	40.0	1.45	1.45	1.37
Knitting Mills	63.0	63.7	63.6	— 1.1	— 0.9	52.77	53.51	49.98	35.9	36.4	35.2	1.47	1.47	1.42
Full Fashioned Hosiery	23.6	23.7	24.5	— 0.4	— 3.7	59.50	60.74	56.89	37.9	38.2	36.7	1.57	1.59	1.55
Seamless Hosiery	31.1	31.6	30.5	— 1.6	+ 2.0	47.80	49.00	43.47	33.9	35.0	32.2	1.41	1.40	1.35
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.2	25.3	24.5	— 0.4	+ 2.9	43.66	45.22	43.78	37.0	38.0	37.1	1.18	1.19	1.18
Men's & Boys' Garments	11.6	11.6	11.5	...	+ 0.9	40.83	42.92	41.77	35.5	37.0	35.7	1.15	1.16	1.17
Food & Kindred Products	22.6	22.4	22.6	+ 0.9	...	49.56	47.72	48.84	41.3	40.1	42.1	1.20	1.19	1.16
Bakery Products			...5...			...5...								
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.3	4.4	...	— 2.3	50.47	49.23	48.28	49.0	47.8	47.8	1.03	1.03	1.01
Tobacco Manufacturers	23.5	25.1	22.4	— 6.4	+ 4.9	66.56	65.69	63.86	38.7	39.1	38.7	1.72	1.68	1.65
Cigarettes	15.4	15.4	14.4	...	+ 6.9	70.77	72.94	69.48	39.1	40.3	39.7	1.81	1.81	1.75
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	6.0	7.5	5.6	—20.0	+ 7.1	56.68	52.22	52.50	38.3	37.3	37.5	1.48	1.40	1.40
Paper & Allied Products	10.6	10.6	10.4	...	+ 1.9	85.06	83.22	81.29	41.9	41.2	41.9	2.03	2.02	1.94
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.4	7.5	7.2	— 1.3	+ 2.8	98.83	97.94	94.18	42.6	42.4	43.4	2.32	2.31	2.17
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.4	9.4	8.9	...	+ 5.6	76.83	76.05	75.06	39.2	38.8	39.3	1.96	1.96	1.91
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.3	13.1	13.5	+ 1.5	— 1.5	66.94	64.80	64.16	42.1	40.5	40.1	1.59	1.60	1.60
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.0	3.0	2.8	...	+ 7.1	76.56	75.08	71.67	44.0	43.4	43.7	1.74	1.73	1.64
Mining	4.1	4.1	4.1	...	...	60.21	59.50	63.05	42.4	41.9	44.4	1.42	1.42	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	3.4	3.3	3.4	+ 3.0	...	56.95	57.12	57.82	42.5	42.0	43.8	1.34	1.36	1.32
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.6	62.7	62.4	— 0.2	+ 0.3	...5...								
Transportation (Except R. R.)	28.7	28.9	28.0	— 0.7	+ 2.5	...5...								
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.9	19.8	19.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.6	72.50	73.05	68.78	39.4	39.7	39.3	1.84	1.84	1.75
Trade	226.2	223.7	223.5	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	53.45	53.43	53.04	40.8	41.1	40.8	1.31	1.30	1.30
Wholesale	53.7	54.0	52.8	— 0.6	+ 1.7	68.64	67.48	68.72	41.1	41.4	41.9	1.67	1.63	1.64
Retail	172.5	169.7	170.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.1	48.03	48.38	47.79	40.7	41.0	40.5	1.18	1.18	1.18
Retail General Merchandise	36.7	34.4	34.6	+ 6.7	+ 6.1	32.87	34.34	33.16	34.6	35.4	34.9	.95	.97	.95
Department Stores	17.3	16.3	16.6	+ 6.1	+ 4.2	38.48	38.66	38.12	35.3	35.8	35.3	1.09	1.08	1.08
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.6	8.8	8.9	+ 9.1	+ 7.9	19.43	19.72	18.50	29.0	29.0	28.9	.67	.68	.64
Retail Food Stores	29.8	29.6	30.2	+ 0.7	— 1.3	49.60	49.32	46.26	40.0	40.1	39.2	1.24	1.23	1.18
Grocery Stores	23.1	22.9	23.4	+ 0.9	— 1.3	45.63	45.62	42.22	37.4	37.7	36.4	1.22	1.21	1.16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.8	35.5	33.7	+ 0.8	+ 6.2	73.58	73.98	70.48	...5...					
Service	96.8	96.8	97.1	...	— 0.3	...5...								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.8	6.7	7.0	+ 1.5	— 2.9	25.47	25.06	24.75	46.3	46.4	46.7	.55	.54	.53
Personal Services	25.7	25.5	25.8	+ 0.8	— 0.4	...5...								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.5	15.0	...	— 3.3	29.86	29.20	28.61	40.9	40.0	40.3	.73	.73	.71
Government	142.2	142.1	139.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	...5...								
Contract Construction	52.7	51.6	56.9	+ 2.1	— 7.4	...5...								

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	March, 1957	March, 1956	3 Months, 1957	3 Months, 1956
Albemarle	$ 84,225	$ 178,185	$ 178,185	$ 391,000
Asheville	151,001	1,792,415	833,296	2,369,001
Burlington	224,338	324,912	528,453	868,981
Charlotte	1,363,315	1,740,642	2,962,672	5,903,904
Concord	66,313	73,100	406,528	409,350
Durham	477,284	1,274,991	3,186,093	1,973,582
Elizabeth City	5,900	*	5,900	*
Fayetteville	392,801	444,475	950,131	1,121,385
Gastonia	448,075	399,025	1,940,175	1,750,700
Goldsboro	131,950	406,350	1,108,300	1,341,040
Greensboro	2,167,853	904,685	5,010,837	4,369,510
Greenville	45,000	137,000	384,800	464,200
Henderson	160,750	184,245	321,400	386,545
Hickory	65,604	106,650	305,354	288,885
High Point	259,895	881,905	1,086,274	1,903,719
Kinston	107,655	251,950	636,755	693,545
Lexington	36,550	125,300	277,350	144,750
Monroe	100,400	87,470	221,386	271,132
New Bern	38,555	178,900	183,340	500,318
Raleigh	777,286	754,663	2,747,866	2,607,574
Reidsville	70,850	99,900	296,850	283,200
Rocky Mount	349,351	392,876	784,945	1,018,563
Salisbury	188,350	149,070	941,403	507,470
Sanford	96,500	138,000	208,500	430,800
Shelby	58,340	293,725	292,240	885,125
Statesville	163,960	463,455	324,085	885,125
Thomasville	253,649	69,000	353,449	642,821
Wilmington	153,435	218,408	425,788	723,925
Wilson	156,050	164,400	512,000	1,079,350
Winston-Salem	752,801	1,163,611	3,673,565	3,904,474
TOTAL All Cities	$ 9,318,036	$13,341,173	$31,087,920	$37,594,374

City	April, 1957	April, 1956	4 Months, 1957	4 Months, 1956
Albemarle	$ 48,100	$ 91,300	$ 226,285	$ 482,300
Asheville	370,960	282,729	1,204,256	2,651,730
Burlington	2,423,324	361,985	2,951,777	1,230,966
Charlotte	1,403,808	2,423,811	4,366,480	8,327,715
Concord	186,100	112,653	592,628	522,003
Durham	656,638	806,589	3,842,731	2,780,171
Elizabeth City	55,375	*	61,275	*
Fayetteville	467,338	360,160	1,417,469	1,481,545
Gastonia	727,600	445,350	2,667,775	2,196,050
Goldsboro	489,000	513,700	1,597,300	1,854,740
Greensboro	1,138,198	1,190,546	6,149,035	5,560,056
Greenville	406,700	376,000	791,500	840,200
Henderson	44,200	209,000	365,600	595,545
Hickory	57,800	167,150	363,154	456,035
High Point	335,371	340,825	1,421,645	2,244,544
Kinston	79,300	123,080	716,055	816,625
Lexington	135,750	111,800	413,100	256,550
Monroe	84,900	100,284	306,286	371,416
New Bern	36,900	92,595	220,240	592,913
Raleigh	1,359,981	1,562,490	4,107,847	4,170,064
Reidsville	62,800	93,300	359,650	376,500
Rocky Mount	177,816	248,118	962,761	1,266,681
Salisbury	106,675	122,495	1,048,078	629,965
Sanford	62,000	178,000	270,500	608,800
Shelby	159,425	83,583	451,665	443,108
Statesville	58,852	151,725	382,937	1,036,850
Thomasville	63,375	98,980	416,824	741,801
Wilmington	225,111	136,464	650,899	860,389
Wilson	291,000	1,288,175	803,000	2,367,525
Winston-Salem	3,275,120	704,270	6,948,685	4,608,744
TOTAL All Cities	$14,989,517	$12,777,157	$46,077,437	$50,371,531

* No Reports Received

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Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, *Commissioner*

Vol. XXIV RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE, 1957 No. 6

Seven Plants are Awarded Tenth-Year Safety Plaques

Seven large manufacturing plants in North Carolina have been the recipients of special honors this year for having won the Labor Department's Certificate of Safety Achievement for ten consecutive years.

The seven plants have been presented Tenth-Year Safety Plaques by Commissioner Frank Crane. Handsomely mounted on walnut, the shield-shaped, engraved bronze plaques are inscribed with the Great Seal of North Carolina. Each bears the name of the award-winning plant, together with the following inscription:

"Tenth Consecutive Year Award for Outstanding Work in Accident Prevention. North Carolina Department of Labor, Frank Crane, Commissioner."

The plaques were given for outstanding safety work during the ten-year period 1947-1956.

The winners, together with their cumulative data for the last ten years including manhours worked, lost-time injuries, and injury frequency rates, are as follows:

AMERICAN ENKA CORPORATION Enka, N. C., 69,361,419 manhours, 94 lost-time injuries, Frequency Rate: 1.35.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY Burlington Shops, Burlington, N. C., 45,762,938 manhours, 38 lost-time injuries, Frequency Rate: 0.83.

FIRESTONE TEXTILES, INC., Gastonia, N. C., 44,941,772 manhours, 51 lost-time injuries, Frequency Rate: 1.13.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, No. 8 Machine Stemmery, Winston-Salem, N. C., 2,731,610 manhours, No lost-time injuries, Frequency Rate: 0.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, Greenville, N. C., 2,434,852, manhours, No lost-time injuries, Frequency Rate: 0.

PANDA CURTAIN COMPANY, Greenville Works, Greenville, N. C., 2,039,175 manhours, No lost-time injuries, Frequency Rate: 0.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, No. 9 Metal Can, Winston-Salem, N. C., 1,887,654 manhours, No lost time injuries, Frequency Rate: 0.

"FOUR OUT OF FIVE ISN'T ENOUGH"

By William C. Creel, *Safety Director, N. C. Department of Labor*

Four out of five hits is fine for a baseball player. Four winners in five bets is wonderful at the race track. Four out of five isn't enough when you are gambling with your life.

An electrician for a textile company was electrocuted when four out of five disconnect switches were pulled and one was missed.

In order to take care of extra equipment for an addition to a new dye house, additional transformers had to be installed. A hole was being cut in the wall to construct platforms to hold the additional transformers. Since all power had to be cut off, the job was being done on Sunday.

In order to isolate the transformer, it was necessary to pull five disconnect switches, four of which were in one location, and a fifth some distance away. The foreman of the crew pulled the four switches but failed to pull the fifth.

One employee had to make measurements inside the hole. Upon receiving the signal from the foreman that the equipment was isolated, he crawled in. His right leg came in contact with a live line where 2,400 volts fed back to ground, and he was electrocuted instantly.

All members of this crew were trained electricians, and were the same group who installed the equipment originally. They knew the location of all the switches.

The human error of the foreman resulted in death. The employee could have saved his life by the use of testing equipment. A simple test with a testing light would have shown him that one of the lines was still energized.

Human failures will occur as long as we have humans. To keep such failures to a bare minimum, a rigid routine must be established and followed. Electrical jobs are especially hazardous and require that approved procedures be set up, explained, practiced, and followed to the letter.

"Because of the grave risk to life from uncontrolled maintenance work, lock-out routines should be drilled into every maintenance man, and the supervisor should see that the routine is followed."

One system of being certain that all current is off, and that it will not be unexpectedly turned on, is a system of "lockingout." The National Safety Council prescribes the following:

1. Alert the operator.
2. Before starting work on an engine or motor, line shaft or other power transmission equipment or power-driven machine, make sure it cannot be set in motion without your permission.
3. Place your own padlock on the control switch, lever, or valve, even though some one has locked the control before you. YOU WILL NOT BE PROTECTED UNLESS YOU PUT YOUR OWN PADLOCK ON IT.
4. If no padlock is available, place MAN AT WORK sign at the Control and block the mechanism in some effective manner. Make sure that both sign and blocking are fastened securely so that they cannot be easily removed.
5. When through working at the end of your shift, remove your own padlock, or your own sign and blocking. Never permit someone else to remove it for you, and be sure you are not exposing another person to danger by removing your padlock or sign.
6. If you lose the key to your padlock, report the loss immediately to your supervisor and get a new padlock.

No matter what method of locking out electric switches is used, effective control can be maintained only by constant supervision. Eighty per cent supervision is not enough. One hundred per cent supervision is needed to prevent electrical fatalities.

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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State Labor Law Inspection Summary: March-April-May

Industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor visited a total of 4,145 establishments in North Carolina during March, April and May to check for safety and health hazards and to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The establishments inspected during the three months employed a total of 142,410 workers.

The inspectors also made 339 reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

Intensive investigations were made into the causes of 20 serious industrial accidents which occurred during March, April and May.

The inspectors also held 861 conferences with employers and employees to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

A total of 2,489 violations of the laws and regulations—mostly infractions of the Safety and Health Regulations—were reported by the inspectors during the three-month period.

The inspectors also reported 2,527 instances of compliance with previously made recommendations.

A total of 24 special investigations were made during the three months in response to complaints received by the Department of Labor. These complaints alleged violations of the Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law, and the Safety and Health Regulations. Violations were found as alleged in 19 of these cases and immediate action was taken to correct them. No violations were found in the other five cases.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas —MAY, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.5	23.5	23.2	.....	+ 1.3	$61.81	$63.04	$56.77	40.4	41.2	39.7	$1.53	$1.53	$1.43
Textiles	6.3	6.4	7.0	— 1.6	—10.0	56.63	58.63	52.47	39.6	41.0	38.3	1.43	1.43	1.37
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.8	2.8	3.3	.....	—15.2	62.88	64.37	53.86	42.2	43.2	39.6	1.49	1.49	1.36
Knitting Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	.....	— 4.2	53.07	57.62	51.36	36.1	39.2	34.7	1.47	1.47	1.48
Food	3.6	3.6	3.6	.....	.....	53.60	52.25	51.05	40.3	40.5	40.2	1.33	1.29	1.27
Machinery	3.4	3.4	3.1	.....	+ 9.7	74.70	75.48	65.55	45.0	45.2	43.7	1.66	1.67	1.50
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.3	2.0	— 4.3	+10.0	76.47	75.80	77.01	37.3	37.9	38.7	2.05	2.00	1.99
Metal Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	.....	.....	71.15	73.92	71.99	40.2	42.0	42.6	1.77	1.76	1.69
Apparel	1.0	1.0	1.1	.....	— 9.1	42.75	44.23	41.02	37.5	37.8	36.3	1.14	1.17	1.13
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	56.02	57.74	52.65	38.9	40.1	39.0	1.44	1.44	1.35
Stone, Clay & Glass	.7	.6	.7	+16.7	.....	57.27	59.64	54.12	41.2	42.6	41.0	1.39	1.40	1.32
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.7	3.6	3.1	+ 2.8	+19.4	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.9	43.4	43.0	— 1.2	— 0.2	$52.93	$54.75	$51.99	36.5	37.5	37.4	$1.45	$1.46	$1.39
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	.....	— 8.7	53.20	53.20	53.07	42.9	42.9	43.5	1.24	1.24	1.22
Textile Mill Products	20.6	21.0	21.4	— 1.9	— 3.7	50.17	52.98	47.68	34.6	35.8	34.8	1.45	1.48	1.37
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.6	8.9	— 2.3	— 5.6	42.84	45.50	40.55	30.6	31.6	29.6	1.40	1.44	1.37
Apparel	3.3	3.4	3.4	— 2.9	— 2.9	45.02	46.37	43.92	36.9	37.7	36.6	1.22	1.23	1.20
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	.....	— 7.1	48.07	46.13	48.80	39.4	37.5	40.0	1.22	1.23	1.22
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.7	5.8	5.7	— 1.7	.....	51.10	55.86	56.17	36.5	39.9	41.3	1.40	1.40	1.36
HH Furniture	4.9	4.9	4.9	.....	.....	51.19	56.49	55.76	35.8	39.5	40.7	1.43	1.43	1.37
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Chemicals	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	62.88	63.86	63.99	39.8	41.2	42.1	1.58	1.55	1.52
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	63.21	61.09	60.63	43.0	41.0	42.4	1.47	1.49	1.43
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	68.17	69.53	76.71	40.1	40.9	44.6	1.70	1.70	1.72
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	4.9	4.8	4.0	+ 2.1	+22.5	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA —MAY, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1080.7	1083.7	1080.9	— 0.3	*	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Manufacturing	459.3	463.0	460.7	— 0.8	— 0.3	$55.34	$55.77	$53.84	38.7	39.0	39.3	$1.43	$1.43	$1.37
Durable Goods	124.5	125.4	125.7	— 0.7	— 1.0	55.34	55.61	54.80	40.1	40.3	41.2	1.38	1.38	1.33
Nondurable Goods	334.8	337.6	335.0	— 0.8	— 0.1	55.39	55.83	53.79	38.2	38.5	38.7	1.45	1.45	1.39
Nonmanufacturing	621.4	620.7	620.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Electrical Machinery	18.6	18.1	18.4	+ 2.8	+ 1.1	70.84	71.42	.....5.....	39.8	39.9	...5...	1.78	1.79	...5...
Primary Metal Industries	2.2	2.2	2.3	.....	— 4.3	82.21	80.19	81.83	40.3	39.7	42.4	2.04	2.02	1.93
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.1	9.1	9.0	.....	+ 1.1	64.45	64.57	63.49	42.4	42.2	42.9	1.52	1.53	1.48
Fabricated Metal Products	7.1	7.0	6.0	+ 1.4	+18.3	63.76	65.28	62.47	40.1	40.8	41.1	1.59	1.60	1.52
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.7	37.0	38.7	— 0.8	— 5.2	48.00	48.28	47.72	40.0	39.9	40.1	1.20	1.21	1.19
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.3	26.4	28.0	— 0.4	— 6.1	47.03	46.68	46.40	40.2	39.9	40.0	1.17	1.17	1.16
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.8	4.8	5.1	.....	— 5.9	45.86	46.02	46.05	37.9	39.0	39.7	1.21	1.18	1.16
Wooden Containers	1.5	1.5	1.6	.....	— 6.3	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	37.1	38.4	37.7	— 3.4	— 1.6	52.54	52.93	53.76	39.5	40.1	42.0	1.33	1.32	1.28
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	33.4	34.7	34.0	— 3.7	— 1.8	52.40	52.80	53.63	39.4	40.0	41.9	1.33	1.32	1.28
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.7	7.6	8.0	+ 1.3	— 3.8	53.54	55.08	53.20	41.5	42.7	42.9	1.29	1.29	1.24
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.0	6.0	5.6	.....	+ 7.1	60.30	60.85	.....5.....	40.2	40.3	...5...	1.50	1.51	...5...
Textile Mill Products	228.4	229.8	230.6	— 0.6	— 1.0	53.16	53.86	51.05	37.7	38.2	38.1	1.41	1.41	1.34
Yarn & Thread Mills	49.8	49.7	51.5	+ 0.2	— 3.3	48.26	48.64	45.62	37.7	38.0	37.7	1.28	1.28	1.21
Broadwoven Fabrics	101.6	102.4	101.1	— 0.8	+ 0.5	56.02	56.99	54.94	38.9	39.3	40.1	1.44	1.45	1.37
Knitting Mills	62.2	63.0	63.0	— 1.3	— 1.3	51.10	52.77	50.13	35.0	35.9	35.3	1.46	1.47	1.42
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.9	23.6	24.3	— 3.0	— 5.8	54.95	59.50	56.00	35.0	37.9	35.9	1.57	1.57	1.56
Seamless Hosiery	30.9	31.0	30.2	— 0.3	+ 2.3	48.65	47.80	44.35	34.5	33.9	33.1	1.41	1.41	1.34
Apparel & Other Finished Products	24.9	25.2	24.0	— 1.2	+ 3.8	43.54	43.66	42.34	36.9	37.0	36.5	1.18	1.18	1.16
Men's & Boy's Garments	11.6	11.6	11.6	.....	.....	41.29	40.83	40.47	35.9	35.5	35.5	1.15	1.15	1.14
Food & Kindred Products	22.8	22.6	22.8	+ 0.9	.....	50.88	49.80	48.95	42.4	41.5	42.2	1.20	1.20	1.16
Bakery Products	...5...	...5...	...5...	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.3	4.5	+ 2.3	— 2.2	50.08	50.37	48.96	49.1	48.9	48.0	1.02	1.03	1.02
Tobacco Manufacturers	23.9	23.8	23.0	+ 0.4	+ 3.9	69.30	64.18	67.80	39.6	37.1	40.6	1.75	1.73	1.67
Cigarettes	15.8	15.6	14.7	+ 1.3	+ 7.5	74.12	67.51	74.58	40.5	37.3	41.9	1.83	1.81	1.78
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	5.9	6.0	5.9	— 1.7	.....	58.89	57.08	54.71	39.0	37.8	38.8	1.51	1.51	1.41
Paper & Allied Products	10.4	10.6	10.3	— 1.9	+ 1.0	86.93	85.26	83.60	42.2	42.0	41.8	2.06	2.03	2.00
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.4	7.2	— 1.4	+ 1.4	102.19	98.83	96.98	43.3	42.6	43.1	2.36	2.32	2.25
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.3	9.4	8.9	— 1.1	+ 4.5	77.21	76.83	76.03	38.8	39.2	39.6	1.99	1.96	1.92
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.1	13.2	12.6	— 8.3	— 4.0	66.23	67.84	67.82	39.9	42.4	41.1	1.66	1.60	1.65
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.0	3.0	2.8	.....	+ 7.1	75.52	76.12	71.78	43.4	44.0	43.5	1.74	1.73	1.65
Mining	4.1	4.1	4.1	.....	.....	62.20	60.35	64.75	43.8	42.5	45.6	1.42	1.42	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	3.4	3.4	3.4	.....	.....	59.40	57.08	59.66	44.0	42.6	45.2	1.35	1.34	1.32
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.4	62.6	62.2	— 0.3	+ 0.3	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Transportation (Except R. R.)	28.7	28.7	27.8	.....	+ 3.2	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.7	19.9	19.2	— 1.0	+ 2.6	73.45	72.31	68.43	39.7	39.3	39.1	1.85	1.84	1.75
Trade	224.9	225.9	224.0	— 0.4	+ 0.4	54.13	53.32	53.17	40.7	40.7	40.9	1.33	1.31	1.30
Wholesale	54.0	53.7	53.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.9	68.54	68.06	68.55	40.8	41.0	41.8	1.68	1.66	1.64
Retail	170.9	172.2	171.0	— 0.8	— 0.1	48.84	47.91	47.91	40.7	40.6	40.6	1.20	1.18	1.18
Retail General Merchandise	35.2	36.5	35.1	— 3.6	+ 0.3	32.93	32.87	33.37	34.3	34.6	34.4	.96	.95	.97
Department Stores	16.8	17.2	16.9	— 2.3	— 0.6	39.29	38.59	38.23	35.4	35.4	35.4	1.11	1.09	1.08
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.0	9.6	9.3	— 6.3	— 3.2	19.65	19.43	18.69	28.9	29.0	27.9	.68	.67	.67
Retail Food Stores	29.7	29.8	29.9	— 0.3	— 0.7	50.40	49.60	46.57	40.0	40.0	39.8	1.26	1.24	1.17
Grocery Stores	22.9	23.0	23.1	— 0.4	— 0.9	47.00	45.63	42.29	37.6	37.4	37.1	1.25	1.22	1.14
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.2	35.7	33.8	+ 1.4	+ 7.1	73.53	73.02	70.82	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Service	96.9	96.9	97.4	.....	— 0.5	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.9	6.8	7.1	+ 1.5	+ 2.8	25.22	25.47	24.18	46.7	46.3	46.5	.54	.55	.52
Personal Services	25.7	25.7	25.8	.....	— 0.4	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.6	14.5	15.0	+ 0.7	— 2.7	30.27	30.27	29.59	40.9	40.9	41.1	.74	.74	.72
Government	142.7	142.6	139.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	54.2	52.9	58.9	+ 2.5	— 8.0	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT DROPS SLIGHTLY IN STATE DURING MAY

Nonagricultural employment dropped 3,000 in North Carolina during May.

The State's non-farm job total stood at 1,080,700 in mid-May. This was 3,000 below the mid-April total of 1,083,700 and 200 below the 1,080,900 reported for May, 1956.

The month's job declines occurred mostly in manufacturing industries, in which total employment dropped 3,700, from 463,000 in April to 459,300 in May.

Employment in nonmanufacturing lines was up slightly in May, totaling 621,400 compared with 620,600 in April.

Hourly earnings of the 459,300 Tar Heel factory workers held firm at an average of $1.43, but a fractional decline in the average factory workweek caused a slight drop in weekly earnings. The factory workweek dropped from 39 hours in April to 38.7 hours in May, causing weekly earnings to drop from $55.77 to 55.34.

Textile mill employment was down 1,400 in May to a total of 228,400 after showing a decrease for the fourth straight month. The job decrease in textiles involved two permanent mill shutdowns, one of a broadwoven fabrics firm and the other of a seamless hosiery concern. Two other firms, one a broadwoven fabrics mill and the other a full-fashioned hosiery mill, reported partial shutdowns due to a lack of orders. The general trend in both broadwoven fabrics and knitting mills was down slightly due to less business.

Employment in the lumber industry, totaling 36,700 in May, was down 300 from April level as all segments of the industry experienced minor declines.

The furniture industry reported 37,100 workers employed in May, for a decrease of 1,300 from the April figure. One large firm in the 1,000-employee class was on temporary shutdown and a smaller one was on strike.

Tobacco manufacturing picked up slightly during May as cigarette manufacturing firms took on 200 additional workers. Tobacco industry employment totaled 23,900 during the month.

Employment registered a drop of 300 in the apparel manufacturing industry, in which 24,900 workers were employed last month. The decrease, due to lack of orders, was confined to a few apparel firms.

Seasonal job decreases in fertilizer manufacturing and vegetable and animal oil processing caused a drop of 1,100 in the chemicals and allied products industry.

Employment in the State's expanding electrical machinery industry totaled 18,600 in May, for a gain of 500 over April. A general uptrend was reported in the industry. One firm resumed operations following a strike which began in February.

Employment rose 300 to a total of 54,000 in wholesale trade due to seasonal expansion in a large peanut wholesale establishment and a fish packing sales agency.

The usual after-Easter slowdown was in evidence in retail trade establishments, where employment dropped 1,300 in May to a total of 170,900.

A job increase of 500 was reported by finance, insurance and real estate firms, with most of the increase occurring in speculative building activities. Employment totaled 36,200 in this industry.

An increase of 1,300 in construction industry employment swelled the industry's job total to 54,200 in May. This total was eight per cent below the 58,900 reported for May, 1956, when the building permit level was nearly $9 million higher than in May this year.

A general decline in the average factory workweek during May reflected an overall slowdown in business activity in most of the durable goods manufacturing industries, as well as in the textile mill group. However, increased overtime work was reported by three firms in primary metals, one large cigarette plant, and a large pulp and paperboard mill.

Average hourly earnings increased from $1.60 to $1.66 in the chemicals and allied products industry due to a wage increase in miscellaneous chemical products and a larger proportion of higher paid employees due to seasonal employment decreases.

Five wholesale trade firms reported wage increases during May, causing the industry average to rise from $1.66 to $1.68 per hour. One wage increase was reported by a large grocery chain and another by a newspaper publisher.

Earnings of 14,600 laundry and dry cleaning workers averaged 74 cents an hour in May; of 9,000 variety store employees, 68 cents; and of 6,900 hotel and rooming house workers, 54 cents an hour.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	May, 1957	May, 1956	5 Months, 1957	5 Months, 1956
Albemarle	$ 78,700	$ 194,700	$ 304,985	$ 677,000
Asheville	462,688	255,975	1,666,944	2,907,705
Burlington	318,600	325,345	3,270,377	1,556,311
Charlotte	799,767	6,590,963	5,166,247	14,918,678
Concord	113,975	437,999	706,603	960,002
Durham	894,167	939,100	4,736,898	3,719,271
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	139,285	635,622	1,556,754	2,117,167
Gastonia	738,200	718,775	3,405,975	2,914,825
Goldsboro	168,100	884,800	1,765,400	2,739,540
Greensboro	835,140	2,382,880	6,984,175	7,942,936
Greenville	171,000	319,000	962,500	1,159,200
Henderson	151,880	153,800	517,480	749,345
Hickory	90,925	276,010	454,079	732,045
High Point	550,785	541,360	1,972,430	2,785,904
Kinston	151,412	343,425	867,467	1,160,050
Lexington	40,300	89,000	453,400	345,550
Monroe	177,785	59,550	484,071	430,966
New Bern	63,186	90,259	283,426	683,172
Raleigh	967,405	1,556,321	5,075,252	5,726,385
Reidsville	802,800	193,500	1,162,450	570,000
Rocky Mount	1,719,071	352,681	2,681,832	1,619,362
Salisbury	139,725	977,841	1,187,803	1,607,806
Sanford	32,700	72,700	303,200	681,500
Shelby	118,575	228,550	570,240	671,658
Statesville	111,992	181,433	494,929	1,218,283
Thomasville	111,340	45,350	528,164	787,151
Wilmington	305,514	280,250	956,413	1,140,639
Wilson	171,310	232,550	974,310	2,600,075
Winston-Salem	2,305,826	2,188,249	9,254,511	6,796,993
TOTAL All Cities	$12,732,153	$21,547,988	$58,748,315	$71,919,519

* No Reports Received

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Fertilizer Safety School To Be Held In Wilmington

The 1957 Safety Training School for Supervisors in the Fertilizer Manufacturing Industry will be held at the Cape Fear Hotel in Wilmington on August 15 and 16.

The training school, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Fertilizer Section of the National Safety Council, is expected to be attended by some 50 supervisors from North Carolina fertilizer plants and from other East Coast states.

The school this year, which is the second to be held in Wilmington by the National Safety Council, will be under the guidance of William C. Creel, Safety Director for the North Carolina Department of Labor and Chairman of the Council's Supervisory Safety Training Committee.

E. O. Burroughs, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., Chairman of the National Safety Council's Fertilizer Section, has the following to say about supervisory training:

"Accident statistics from the fertilizer companies reporting for the Fertilizer Section Safety Contest showed a 43 per cent decrease in accident frequency rates from 1953 through 1956. This represents a real accomplishment, but the rate of accidents in fertilizer plants can and should be reduced even further. The supervisor in the plant is the real key to this accident prevention work and this Training Course will help him to do this job in an acceptable manner."

The safety course will include authoritative discussions on the following subjects: "Safety and the Foreman", "Know Your Accident Problems", "The Human Element", "Safety Education and Training," "Safety Organizations," "Materials Handling and Storage", "Housekeeping", and "Practical Problems in Supervisory Safety Training."

Cities Report $68,846,756 In Building Permits In First Half of '57

Total Is 18% Below First Half of Last Year

Building permits totaling $68,846,756 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first half of 1957.

The half-year total was 18 per cent below the $83,856,850 in permits reported for the corresponding period last year.

The figures represent estimated construction costs of new residential and nonresidential buildings, and projects for additions, alterations and repairs on existing buildings in the 30 cities. They do not include contracts for grading, paving, bridge construction, and certain other types of heavy construction work.

June permits totaled $10,401,641, compared with $11,937,331 for June, 1956.

Exploding Metal Barrel Kills Welder

A welder with 31 years' experience was killed when a metal barrel he was cutting with an acetylene torch exploded.

An investigation of the fatal accident showed that the barrel which exploded had contained cellophane adhesive and was one out of 128 used barrels which his firm had purchased for reuse. One other barrel had contained the same explosive fluid, the others only a sugary syrup.

The company of the dead employee had previously bought used barrels from the same source and realized that some of them were dangerous for use with an acetylene torch. The usual procedure was for a maintenance employee to use an acetylene torch to cut the heads out of barrels which were to be used for storage of waste products. When a barrel had a red top, it was considered dangerous and was filled with water and allowed to stand a few days after holes were knocked in the head.

On the day of the explosion, two of the one hundred and twenty-eight barrels had contained dangerous fluids but did not have a red top. The torch operator failed to notice the warning sticker on the side of the barrel and died from the explosion which resulted when he cut into the barrel with his torch.

A first impression was that the direct cause of the explosion was an unsafe act on the part of the welder. Is this true? An unsafe act was committed, but why? Was the company procedure for determining unsafe barrels sound? What barrels should be cleaned before cutting operations take place?

There was human failure and an unsafe act by the employee who was plant maintenance foreman, although he had been employed by this company for only a few weeks. A welder with thirty-one years experience should not have depended upon some one else's inspections. Red tops are only warnings of danger. Each barrel should have been closely inspected by the welder before he began cutting.

A basic cause of the explosion was the lack of an adequate inspection and cleaning system for *all barrels* on which cutting operations are used. The National Safety Council says: "Closed containers that have held flammable liquids or other combustibles should be thoroughly cleaned before welding or cutting operations are started."

Sometimes containers which cannot be removed for standard cleaning procedures are filled with an inert gas or filled with water. Either of these two measures may also be employed as an added precaution *after* cleaning, according to methods recommended by the American Welding Society.

A common sense summary for cutting operations is as follows:

1. A specific system of checking each barrel that is to be welded or cut by torch to determine if they have held flammable liquids, should be rigidly followed.
2. Where practical, barrels which have contained flammable liquids should not be welded or cut by torch.
3. If barrels which have contained flammable liquids are to be welded or cut by torch, they should be thoroughly cleaned in accordance with methods recommended by the American Welding Society.

More Than 4,500 Young Apprentices Training Under State Programs

A total of 4,556 young Tar Heels are training on the job as apprentices under State-supervised programs, according to the report of C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training.

The apprentices are enrolled for several years of planned and supervised on-the-job training in thousands of shops and businesses throughout the State. In addition to their job training, they receive related technical instruction in their trades.

At the end of the fiscal year 1956-57, the 4,556 North Carolina apprentices were training in more than 100 different trades.

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June State Labor Law Inspection Summary

Industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor visited a total of 1,323 manufacturing, mercantile and service establishments in North Carolina during the month of June to check for safety and health hazards and to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The inspectors reported that the establishments checked during June employed a total of 46,762 workers.

The inspectors also made 125 reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

Intensive investigations were made into the details and causes of eight serious industrial accidents which occurred during June.

The inspectors also held 338 conferences with employers and employees to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

A total of 906 violations of the laws and regulations—mostly infractions of the safety and health regulations—were reported by the inspectors during the month.

The inspectors also reported 994 instances of full compliance with recommendations made during previous inspections of the same establishments.

Sixteen special investigations were made by the inspectors during June in response to complaints received by the Department of Labor. These complaints alleged violations of the Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law, and the Safety and Health Regulations.

Among fourteen complaints alleging Child Labor and Maximum Hour Law violations, the inspectors found actual violations in eight cases and took immediate action to correct them. No violations were found in the other six complaint cases.

Violations were found as alleged in two cases complaining of infractions of the Safety and Health Regulations. These were corrected immediately as a result of the investigations.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas —June, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						HOURS AND EARNINGS					
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.1	23.5	23.3	— 1.7	— 0.9	40.6	40.5	40.2	$61.71	$61.97	$57.89	$1.52	$1.53	$1.44
Textiles	6.1	6.3	7.0	— 3.2	—12.9	40.3	39.8	38.7	58.44	56.52	53.02	1.45	1.42	1.37
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.7	2.8	3.3	— 3.6	—18.2	44.3	42.5	38.9	66.45	62.90	52.90	1.50	1.48	1.36
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.3	2.4	— 4.3	— 8.3	36.7	36.1	37.2	55.05	53.07	54.68	1.50	1.47	1.47
Food	3.6	3.6	3.6	.....	.....	40.6	40.8	40.5	53.59	54.26	52.25	1.32	1.33	1.29
Machinery	3.3	3.4	3.2	— 2.9	+ 3.1	42.9	45.0	43.3	69.50	74.70	64.95	1.62	1.66	1.50
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	1.9	.....	+15.8	37.5	37.3	37.6	76.13	76.84	74.82	2.03	2.06	1.99
Metal Products	1.5	1.4	1.4	+ 7.1	+ 7.1	40.9	40.2	43.6	71.17	71.15	74.99	1.74	1.77	1.72
Apparel	1.0	1.0	1.1	.....	— 9.1	38.3	37.5	38.4	44.05	42.75	43.78	1.15	1.14	1.14
Chemicals	1.1	1.2	1.2	— 8.3	— 8.3	39.0	38.8	38.4	56.94	56.26	53.76	1.46	1.45	1.40
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.7	.7	—14.3	—14.3	43.1	41.2	42.0	60.77	57.27	56.28	1.41	1.39	1.34
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.7	3.7	3.2	.....	+15.6	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.1	42.9	43.5	+ 0.5	— 0.9	37.2	36.6	38.1	$53.94	$53.07	$52.58	$1.45	$1.45	$1.38
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	.....	— 8.7	42.0	42.4	43.5	51.24	52.15	53.07	1.22	1.23	1.22
Textile Mill Products	20.6	20.6	21.5	.....	— 4.2	35.2	34.6	36.1	50.69	50.17	49.10	1.44	1.45	1.36
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.4	9.0	— 1.2	— 7.8	32.3	30.6	31.2	44.90	42.84	41.81	1.39	1.40	1.34
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.4	.....	— 2.9	37.8	36.8	36.5	46.49	45.26	44.17	1.23	1.23	1.21
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	.....	— 7.1	40.4	40.3	40.0	50.90	49.97	48.00	1.26	1.24	1.20
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.8	5.7	5.7	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	37.6	37.6	41.1	53.02	52.26	55.90	1.41	1.39	1.36
HH Furniture	5.0	4.9	4.9	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	36.7	36.3	40.5	52.48	51.55	55.49	1.43	1.42	1.37
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Chemicals	1.2	1.3	1.1	— 7.7	+ 9.1	39.6	39.8	39.9	64.94	62.88	60.65	1.64	1.58	1.52
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	42.0	43.0	40.5	61.74	63.21	57.92	1.47	1.47	1.43
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	42.2	40.1	45.3	72.58	68.17	77.01	1.72	1.70	1.70
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.1	4.9	4.4	+ 4.1	+15.9	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA —June, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1080.7	1080.6	1085.5	*	— 0.4	....5....								
Manufacturing	460.2	458.8	466.8	+ 0.3	— 1.4	$55.73	$55.48	$53.70	38.7	38.8	39.2	$1.44	$1.43	$1.37
Durable Goods	125.5	124.4	126.6	+ 0.9	— 0.9	56.28	55.34	54.80	40.2	40.1	41.2	1.40	1.38	1.33
Nondurable Goods	334.7	334.4	340.2	+ 0.1	— 1.6	55.39	55.54	53.65	38.2	38.3	38.6	1.45	1.45	1.39
Nonmanufacturing	620.5	621.8	618.7	— 0.2	+ 0.3	....5....								
Electrical Machinery	18.6	18.5	18.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	69.84	70.84	....5....	38.8	39.8	..5..	1.80	1.78	..5..
Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.1	2.3	.....	— 8.7	80.58	82.21	82.45	39.5	40.3	42.5	2.04	2.04	1.94
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.1	9.1	9.2	.....	— 1.1	67.27	64.45	65.25	43.4	42.4	43.5	1.55	1.52	1.50
Fabricated Metal Products	7.1	7.1	6.2	.....	+14.5	63.92	63.60	62.58	40.2	40.0	40.9	1.59	1.59	1.53
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.8	36.6	38.8	+ 0.5	— 5.2	47.88	48.00	48.91	39.9	40.0	41.1	1.20	1.20	1.19
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.4	26.3	28.1	+ 0.4	— 6.0	46.22	46.92	46.98	39.5	40.1	40.5	1.17	1.17	1.16
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.8	4.8	5.1	.....	— 5.9	48.31	46.73	48.14	39.6	38.3	41.5	1.22	1.22	1.16
Wooden Containers	1.5	1.5	1.6	.....	— 6.3	....5....								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.0	37.1	37.8	+ 2.4	+ 0.5	52.80	52.27	52.76	40.0	39.6	40.9	1.32	1.32	1.29
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	34.3	33.4	34.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.9	52.93	52.40	52.37	39.8	39.4	40.6	1.33	1.33	1.29
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.7	7.8	8.0	— 1.3	— 3.8	54.40	53.54	52.82	42.5	41.5	42.6	1.28	1.29	1.24
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.1	6.1	5.8	.....	+ 5.2	60.40	60.45	....5....	40.0	40.3	..5..	1.51	1.50	..5..
Textile Mill Products	228.1	228.4	235.0	— 0.1	— 2.9	52.88	53.16	50.79	37.5	37.7	37.9	1.41	1.41	1.34
Yarn & Thread Mills	49.5	49.8	51.3	— 0.6	— 3.5	48.51	48.26	45.86	37.9	37.7	37.9	1.28	1.28	1.21
Broadwoven Fabrics	101.2	101.6	105.0	— 0.4	— 3.6	55.30	56.02	53.31	38.4	38.9	39.2	1.44	1.44	1.36
Knitting Mills	62.6	62.2	63.8	+ 0.6	— 1.9	51.04	51.10	50.20	35.2	35.0	35.6	1.45	1.46	1.41
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.9	22.9	24.1	.....	— 5.0	52.44	54.95	56.58	33.4	35.0	36.5	1.57	1.57	1.55
Seamless Hosiery	31.4	30.9	31.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.3	50.40	48.50	45.43	36.0	34.4	33.9	1.40	1.41	1.34
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.1	24.9	24.2	+ 0.8	+ 3.7	43.06	43.66	42.82	36.8	37.0	36.6	1.17	1.18	1.17
Men's & Boy's Garments	11.8	11.6	11.6	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	41.52	41.52	40.14	36.1	36.1	34.9	1.15	1.15	1.15
Food & Kindred Products	23.7	22.8	23.6	+ 3.9	+ 0.4	49.74	50.40	49.84	41.8	42.0	42.6	1.19	1.20	1.17
Bakery Products	5					....5....								
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.4	4.6	+ 4.5	.....	49.88	49.57	49.54	48.9	48.6	48.1	1.02	1.02	1.03
Tobacco Manufacturers	23.7	23.6	23.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	70.98	73.34	68.64	40.1	41.2	41.1	1.77	1.78	1.67
Cigarettes	15.7	15.7	15.1	.....	+ 4.0	76.30	79.10	75.12	40.8	42.3	42.2	1.87	1.87	1.78
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	5.9	5.8	5.8	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	60.83	61.35	56.37	39.5	40.1	39.7	1.54	1.53	1.42
Paper & Allied Products	10.4	10.4	10.3	.....	+ 1.0	89.66	88.41	84.40	42.9	42.3	42.2	2.09	2.09	2.00
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.2	7.3	7.3	— 1.4	— 1.4	103.53	102.19	96.99	43.5	43.3	43.3	2.38	2.36	2.24
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.5	9.3	9.0	+ 2.2	+ 5.6	75.85	76.82	73.92	38.5	38.8	38.5	1.97	1.98	1.92
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.3	12.0	12.0	— 5.8	— 5.8	68.78	66.47	67.89	40.7	39.8	40.9	1.69	1.67	1.66
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.9	3.0	2.8	— 3.3	+ 3.6	77.16	75.52	72.70	44.6	43.4	44.6	1.73	1.74	1.63
Mining	4.1	4.1	4.2	.....	— 2.4	60.91	62.20	64.58	42.3	43.8	45.8	1.44	1.42	1.41
Non-Metallic Mining	3.4	3.4	3.5	.....	— 2.9	57.39	59.40	60.59	42.2	44.0	45.9	1.36	1.35	1.32
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.4	62.4	62.6	.....	— 0.3	....5....								
Transportation (Except R. R.)	28.7	28.8	27.8	— 0.3	+ 3.2	....5....								
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.8	19.7	19.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	73.26	73.45	69.03	39.6	39.7	39.0	1.85	1.85	1.77
Trade	224.4	225.0	224.1	— 0.3	+ 0.1	54.93	54.13	53.92	41.3	40.7	41.8	1.33	1.33	1.29
Wholesale	53.7	53.8	53.2	— 0.2	+ 0.9	70.22	68.88	69.30	41.8	41.0	42.0	1.68	1.68	1.65
Retail	170.7	171.2	170.9	— 0.3	— 0.1	49.85	49.25	48.26	41.2	40.7	41.6	1.21	1.21	1.16
Retail General Merchandise	35.1	35.5	34.7	— 1.1	+ 1.2	34.53	32.98	34.30	35.6	34.0	36.1	.97	.97	.95
Department Stores	16.7	16.8	16.8	— 0.6	— 0.6	41.27	39.89	39.74	36.2	35.3	35.8	1.14	1.13	1.11
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.2	9.4	9.0	— 2.1	+ 2.2	20.40	19.32	19.18	30.0	28.0	32.5	.68	.69	.59
Retail Food Stores	29.8	29.7	30.0	+ 0.3	— 0.7	50.90	50.53	46.58	40.4	40.1	40.5	1.26	1.26	1.15
Grocery Stores	22.8	22.9	23.2	— 0.4	— 1.7	46.62	46.88	42.45	37.9	37.5	37.9	1.23	1.25	1.12
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.6	36.1	34.6	+ 1.4	+ 5.8	74.13	72.85	70.64	..5...					
Service	97.7	96.9	97.4	+ 0.8	+ 0.3	....5....								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.1	7.0	7.0	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	25.26	25.22	25.12	45.1	46.7	47.4	.56	.54	.53
Personal Services	25.7	25.7	25.6	.....	+ 0.4	....5....								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.5	15.0	.....	— 3.3	29.86	30.12	28.68	40.9	40.7	40.1	.73	.74	.71
Government	139.9	143.0	134.6	— 2.2	+ 3.9	....5....								
Contract Construction	55.4	54.3	61.2	+ 2.0	— 9.5	....5....								

[1] Includes Transportation; Electrical Machinery; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

EMPLOYMENT HOLDS FIRM AS WAGES SHOW SMALL ADVANCE

Nonagricultural employment held firm at a total of 1,080,700 in North Carolina during June, registering a change of less than one-tenth of one per cent from the May figure.

Meanwhile, the average workweek of 460,200 Tar Heel factory workers dropped fractionally and their average hourly earnings advanced a penny from $1.43 to $1.44.

Factory employment in June was down 1.4 per cent below the 466,800 total of June, 1956. All other types of employment except farm work totaled 620,500 last month for a fractional gain over the June, 1956 figure.

Textile mill employment, totaling 228,100 in June, was down slightly from the May level after dropping for the sixth straight month. The textile industry employed 235,800 workers in December and has reported a small monthly decrease each month this year.

Earnings of textile workers held firm at $1.41 an hour as the workweek dropped fractionally, causing a slight reduction in average weekly earnings.

The general trend was down in broad-woven fabrics, with three firms showing significant declines due to lack of orders. In yarn and thread manufacturing, one mill reported suspended operations with only a skeleton crew on duty, while another mill was operating only on alternate weeks. However, there was a general up-trend in seamless hosiery due to seasonal factors.

Employment in the furniture industry increased 900 during June to a total of 38,000 as one large firm resumed normal operations after being temporarily closed during May and a smaller firm began partial operations after being on strike the previous month. With these exceptions, the general trend in furniture manufacturing was down slightly.

Employment was stable in tobacco manufacturing at 23,700 except for a seasonal increase of about 100 in tobacco stemmeries and redrying operations.

A majority of apparel manufacturing firms reported increases due to the uptrend in orders for fall merchandise.

All segments of the food products industry registered seasonal job increases, with the largest gain shown in canning operations.

Employment gains were reported by a majority of banks and insurance companies.

Seasonal job decreases occurred in the chemicals industry, with the most pronounced declines in fertilizer manufacturing.

A two per cent gain was registered in the contract construction industry, in which employment rose to 55,400 in June.

Employment in Federal, State and local government was down 3,100 due to release of maintenance employees following the summer closing of schools.

Employment in retail trade was down fractionally due to seasonal influences.

The State's 460,200 factory employees received average weekly earnings of $55.73 in June for a slight increase over the May average.

Average hourly earnings registered increases in electrical machinery firms, machinery, pulp, paper and paperboard mills, chemicals, mining, and transportation firms.

One general wage increase was reported by an electrical machinery firm and another firm reported increased piece-work rates.

Two machinery concerns reported wage increases and several other firms reported increased overtime work.

Hourly earnings of factory workers were seven cents an hour higher in June than they were a year previously. Gross hourly earnings increased from $1.37 in June, 1956 to $1.44 last month.

Average weekly earnings were $2.03 higher than a year ago, increasing from $53.70 in June, 1956 to $55.73 last month.

June employment totals in the State's principal non-manufacturing employment groups were as follows:

Retail trade 170,700, wholesale trade 53,700, transportation (except railroad) 28,700, public utilities 19,800, finance, insurance and real estate 36,600, service industries 97,700, mining 4,100, contract construction 55,400, Federal, State and local government 139,900.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	June, 1957	June, 1956	1st 6 Mos. 1957	1st 6 Mos. 1956
Albemarle	$ 69,650	$ 62,900	$ 374,635	$ 739,900
Asheville	193,666	436,475	1,860,610	3,344,180
Burlington	487,860	347,487	3,758,237	1,903,798
Charlotte	1,070,431	2,520,459	6,236,678	17,439,137
Concord	28,000	439,900	734,603	1,399,902
Durham	346,570	475,844	5,083,468	4,195,115
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	296,205	383,434	1,852,959	2,500,601
Gastonia	455,450	481,150	3,861,425	3,395,975
Goldsboro	139,352	233,150	1,904,752	2,972,690
Greensboro	767,294	1,490,014	7,751,469	9,432,950
Greenville	385,990	203,900	1,348,490	1,363,100
Henderson	227,500	73,300	744,980	822,645
Hickory	47,220	142,292	501,299	874,337
High Point	533,695	326,705	2,506,125	3,112,609
Kinston	146,350	211,700	1,013,817	1,371,750
Lexington	61,600	71,950	515,000	417,500
Monroe	50,400	122,798	534,471	553,764
New Bern	31,925	78,450	315,351	761,622
Raleigh	2,920,398	726,783	7,995,650	6,453,168
Reidsville	62,800	134,900	1,225,250	704,900
Rocky Mount	301,259	322,852	2,983,091	1,942,214
Salisbury	253,875	89,825	1,441,678	1,697,631
Sanford	*	54,500	*	736,000
Shelby	204,538	127,780	774,778	799,438
Statesville	81,595	149,255	576,524	1,367,538
Thomasville	51,150	75,850	579,314	863,001
Wilmington	285,180	332,777	1,241,593	1,473,416
Wilson	155,950	193,378	1,130,260	2,793,453
Winston-Salem	745,738	1,627,523	10,000,249	8,424,516
TOTAL All Cities	$10,401,641	$11,937,331	$68,846,756	$83,856,850

* No Reports Received

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, *Commissioner*

Vol. XXIV RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST, 1957 No. 8

Three Inspectors Join Labor Department Staff

Three new inspectors reported for work with the Department of Labor on August 1. They are: Henry M. Brosius of Winston-Salem, Elevator Inspector; Mary N. Cashion of Mooresville, Labor Regulations Inspector; and Henry C. Sawyer of Durham, Construction Safety Inspector.

Brosius, who will work from the Labor Department headquarters in Raleigh, has had some 20 years' experience in engineering, construction, elevator and safety work. He attended West Virginia University for three years and Carnegie Institute of Technology for one year, following which he worked for ten years as inspector and engineer for gas companies in Boston, Mass., and Greensboro, N. C. For the past several years, he has operated the Brosius Safety Service, first in Greensboro and later in Winston-Salem. In 1955-56, he served as chief of safety and inspection in the construction of Keflavick Airport in Iceland. He is married and has a daughter, Susan Carol.

Miss Cashion, who will work from the Department's office in Charlotte, has had 15 years' experience in personnel work. For 12 years, she worked as interviewer and supervisor of clerical training for Mooresville Mills. For the past three years, she served as Personnel Director for Efird's Department Store in Charlotte, where she was in charge of the personnel work for some 350 employees. She is a graduate of Oxford Business School.

Sawyer, a licensed electrician, will operate from the Labor Department headquarters in Raleigh, working in cooperation with Construction Safety Inspector James E. Fisher in carrying forward the Department's safety work in the Tar Heel construction industry. A long-time member of the N. C. State Apprenticeship Council and a member of the Durham County Selective Service Board, Sawyer has had some 25 years' experience in the electrical and construction fields. He has worked for the Modern Electric Company in Durham and for several other electric companies in North Carolina and Virginia. He attended N. C. State College and is a former business agent for Local 553, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He is married and has two sons, Henry, Jr., and Johnny.

Finish High School, Teen-Agers Advised

Commissioner Frank Crane this month urged teen-agers who have been working this summer to resign from their jobs and go back to the classrooms when the school bells ring this fall.

"The more schooling you have, the higher your adult buying power will be," Crane advised the youngsters. "Every year of schooling increases adult income. The average high school graduate earns almost as much at age 25 as the average 8th grade graduate makes at 45."

Commissionr Crane cited the 1950 Census, which showed that men high school graduates, at age 25 and over, earned an average of $752 a year more than men who quit school after completing the 8th grade. Women high school graduates earned $675 a year more than 8th grade graduates.

He also called attention to a U. S. Chamber of Commerce study which showed that retail sales to high school graduates in 145 American cities were 20 per cent higher than sales to people who had quit school after finishing the 8th grade.

"From the financial viewpoint alone," said Crane, "these studies show that your education is the biggest and most profitable investment you will ever make. A good education likewise will better equip you for living in this atomic, 'automated' age, make you a better and more valuable citizen, improve your standard of living, and provide you with greater personal satisfactions in living."

Commissioner Crane commended the more than 7,000 Tar Heel teen-agers who were issued employment certificates this summer for their spirit and initiative in taking advantage of vacation job opportunities.

"The same initiative should now take you back to the classrooms," he said. "Only a good education can give you the real break you need. The long haul ahead is the really important thing for you."

Apprentice Bricklaying Contest Planned

Plans have been developed for the Fourth Annual Statewide Apprentice Bricklaying Contest, which will be held at the State Fair in Raleigh this fall.

H. B. Foster of Greensboro, Chairman of the contest steering committee, said the 1957 contest will be held on Friday, Oct. 18, at 10:00 a.m.

Foster said contestants must file entry blanks not later than Oct. 10 with C. L. Beddingfield, director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training, N. C. Department of Labor, at Raleigh.

Eligible apprentices include those registered with the State Apprenticeship Council, in active training under a Council-approved program, who have completed not more than 30 months of their training, he said.

Defense bond prizes of $100, $50, and $25 will be awarded the three top contestants and trophy cups will be given to the first-place winner and the employer under whom he is receiving his apprenticeship training. The bonds will be donated by Brick and Tile Service of North Carolina, Inc., and the trophies by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors.

Contest sponsors include the Labor Department's Division of Apprenticeship Training; Brick and Tile Service, Inc.; Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors; N. C. State Conference of the Brickmasons and Plasterers International Union; N. C. Department of Trade and Industrial Education; Durham-Raleigh-Goldsboro Construction Apprentice Council; N. C. Chapter, American Institute of Architects; and the Carolina Lumber and Building Supply Association.

Contest steering committee members present at the planning meeting in Raleigh included Commissioner Frank Crane; Beddingfield; Fred L. McGee and Charles H. Shaw, Jr. of Charlotte; Robert Berry of Durham; Murray D. Thornburg, Jesse Page and Cliff Benson, of Raleigh.

The contest will be judged by a committee of five masonry experts to be announced at a later date, Foster said. Contest projects will be graded by a technical point system stressing correct design, neatness, plumb, level, height, production, uniform joints, and skill in the handling of bricklaying tools.

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR ..... *Editor*

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July State Labor Law Inspection Summary

Industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor visited a total of 1,297 manufacturing, mercantile and service establishments in North Carolina during July to check for safety and health hazards and to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The inspectors reported that the establishments checked during July employed a total of 41,380 workers.

The inspectors also made 122 reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

One serious industrial accident was investigated during July.

The inspectors held 265 conferences with employers and employees to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

A total of 831 violations of the laws and regulations—mostly infractions of the safety and health regulations—were reported by the inspectors during the month.

The inspectors also reported 927 instances of full compliance with respect to recommendations made during previous inspections in the same establishments.

Twenty-five special investigations were made by the inspectors during July in response to complaints received by the Department of Labor. These complaints alleged violations of the Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law and the Safety and Health Regulations.

Among 23 complaints alleging Child Labor and Maximum Hour Law violations, the inspectors found actual violations in 17 instances and took immediate action to correct them. No violations were found in the other six cases.

Violations were found as alleged in two cases complaining of infractions of the Safety and Health Regulations. These were corrected immediately as a result of the investigations.

Boiler Bureau Report

A total of 1,270 operating certificates were issued to the operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in North Carolina during July by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 1,747 inspection reports from State and insurance company boiler inspectors during the month. It also recommended repairs to 160 boilers, received reports of 169 boiler repair jobs completed, and sent out 1,035 letters in connection with boiler inspection work.

The Bureau collected $2,976.03 in boiler inspection fees during July and sent out 1,668 bills.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — July, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thons)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	96.8	96.7	95.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.2	23.1	23.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	$61.35	$61.97	$56.06	40.1	40.5	$1.53	$1.53	$1.43
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	73.6	73.6	72.2	.....	+ 1.9	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....
Textiles	6.1	6.1	6.7	.....	— 9.0	54.53	58.44	51.92	38.4	40.3	1.42	1.45	1.37
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.7	2.7	3.0	.....	—10.0	58.98	66.45	52.52	40.4	44.3	1.46	1.50	1.35
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.4	.....	— 8.3	52.45	55.05	53.58	35.2	36.7	1.49	1.50	1.48
Food	3.6	3.6	3.7	.....	— 2.7	57.80	53.06	52.05	42.5	40.2	1.36	1.32	1.30
Machinery	3.3	3.3	3.2	.....	+ 3.1	68.53	69.66	63.49	43.1	43.0	1.59	1.62	1.48
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	1.9	.....	+15.8	75.97	76.13	74.94	36.7	37.5	2.07	2.03	2.02
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	.....	+ 7.1	70.12	71.17	69.89	40.3	40.9	1.74	1.74	1.66
Apparel	1.0	1.0	1.1	.....	— 9.1	42.55	43.82	40.77	37.0	38.1	1.15	1.15	1.12
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	59.95	56.94	55.20	39.7	39.0	1.51	1.46	1.43
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.7	.....	—14.3	56.40	60.77	54.52	40.0	43.1	1.41	1.41	1.32
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.8	3.7	3.2	+ 2.7	+18.8	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.4	43.1	43.7	+ 0.7	— 0.7	$53.42	$54.09	$52.30	37.1	37.3	37.9	$1.44	$1.45	$1.38
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	.....	— 8.7	54.50	52.89	54.12	43.6	43.0	44.0	1.25	1.23	1.23
Textile Mill Products	20.5	20.6	21.4	— 0.5	— 4.2	49.13	50.69	47.52	34.6	35.2	35.2	1.42	1.44	1.35
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.3	8.7	— 2.4	— 6.9	44.42	44.76	40.70	32.9	32.2	30.6	1.35	1.39	1.33
Apparel	3.4	3.3	3.4	+ 3.0	.....	44.52	46.49	45.87	35.9	35.8	37.6	1.24	1.23	1.22
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	.....	— 7.1	49.28	50.90	46.48	38.8	40.4	38.1	1.27	1.26	1.22
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	.....	+ 1.8	55.66	53.02	58.05	39.2	37.6	43.0	1.42	1.41	1.35
IIH Furniture	5.0	5.0	4.9	.....	+ 2.0	54.58	52.48	57.66	37.9	36.7	42.4	1.44	1.43	1.36
Printing & Allied Industries	1.3	1.2	1.3	+ 8.3	.....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	64.80	64.94	60.34	40.0	39.6	39.7	1.62	1.64	1.52
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	63.50	61.74	56.42	41.5	42.0	40.3	1.53	1.47	1.40
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	73.34	72.58	73.78	41.2	42.2	43.4	1.78	1.72	1.70
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.3	5.1	4.6	+ 3.9	+15.2	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — July, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[1] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,073.6	1,079.2	1,078.7	— 0.5	— 0.5	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Manufacturing	457.6	460.6	463.6	— 0.7	— 1.3	$55.34	$55.20	$53.18	38.7	38.6	39.1	$1.43	$1.43	$1.36
Durable Goods	125.6	125.4	126.3	+ 0.2	— 0.6	55.46	55.48	54.26	39.9	40.2	40.8	1.39	1.38	1.33
Nondurable Goods	332.0	335.2	337.3	— 1.0	— 1.6	55.54	55.25	53.13	38.3	38.1	38.5	1.45	1.45	1.38
Nonmanufacturing	616.0	618.6	615.1	— 0.4	+ 0.1	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Electrical Machinery	18.5	18.5	18.4	.....	+ 0.5	70.88	70.20	.....5.....	39.6	39.0	...5...	1.79	1.80	...5...
Primary Metal Industries	2.0	2.1	2.3	— 4.8	—13.0	80.98	80.58	82.06	40.9	39.5	42.3	1.98	2.04	1.94
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.2	9.2	9.2	.....	.....	65.88	67.12	64.07	42.5	43.3	43.0	1.55	1.55	1.49
Fabricated Metal Products	7.2	7.1	6.2	+ 1.4	+16.1	64.64	64.08	62.21	40.4	40.3	41.2	1.60	1.59	1.51
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.7	36.8	38.8	— 0.3	— 5.4	48.92	47.76	47.48	40.1	39.8	39.9	1.22	1.20	1.19
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.2	26.4	28.1	— 0.8	— 6.8	46.85	46.22	45.59	39.7	39.5	39.3	1.18	1.17	1.16
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.9	4.8	5.1	+ 2.1	— 3.9	47.09	47.82	48.26	38.6	39.2	40.9	1.22	1.22	1.18
Wooden Containers	1.4	1.5	1.6	— 6.7	—12.5	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.1	37.9	37.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	51.34	53.20	52.32	38.6	40.0	41.2	1.33	1.33	1.27
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	34.4	34.2	33.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.8	50.81	52.93	52.20	38.2	39.8	41.1	1.33	1.33	1.27
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.6	7.7	8.0	— 1.3	— 5.0	53.50	54.40	52.50	41.8	42.5	42.0	1.28	1.28	1.25
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.3	6.1	5.8	+ 3.3	+ 8.6	62.21	60.40	.....5.....	41.2	40.0	...5...	1.51	1.51	...5...
Textile Mill Products	225.3	228.1	232.7	— 1.2	— 3.2	52.36	52.88	50.41	37.4	37.5	37.9	1.40	1.41	1.33
Yarn & Thread Mills	48.7	49.5	50.5	— 1.6	— 3.6	48.51	48.51	46.48	37.9	37.9	38.1	1.28	1.28	1.22
Broadwoven Fabrics	100.6	101.2	104.0	— 0.6	— 3.3	55.01	55.30	52.65	38.2	38.4	39.0	1.44	1.44	1.35
Knitting Mills	61.1	62.6	63.2	— 2.4	— 3.3	50.41	51.04	50.40	35.5	35.2	36.0	1.42	1.45	1.40
Full Fashioned Hosiery	21.3	22.9	23.7	— 7.0	—10.1	54.41	52.44	55.90	35.1	33.4	36.3	1.55	1.57	1.54
Seamless Hosiery	31.4	31.4	30.9	.....	+ 1.6	48.01	50.40	46.55	35.3	36.0	35.0	1.36	1.40	1.33
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.3	25.1	23.7	+ 0.8	+ 6.8	43.66	42.94	43.50	37.0	36.7	37.5	1.18	1.17	1.16
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.0	11.8	11.1	+ 1.7	+ 8.1	42.21	41.52	42.78	36.7	36.1	37.2	1.15	1.15	1.15
Food & Kindred Products	23.6	23.8	23.9	— 0.8	— 1.3	52.95	49.74	49.68	43.4	41.8	42.1	1.22	1.19	1.18
Bakery Products	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Beverage Industries	4.7	4.6	4.8	+ 2.2	— 2.1	52.52	49.47	49.92	50.5	48.5	48.0	1.04	1.02	1.04
Tobacco Manufacturers	24.2	24.1	23.2	+ 0.4	+ 4.3	73.57	67.12	65.11	41.8	38.8	39.7	1.76	1.73	1.64
Cigarettes	16.0	16.0	15.1	.....	+ 6.0	78.57	70.43	71.05	42.7	38.7	40.6	1.84	1.82	1.75
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	6.3	6.0	6.0	+ 5.0	.....	60.55	58.74	52.99	40.1	38.9	38.4	1.51	1.51	1.38
Paper & Allied Products	10.5	10.4	10.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	90.09	89.87	83.62	42.9	43.0	41.6	2.10	2.09	2.01
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.2	7.3	+ 1.4	.....	102.82	103.53	96.50	43.2	43.5	42.7	2.38	2.38	2.26
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.5	9.5	9.1	.....	+ 4.4	75.64	76.04	73.54	38.2	38.6	38.3	1.98	1.97	1.92
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.8	14.3	11.5	— 4.4	— 6.1	68.60	68.61	67.83	39.2	40.6	39.9	1.75	1.69	1.70
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.8	2.9	2.8	— 3.4	.....	78.60	76.81	74.25	45.7	44.4	45.0	1.72	1.73	1.65
Mining	4.0	4.1	4.2	— 2.4	— 4.8	60.78	60.91	62.44	42.8	42.3	44.6	1.42	1.44	1.40
Non-Metallic Mining	3.4	3.4	3.5	.....	— 2.9	59.84	57.39	59.00	44.0	42.2	44.7	1.36	1.36	1.32
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.3	62.6	62.6	— 0.5	— 0.5	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Transportation (Except R. R.)	28.3	28.7	27.5	— 1.4	+ 2.9	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Public Utilities & Comm.	20.1	20.0	20.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	75.01	74.45	69.87	39.9	39.6	39.7	1.88	1.88	1.76
Trade	224.8	224.3	224.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	55.34	55.48	53.69	41.3	41.4	41.3	1.34	1.34	1.30
Wholesale	53.8	53.6	53.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	72.08	71.15	69.22	42.4	42.1	41.7	1.70	1.69	1.66
Retail	171.0	170.7	170.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	49.08	49.73	48.20	40.9	41.1	41.2	1.20	1.21	1.17
Retail General Merchandise	35.2	35.2	34.5	.....	+ 2.0	33.56	34.63	34.18	34.6	35.7	35.6	.97	.97	.96
Department Stores	16.7	16.7	16.3	.....	+ 2.5	40.79	41.38	39.57	36.1	36.3	36.3	1.13	1.14	1.09
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.1	9.2	9.1	— 1.1	.....	20.40	20.40	19.15	30.0	30.0	30.4	.68	.68	.63
Retail Food Stores	29.8	29.8	30.0	.....	— 0.7	50.02	50.50	47.10	39.7	40.4	40.6	1.26	1.25	1.16
Grocery Stores	22.8	22.8	23.2	.....	— 1.7	45.88	46.62	42.83	37.0	37.9	37.9	1.24	1.23	1.13
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.0	36.6	35.0	+ 1.1	+ 5.7	75.58	73.01	72.31	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Service	97.6	97.6	97.3	.....	+ 0.3	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.0	7.1	7.0	— 1.4	.....	26.28	24.75	24.80	46.1	45.0	46.8	.57	.55	.53
Personal Services	25.5	25.7	25.7	— 0.8	— 0.8	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.4	14.5	15.2	— 0.7	— 5.3	29.57	29.78	29.18	40.5	40.8	41.1	.73	.73	.71
Government	134.0	137.9	130.6	— 2.8	+ 2.6	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	56.3	55.5	64.3	+ 1.4	— 8.2	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
* Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

EMPLOYMENT DROPS DURING JULY; HOURS AND EARNINGS HOLD FIRM

Nonagricultural employment dropped 5,600 in North Carolina during July to a total of 1,073,600.

The State's non-farm job total dropped about equally in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing types of employment.

Factory employment, which totaled 457,600 in July, was down 3,000 from the June level. Nonmanufacturing employment, exclusive of agriculture, totaled 616,000 in July and was down 2,600 from the June figure.

Meanwhile, average hourly earnings of the 457,600 Tar Heel factory workers held firm at $1.43, the average factory workweek advanced fractionally to 38.7 hours, and gross weekly earnings of factory workers averaged $55.34 in July.

Textile mill employment, which totaled 225,300 in July, was down 2,800 from the June figure after dropping for the seventh consecutive month.

Employment in the textile industry has dropped 10,500 since last December. In July, the industry employed 7,400, or 3.2 per cent, fewer workers than in July, 1956.

Earnings of textile workers dropped a penny to an average of $1.40 last month. The textile workweek dropped fractionally to an average of 37.4 hours. Weekly earnings averaged $52.36 for a slight decline.

A number of vacation shutdowns were reported in yarn and knitting mills during July. Other mills reported temporary shutdowns for repairs, cutbacks in inventories, and because of less business.

One full fashioned hosiery mill was reported permanently closed. A broadwoven fabrics mill reported a temporary shutdown affecting 600 employees.

The job trend in seamless hosiery mills was generally up, with ten mills reporting significant increases. However, one large mill in this group was on temporary vacation shutdown.

In the furniture industry, employment increased about 200 to a total of 38,100 last month. A majority of reporting firms showed general increases, indicating that business was good.

Employment in the lumber industry dropped slightly to 36,700.

The tobacco industry employed 24,200 workers in July, of whom 16,000 were in cigarette manufacturing and 6,300 in stemmeries and redrying plant operations. The 16,000 cigarette workers averaged $1.84 an hour and $78.57 per week, putting in an average workweek of 42.7 hours.

A pick-up in business was noted in several of the larger stemmery plants, which reported longer workweeks. Considerable overtime was worked in a large cigarette factory. One smoking tobacco firm was on vacation shutdown.

Employment was down 200 to a total of 23,600 in food products due to a seasonal decline in cannery operations. Other segments of the food manufacturing industry showed only minor changes. More overtime was worked in grain mills, poultry processing plants and beverage plants.

The apparel industry, employing 25,300 workers, reported a general uptrend, especially in the men's and boys' garments division.

Employment dropped 500 to a total of 10,800 in the chemicals and allied products industry, due principally to a seasonal decline in fertilizer manufacturing.

Employment dropped 100 in primary metals but gained 100 in fabricated metals. The job levels held firm in machinery and electrical machinery manufacturing.

A gain of 200 was reported in the "other durable goods" classification, with most of the increase being shown in a shipbuilding establishment, a car works plant, and transportation equipment.

The job totals picked up somewhat in both wholesale and retail trade. A total of 224,800 people were employed in trade during July.

Employment held firm at 97,600 in the service industries.

The employment figure for Federal, State and local government was down 3,900 to a total of 134,000 last month. There were increases in the local government segment due to seasonal park and community activities, but further declines in school maintenance employment plus civilian job reductions in defense installations caused the government employment total to drop significantly.

An increase of 1,100 was reported by the contract construction industry, which employed 56,300 workers during July. Seasonal job gains were registered in all types of construction activity, especially in general building work.

A job decrease of 400 was reported in the transportation industry, due to substantial declines in trucking and warehousing. An increase of 400 was reported by finance, insurance and real estate establishments.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	July, 1957	July, 1956	1st 7 Mos. 1957	1st 7 Mos. 1956
Albemarle	$ 118,950	$ 122,075	$ 493,585	$ 861,975
Asheville	209,253	1,333,690	2,069,863	4,677,870
Burlington	573,384	741,321	4,331,621	2,645,119
Charlotte	4,214,294	2,208,166	10,450,972	19,647,303
Concord	110,661	75,450	845,264	1,475,352
Durham	752,282	1,384,674	5,835,750	5,579,789
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	341,857	228,481	2,194,816	2,729,082
Gastonia	754,800	551,500	4,616,225	3,947,475
Goldsboro	72,150	303,800	1,976,902	3,276,490
Greensboro	688,907	1,406,032	8,440,376	10,838,982
Greenville	160,300	114,000	1,508,790	1,477,100
Henderson	119,790	83,700	864,770	906,345
Hickory	85,350	195,213	586,649	1,069,550
High Point	654,322	525,980	3,160,447	3,638,589
Kinston	150,125	97,887	1,163,942	1,469,637
Lexington	200,800	122,375	715,800	539,875
Monroe	129,834	78,775	664,305	632,539
New Bern	62,925	246,647	378,276	1,008,269
Raleigh	913,926	1,453,432	8,909,576	7,906,600
Reidsville	48,750	63,100	1,274,000	768,000
Rocky Mount	1,647,345	190,108	4,630,436	2,132,322
Salisbury	168,200	95,150	1,609,878	1,792,781
Sanford	88,600	83,900	457,700	819,900
Shelby	97,655	26,750	872,433	826,188
Statesville	42,860	303,950	619,384	1,671,488
Thomasville	75,450	70,545	654,764	933,546
Wilmington	119,067	195,432	1,360,660	1,668,848
Wilson	141,800	385,200	1,272,060	3,178,653
Winston-Salem	934,407	779,267	10,934,656	9,203,783
TOTAL All Cities	$ 13,678,044	$ 13,466,600	$ 82,893,900	$ 97,323,450

* No Reports Received

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EMPLOYMENT RISES 18,200 IN STATE DURING AUGUST

Nonagricultural employment increased 18,200 in North Carolina during August for a gain of 1.7 per cent over the July total.

Employment gains totaling 2,700 in textile mills and seasonal job increases of 1,000 in trade and 13,400 in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants were chiefly responsible for last month's employment increase.

Other industries showing substantial August job gains were apparel firms, up 500; transportation, up 500; electrical machinery, up 400; and furniture factories, up 300.

The sharp August increase brought the State's total nonagricultural job figure to 1,093,100. This compares with 1,074,900 for the month of July and was one-tenth of one per cent above the August 1956 total of 1,091,800.

The 2,700 increase reported in the textile industry was caused by a pickup of business in broadwoven fabrics and seamless hosiery mills, several of which reported increased orders. Total textile mill employment in the State climbed to 228,000 in August, reversing a downtrend of seven months' duration. However, the August textile figure was still three per cent below the 235,100 total reported for August, 1956.

A longer production week was shown generally by all segments of the textile industry, caused partly by vacations and holidays in many mills during the previous month. The average textile workweek increased from 37.4 hours in July to 38.4 in August. Average hourly earnings also climbed back to $1.41 after having dropped a penny in July.

Employment in the tobacco industry jumped to 37,900 in August as tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants took on 13,400 additional workers for fall processing work. Cigarette factory employment increased slightly to 16,100.

Most industries in the durable goods group reported increased business with general employment gains. Small increases occurred in both primary and fabricated metals firms.

A slight job decline was reported in the lumber industry, with some of the larger sawmills reporting most of the decrease.

(Continued on page four)

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	August, 1957	August, 1956	1st 8 Mos. 1957	1st 8 Mos. 1956
Albemarle	$ 709,760	$ 64,350	$ 1,203,345	$ 926,325
Asheville	268,574	204,000	2,338,437	4,881,870
Burlington	531,807	425,131	4,863,428	3,070,250
Charlotte	2,251,911	1,208,489	12,702,883	20,855,792
Concord	378,550	81,620	1,223,814	1,556,972
Durham	484,879	497,152	6,320,629	6,076,941
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	230,535	667,959	2,425,351	3,397,041
Gastonia	674,275	326,250	5,290,500	4,273,725
Goldsboro	109,700	324,500	2,086,602	3,600,990
Greensboro	1,173,388	876,071	9,613,764	11,715,053
Greenville	264,750	309,000	1,773,540	1,786,100
Henderson	150,835	438,400	1,015,605	1,344,745
Hickory	314,135	108,350	900,784	1,177,900
High Point	338,189	1,884,288	3,498,636	5,522,877
Kinston	63,070	107,990	1,227,012	1,577,627
Lexington	67,100	115,900	782,900	655,775
Monroe	5,500	66,300	669,805	698,839
New Bern	29,650	174,312	407,926	1,182,581
Raleigh	636,911	2,972,847	9,546,487	10,879,447
Reidsville	29,750	49,000	1,303,750	817,000
Rocky Mount	196,071	321,200	4,826,507	2,453,522
Salisbury	375,675	87,250	1,985,553	1,880,031
Sanford	*	71,500	*	891,400
Shelby	87,950	108,300	960,383	934,488
Statesville	642,555	136,075	1,261,939	1,807,563
Thomasville	60,400	164,000	715,164	1,097,546
Wilmington	158,205	424,863	1,518,865	2,093,711
Wilson	258,800	113,400	1,530,860	3,292,053
Winston-Salem	2,426,975	2,409,302	13,361,631	11,613,085
TOTAL All Cities	$ 12,919,900	$ 14,737,799	$ 95,356,100	$112,061,249

* No Reports Received

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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Six Chilean Labor Inspectors Visit Labor Department

Six inspectors from the Department of Labor, Republic of Chile, spent two days visiting and studying at the North Carolina Department of Labor last month.

The Chilean officials on August 19 conferred for several hours with Commissioner Frank Crane, who briefed them on North Carolina's labor force, wages, working conditions, labor-management relations, and labor laws.

The visitors were: Carlos Espinosa, Humberto Del Pino, Ernesto Roberto Naumann, Roberto Oyaneder, Juan Luis Ponce de Leon, and Boris Yopo.

The Chilean group is studying protective labor laws and legislation dealing with labor-management relations. Their visit to Raleigh was part of a three-month training program in the United States under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration.

While visiting in Raleigh, they were conducted by Labor Department inspectors on a study tour of nearby tobacco and fertilizer manufacturing plants, where they observed labor-management relations and the application of State and Federal labor laws.

N. C. City Building Permits Drop 15% Below Last Year

Building permits totaling $95,356,100 were issued in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first eight months of this year.

The 8-month total was nearly 15 per cent below the $112,061,249 in permits reported for the corresponding period last year.

Permits totaling $12,919,900 were issued by public officials in the 30 cities during August, compared with $14,737,799 in August, 1956.

Taiwan Power Company Official Studies Accident Prevention In North Carolina

Yen-Ti Lu, electrical engineer from Taipei, Formosa, early this month visited the Department of Labor in Raleigh, where he engaged in a week's study of industrial accident prevention programs in North Carolina.

Lu, 41, who heads the safety planning division of Taiwan Power Company in Formosa, conferred with Commissioner Frank Crane and various safety officials of the Department of Labor. He studied Labor Department accident prevention work and visited several Tar Heel electric and textile plants. Upon leaving Raleigh, he went to Tennessee to study the operations of TVA.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — August, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.1	23.2	23.3	— 0.4	— 0.9	$60.74	$60.89	$57.74	39.7	39.8	40.1	$1.53	$1.53	$1.44
Textiles	5.8	6.1	7.0	— 4.9	—17.1	52.17	53.39	51.95	37.0	37.6	38.2	1.41	1.42	1.36
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.6	3.3	— 7.7	—27.3	59.86	58.40	51.95	41.0	40.0	38.2	1.46	1.46	1.36
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.2	2.4	— 4.5	— 12.5	45.13	51.41	53.14	30.7	34.5	36.4	1.47	1.49	1.46
Food	3.6	3.6	3.6	.....	.....	53.47	57.94	53.04	40.2	42.6	40.8	1.33	1.36	1.30
Machinery	3.3	3.3	3.2	.....	+ 3.1	68.21	67.73	64.95	42.9	42.6	43.3	1.59	1.59	1.50
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.0	.....	+10.0	76.67	75.97	77.14	37.4	36.7	38.0	2.05	2.07	2.03
Metal Products	1.6	1.5	1.4	+ 6.7	+14.3	69.95	70.12	68.64	40.2	40.3	41.1	1.74	1.74	1.67
Apparel	1.1	1.0	1.1	+10.0	.....	44.78	42.55	42.11	38.6	37.0	37.6	1.16	1.15	1.12
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	59.85	60.34	56.26	39.9	39.7	38.8	1.50	1.52	1.45
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.6	.....	.....	56.17	56.40	56.82	40.7	40.0	42.4	1.38	1.41	1.34
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.8	3.8	3.3	.....	+15.2	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.0	43.3	44.1	+ 1.6	— 0.2	56.41	53.57	52.82	38.9	37.2	38.0	1.45	1.44	1.39
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	.....	— 8.7	54.25	54.50	52.70	43.4	43.6	43.2	1.25	1.25	1.22
Textile Mill Products	20.5	20.4	21.5	+ 0.5	— 4.7	52.26	49.27	48.36	36.8	34.7	35.3	1.42	1.42	1.37
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.0	8.8	+ 1.3	— 8.0	47.66	44.69	43.88	35.3	33.1	32.5	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apparel	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 2.9	+ 2.9	48.00	44.52	48.31	38.4	35.9	39.6	1.25	1.24	1.22
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	.....	— 7.1	48.64	49.79	46.73	38.0	38.9	38.3	1.28	1.28	1.22
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.0	5.8	5.7	+ 3.4	+ 5.3	61.34	55.98	58.23	42.6	39.7	42.5	1.44	1.41	1.37
HH Furniture	5.2	5.0	4.9	+ 4.0	+ 6.1	60.47	54.91	57.55	41.7	38.4	41.7	1.45	1.43	1.38
Printing & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	63.74	63.73	61.35	40.6	39.1	40.9	1.57	1.63	1.50
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	.....	— 6.3	68.39	64.22	58.93	44.7	41.7	41.5	1.53	1.54	1.42
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	72.62	73.34	73.58	40.8	41.2	43.8	1.78	1.78	1.68
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.6	5.3	4.8	+ 5.7	+16.7	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — August, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,093.1	1,074.9	1,091.8	+ 1.7	+ 0.1	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Manufacturing	476.1	457.7	477.5	+ 4.0	— 0.3	$56.20	$55.34	$53.86	39.3	38.7	39.6	$1.43	$1.43	$1.36
Durable Goods	126.4	125.6	125.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	57.26	55.32	54.93	40.9	39.8	41.3	1.40	1.39	1.33
Nondurable Goods	349.7	332.1	351.8	+ 5.3	— 0.6	55.87	55.54	53.43	38.8	38.3	39.0	1.44	1.45	1.37
Nonmanufacturing	617.0	617.2	614.3	*	+ 0.4	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Electrical Machinery	18.9	18.5	19.0	+ 2.2	— 0.5	69.08	70.88	....5....	39.7	39.6	..5..	1.74	1.79	..5..
Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.0	1.9	+ 5.0	+10.5	83.44	80.98	77.62	40.7	40.9	39.6	2.05	1.98	1.96
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.2	9.2	9.1	.....	+ 1.1	64.95	65.41	65.55	41.9	42.2	43.7	1.55	1.55	1.50
Fabricated Metal Products	7.3	7.2	6.4	+ 1.4	+14.1	66.33	64.64	61.71	41.2	40.4	40.6	1.61	1.60	1.52
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.4	36.6	38.2	— 0.5	— 4.7	49.13	48.52	48.20	40.6	40.1	40.5	1.21	1.21	1.19
Sawmills & Planing Mills	25.9	26.1	27.7	— 0.8	— 6.5	47.44	46.45	47.03	40.2	39.7	40.2	1.18	1.17	1.17
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.9	4.9	5.1	.....	— 3.9	47.82	47.09	47.74	39.2	38.6	40.8	1.22	1.22	1.17
Wooden Containers	1.5	1.5	1.6	.....	— 6.3	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.5	38.2	37.4	+ 0.8	+ 2.9	55.62	51.34	54.31	41.2	38.6	42.1	1.35	1.33	1.29
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	34.8	34.5	33.6	+ 0.9	+ 3.6	54.95	50.81	53.50	40.7	38.2	41.8	1.35	1.33	1.28
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.6	7.6	7.9	.....	— 3.8	54.37	52.92	54.02	41.5	40.4	42.2	1.31	1.31	1.28
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.4	6.3	5.8	+ 1.6	+10.3	63.65	62.78	....5....	41.6	41.3	..5..	1.53	1.52	..5..
Textile Mill Products	228.0	225.3	235.1	+ 1.2	— 3.0	54.14	52.36	51.59	38.4	37.4	38.5	1.41	1.40	1.34
Yarn & Thread Mills	49.8	48.7	51.0	+ 2.3	— 2.4	49.02	48.89	47.46	38.3	37.9	38.9	1.28	1.29	1.22
Broadwoven Fabrics	101.2	100.6	105.0	+ 0.6	— 3.6	57.57	54.86	53.45	39.7	38.1	39.3	1.45	1.44	1.36
Knitting Mills	62.1	61.0	64.3	+ 1.8	— 3.4	51.98	50.55	51.47	36.1	35.6	36.5	1.44	1.42	1.41
Full Fashioned Hosiery	21.3	21.3	24.2	.....	—12.0	53.13	54.10	57.20	34.5	34.9	36.9	1.54	1.55	1.55
Seamless Hosiery	32.5	31.4	31.3	+ 3.5	+ 3.8	51.66	48.28	47.84	36.9	35.5	35.7	1.40	1.36	1.34
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.8	25.3	24.7	+ 2.0	+ 4.5	45.19	43.66	45.01	38.3	37.0	38.8	1.18	1.18	1.16
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.2	12.1	11.7	+ 0.8	+ 4.3	44.51	42.09	43.78	38.7	36.6	38.4	1.15	1.15	1.14
Food & Kindred Products	23.9	23.6	23.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.7	51.18	53.07	49.37	42.3	43.5	42.2	1.21	1.22	1.17
Bakery Products	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Beverage Industries	4.7	4.7	4.6	.....	+ 2.2	50.96	52.52	51.17	49.0	50.5	49.2	1.04	1.04	1.04
Tobacco Manufacturers	37.9	24.2	34.6	+56.6	+ 9.5	58.45	73.57	59.39	38.2	41.8	40.4	1.53	1.76	1.47
Cigarettes	16.1	16.0	15.1	+ 0.6	+ 6.6	74.07	78.57	75.36	40.7	42.7	42.1	1.82	1.84	1.79
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	19.7	6.3	17.3	+212.7	+13.9	44.89	60.55	47.16	36.2	40.1	39.3	1.24	1.51	1.20
Paper & Allied Products	10.5	10.5	10.5	.....	.....	89.44	90.09	83.98	43.0	42.9	42.2	2.08	2.10	1.99
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.3	7.3	.....	.....	103.33	102.82	95.85	43.6	43.2	42.6	2.37	2.38	2.25
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.6	9.5	9.0	+ 1.1	+ 6.7	76.63	75.64	75.27	38.9	38.2	38.8	1.97	1.98	1.94
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.1	10.9	11.5	+ 1.8	— 3.5	68.85	68.21	66.36	39.8	39.2	39.5	1.73	1.74	1.68
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.9	2.8	2.9	+ 3.6	.....	77.85	78.60	71.34	45.0	45.7	43.5	1.73	1.72	1.64
Mining	4.0	4.0	4.2	.....	— 4.8	61.63	60.78	63.05	43.4	42.8	44.4	1.42	1.42	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	3.3	3.4	3.5	— 2.9	5.7	61.38	59.84	58.12	44.8	44.0	43.7	1.37	1.36	1.33
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.8	62.4	62.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Transportation (Except R. R.)	28.8	28.3	27.7	+ 1.8	+ 4.0	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Public Utilities & Comm.	20.2	20.2	20.2	.....	.....	75.05	75.62	70.62	39.5	39.8	39.9	1.90	1.90	1.77
Trade	225.9	224.9	224.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	55.48	55.48	53.54	41.4	41.4	41.5	1.34	1.34	1.29
Wholesale	53.6	53.8	53.4	— 0.4	+ 0.4	72.85	72.08	69.44	42.6	42.4	42.6	1.71	1.70	1.63
Retail	172.3	171.1	170.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	49.08	49.20	47.97	40.9	41.0	41.0	1.20	1.20	1.17
Retail General Merchandise	36.1	35.3	35.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.8	33.37	33.47	33.41	34.4	34.5	34.8	.97	.97	.96
Department Stores	17.1	16.8	16.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	40.12	40.21	39.05	35.5	35.9	35.5	1.13	1.12	1.10
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.5	9.0	9.2	+ 5.6	+ 3.3	20.10	20.40	18.97	30.0	30.0	31.1	.67	.68	.61
Retail Food Stores	29.8	29.9	29.5	— 0.3	+ 1.0	50.53	50.67	48.24	40.1	39.9	40.2	1.26	1.27	1.20
Grocery Stores	22.8	22.9	22.6	— 0.4	+ 0.9	46.62	46.00	44.25	37.6	37.1	37.5	1.24	1.24	1.18
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.9	37.0	35.0	— 0.3	+ 5.4	75.84	74.78	71.46	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Service	97.1	97.5	97.0	— 0.4	+ 0.1	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.0	7.0	7.0	.....	.....	26.22	25.87	24.54	46.0	46.2	46.3	.57	.56	.53
Personal Services	25.3	25.5	25.2	— 0.8	+ 0.4	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.3	14.4	14.7	— 0.7	— 2.7	28.69	29.57	28.26	39.3	40.5	39.8	.73	.73	.71
Government	135.0	135.3	130.8	— 0.2	+ 3.2	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..
Contract Construction	55.3	56.1	60.4	— 1.4	— 8.4	....5....	....5....	....5....	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..	..5..

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

Accident Rate Drops In Tar Heel Industry

The accident frequency rate of all North Carolina industry dropped 6.6 per cent in 1956, compared with 1955, as shown in the Table on this page.

Tar Heel workers suffered 8.4 lost-time injuries per million manhours during 1956, compared with nine such injuries per million manhours in 1955.

The injury frequency rate dropped from 8.9 to 8.3 in all manufacturing industries combined.

In the various non-manufacturing industries surveyed, the rate decreased from 9.1 to 8.9.

Accident data was collected from a total of 5,654 industrial establishments in which a total of 694,253,509 manhours were worked. A total of 5,853 lost-time injuries were reported during 1956.

Employment Rises In State

(Continued from page one)

Factory employment as a whole totaled 476,100 in August for a gain of four per cent over the July figure. All types of non-manufacturing employment, exclusive of agriculture, totaled 617,000, or about the same as in July.

Employment in trade totaled 225,900 last month for a gain of 1,000 over July. The higher employment level in trade was due primarily to expansion for fall and school buying.

All segments of the contract construction industry showed small job decreases, with August employment totaling 55,300.

Employment in all Federal, State and local government operations dropped fractionally to 135,000 during August.

The 476,100 Tar Heel factory workers put in a workweek averaging 39.3 hours. Factory hourly earnings held firm at $1.43, while weekly earnings increased from $55.34 in July to $56.20 in August due to a somewhat longer general workweek last month.

Weekly earnings of workers in the State's principal industries during August were as follows:

Electrical machinery $69.08, primary metals $83.44, machinery $64.95, fabricated metals $66.33, lumber $49.13, furniture $55.62, stone, clay and glass $54.37, textiles $54.14, yarn and thread mills $49.02, broad-woven fabrics $57.57, full-fashioned hosiery $53.13, seamless hosiery $51.66, apparel $45.19, food $51.18, tobacco $58.45, cigarettes $74.07, stemmeries and redrying $44.89, paper $89.44, pulp and paperboard $103.33, printing and publishing $76.63, chemicals $68.85, mining $61.63, public utilities $75.05, wholesale trade $72.85, retail trade $49.08, retail general merchandise $33.37, department stores $40.12, variety stores $20.10, grocery stores $46.62, finance, insurance and real estate $75.84; hotels and rooming houses $26.22, laundries and dry cleaners $28.69.

Hourly earnings in cigarette factories dropped from $1.84 in July to $1.82 in August due to less overtime work. In stemmeries and redrying operations, hourly earnings dropped from $1.51 to $1.24 due to the seasonal employment increase and hiring of thousands of part-time workers at the $1.00-an-hour Federal minimum wage.

Accident Frequency Rates In North Carolina Industries — 1956 compared with 1955 —

Industry	Plants 1956	Manhours 1956	Lost-time Injuries 1956	Accident Frequency Rates 1956	Accident Frequency Rates 1955
MANUFACTURING					
Chemical:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	35	1,794,924	17	9.5	13.5
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and mixing)	70	3,780,384	45	11.9	8.3
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	39	9,137,569	15	1.6	3.6
Clay, Cement and Stone:					
Block, Pipe and Cement	84	4,011,068	95	23.7	18.9
Brick, Tile and Pottery	38	3,423,151	65	19.0	18.2
Electrical:					
General	29	22,454,349	29	1.3	2.5
Furniture:					
Upholstering	95	9,799,710	129	13.2	15.2
Wood	180	48,049,380	539	11.2	13.4
Iron and Steel:					
Foundries	28	1,791,338	59	32.9	27.0
Machine Manufacturing	85	10,919,711	115	10.5	11.8
Machine Shop	105	3,344,970	61	18.2	21.5
Sheet Metal	72	3,323,308	49	14.7	16.4
Not Elsewhere Classified	95	8,262,047	161	19.4	18.5
Leather:					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls	8	850,563	14	16.5	23.2
Lumber:					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	374	29,487,915	600	20.4	29.4
Millwork	207	7,421,460	137	18.5	18.2
Plywood and Veneer	69	8,472,422	195	23.0	22.2
Miscellaneous Wood Products	45	1,468,864	33	22.5	16.2
Mining:					
Mines	51	2,159,147	105	48.6	27.7
Pits and Quarries	59	2,632,110	39	14.8	22.8
Processing Plants	52	3,021,214	52	17.2	36.8
Paper:					
Paper and Pulp	6	13,818,222	48	3.5	3.0
Set up boxes and containers	42	3,501,197	50	14.3	15.6
Printing:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	163	7,697,540	30	3.9	3.6
Textiles:					
Cotton Yarn and Weaving	342	169,634,620	1,287	7.6	7.3
Dyeing and Finishing	59	28,726,764	98	3.4	3.8
Knit Goods	350	62,481,884	188	3.0	3.5
Silk and Synthetic	55	25,165,933	127	5.0	5.4
Wearing Apparel	147	36,713,088	182	5.0	5.4
Woolen Worsted	7	1,986,684	10	5.0	4.5
Not Elsewhere Classified	50	6,400,557	43	6.7	3.9
Tobacco:					
Cigarette, Cigar and Smoking	6	27,159,065	77	2.8	2.2
Leaf Processing	101	14,211,857	151	10.6	15.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing:					
General	176	12,489,917	127	10.2	12.9
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,324	595,592,642	4,972	8.3	8.9
NON-MANUFACTURING					
Food:					
Baking	81	6,944,090	69	9.9	7.2
Bottling Plant	131	6,540,344	111	17.0	13.9
Canning and Preserving	20	1,418,359	17	12.0	13.4
Dairy Products	83	9,085,801	74	8.1	16.8
Ice and Coal	103	1,797,069	34	18.9	11.6
Meat Packing	81	5,460,245	108	19.8	19.9
Milling, Flour and Feed	146	5,347,696	66	12.3	13.0
Services:					
Dry Cleaning	376	5,353,611	5	.9	1.2
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	187	11,599,791	42	3.6	3.7
Garage	424	14,797,107	114	7.7	7.5
Trade:					
Petroleum Products	223	3,669,865	18	4.9	4.0
Wholesale & Retail	362	22,190,403	155	7.0	7.3
Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing:					
General	112	4,456,486	68	15.3	19.1
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,329	98,660,867	881	8.9	9.1
ALL INDUSTRY, MANFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING	5,654	694,253,509	5,853	8.4	9.0

Technical Notes:

(1) These data were compiled according to the **American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates**, approved 1954 by the American Standard Association.

(2) The lost time injury frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours worked. A lost time injury is one which prevented the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, *Commissioner*

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Employment Rises 15,100 In State During September

Nonagricultural employment increased 15,100 in North Carolina during September for a gain of 1.4 per cent over the August total.

The increase was due to seasonal job gains in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants and reopening of the public schools.

Total non-farm employment in the State climbed to 1,107,500 in September. Besides being 15,100 higher than the total for August, the September figure was 3,800 higher than the job total of September 1956.

Fall tobacco processing operations caused employment in the entire tobacco manufacturing industry to rise from 37,500 in August to 45,500 in September. Employment in stemmeries and redrying plants increased from 18,900 to 27,200 for a gain of 8,300 over the month. Employment dropped 300 in cigarette factories to a total of 16,200 last month.

Employment in Federal, State and local government increased from 134,600 in August to 143,000 in September for a gain of 8,400. This was due to the employment of maintenance employees in the public schools, which reopened in September.

Total employment in the State's manufacturing industries stood at 483,600 in September—a gain of 1.7 per cent over the August figure. All non-manufacturing employment, exclusive of agriculture, totaled 623,900 for a 1.2 per cent gain over August.

Textile mill employment, which had dropped for seven months prior to August, held firm last month at 228,100. Little change occurred in yarn and thread mills or broadwoven fabrics. A job decrease of about 300 in full fashioned hosiery mills was counterbalanced by a gain of 200 in seamless hosiery mills.

Employment changes were slight in the State's large furniture and lumber manufacturing industries.

All segments of the apparel industry showed job gains as orders increased for fall and winter stock. The apparel industry employed a total of 26,100 workers in September.

Seasonal job declines were general in the food products industry. The most pronounced decrease was reported in canning operations. Some minor increases were shown in meat packing and bakery products firms.

(Cont'd on page 2)

BOBBY PAGE IS STATE BRICKLAYING CHAMP

Bobby Page of Fayetteville, Route 1, pictured above with his winning project, is North Carolina's "Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1957."

Page took top honors in the Fourth Annual Statewide Apprentice Bricklaying Contest, which was staged at the State Fair on October 18. The young apprentice, who has been training as a bricklayer under the State Apprenticeship Training Program for 14 months, scored 95 out of a possible 100 points in the all-day contest. He is employed by the Group Apprenticeship Committee for Bricklayers of the Fayetteville Area.

Runners-up in the contest, which was watched by several thousand Fair-goers, were Elmer Lee Causey of Greensboro, who took second place honors, and Robert S. Lipscomb of Roxboro, Route 2, third place winner. Seventeen of North Carolina's bricklayer apprentices took part in the event.

As the Tar Heel Bricklaying Champion, Page won a $100 bond donated by Brick and Tile Service, Inc., and trophies for himself and his employer donated by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America. Causey and Lipscomb won $50 and $25 bonds contributed by Brick and Tile Service.

The contest was judged by five construction experts: Richard A. Bradshaw of Salisbury, E. M. Spong of Columbia, S. C., William James of Winston-Salem, D. N. Alexander of Goldsboro, and W. F. Robinson of Atlanta, Ga.

Other sponsors included the Labor Department's Division of Apprenticeship Training; the N. C. Conference of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union; N. C. Department of Trade and Industrial Education; the Construction Apprentice Council in North Carolina; and the Carolina Lumber and Building Supply Association.

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ALMON BARBOUR ..... *Editor*

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Employment Rises in State

(Cont'd from page 1)

The chemicals industry employed 11,700 workers in September, for a gain of 600 over the previous month. Substantial seasonal increases were shown by a majority of firms in fertilizer and vegetable and animal oil processing firms.

Employment picked up 900 in retail trade due to the usual fall increase in business. Job increases occurred in retail general merchandise, grocery stores, and other retail operations. Total employment in all retail trade stood at 173,200 in September.

A job gain of 600 was reported in transportation (except railroad). A decrease of 200 occurred in public utilities and communications.

Employment dropped fractionally in finance, insurance and real estate operations and in the personal service industries.

An employment decrease of 1,500 was reported by the contract construction industry, which employed 53,900 workers in September.

A majority of industries in the durable goods group showed minor job decreases. Electrical machinery firms employed 18,900 workers last month; primary metals, 2,100; machinery (except electrical), 9,100; fabricated metals firms, 7,400.

No significant changes in earnings or working hours were registered except in tobacco stemmeries and the chemicals industry, in which the seasonal employment increases resulted in a higher proportion of lower paid workers.

The State's 483,600 factory workers earned an average of $55.95 a week in September, working 39.4 hours per week with hourly earnings averaging $1.42.

The influx of seasonal workers—most of them employed at the Federal minimum wage of $1.00 an hour—caused average hourly earnings in tobacco stemmery operations to drop from $1.24 in August to $1.18 in September. For the same reason, hourly earnings dropped from $1.73 to $1.68 in the chemicals and allied products industry.

Highest factory wages in the State continued to be paid in the pulp, paper and paperboard division of the paper and allied products industry. The 7,300 workers employed in this industry segment earned an average of $2.37 an hour last month, or $103.33 per week for a workweek averaging 43.6 hours.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — September, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.0	23.1	23.2	— 0.4	— 0.9	$62.22	$60.74	$58.29	40.4	39.7	40.2	$1.54	$1.53	$1.45
Textiles	5.7	5.8	6.7	— 1.7	—14.9	54.10	52.17	51.95	38.1	37.0	38.2	1.42	1.41	1.36
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	3.0	.....	—20.0	59.98	59.86	52.09	40.8	41.0	38.3	1.47	1.46	1.36
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.1	2.4	— 4.8	—16.7	49.83	45.13	52.42	33.9	30.7	36.4	1.47	1.47	1.44
Food	3.6	3.6	3.6	.....	.....	53.73	53.47	53.45	40.4	40.2	40.8	1.33	1.33	1.31
Machinery	3.2	3.3	3.2	— 3.0	.....	69.55	68.21	67.17	43.2	42.9	43.9	1.61	1.59	1.53
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.0	.....	+10.0	78.52	77.11	76.03	38.3	37.8	38.4	2.05	2.04	1.98
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.4	.....	+14.3	73.16	69.95	70.72	41.1	40.2	41.6	1.78	1.74	1.70
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	44.34	44.78	41.61	37.9	38.6	36.5	1.17	1.16	1.14
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	— 8.3	59.30	60.40	53.76	39.8	40.0	38.4	1.49	1.51	1.40
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.6	.....	.....	56.14	56.17	58.24	40.1	40.7	42.2	1.40	1.38	1.38
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.9	3.8	3.4	+ 2.6	+14.7	....[5].....	....[5].....	....[5].....	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.9	44.0	42.5	— 0.2	+ 3.3	54.67	56.55	53.38	37.7	39.0	38.4	1.45	1.45	1.39
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.3	.....	— 8.7	54.56	54.13	57.38	43.3	43.3	45.9	1.26	1.25	1.25
Textile Mill Products	20.6	20.5	21.2	+ 0.5	— 2.8	48.85	52.26	49.68	34.4	36.8	36.0	1.42	1.42	1.38
Knitting Mills	8.2	8.2	8.6	.....	— 4.7	45.09	47.52	45.40	33.4	35.2	32.9	1.35	1.35	1.38
Apparel	3.5	3.5	3.3	.....	+ 6.1	47.74	48.25	48.83	38.5	38.6	39.7	1.24	1.25	1.23
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	.....	— 7.1	50.18	50.29	49.72	39.2	39.6	40.1	1.28	1.27	1.24
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.1	6.0	5.7	+ 1.7	+ 7.0	61.06	61.34	56.72	42.7	42.6	41.4	1.43	1.44	1.37
HH Furniture	5.2	5.2	4.9	.....	+ 6.1	61.48	60.47	56.03	42.4	41.7	40.6	1.45	1.45	1.38
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.3	1.2	— 7.7	.....	....[5].....	....[5].....	....[5].....	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	64.84	63.59	63.45	41.3	40.5	42.3	1.57	1.57	1.50
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	66.84	68.39	61.89	43.4	44.7	42.1	1.54	1.53	1.47
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	73.50	72.62	76.29	42.0	40.8	44.1	1.75	1.78	1.73
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.4	5.6	3.7	— 3.6	+45.9	....[5].....	....[5].....	....[5].....	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — September, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,107.5	1,092.4	1,103.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Manufacturing	483.6	475.6	479.6	+ 1.7	+ 0.8	$55.95	$55.95	$54.00	39.4	39.4	40.0	$1.42	$1.42	$1.35
Durable Goods	126.1	126.3	120.7	— 0.2	+ 4.5	57.54	57.27	54.50	41.1	41.2	41.6	1.40	1.39	1.31
Nondurable Goods	357.5	349.3	358.9	+ 2.3	— 0.4	55.10	55.48	54.12	38.8	38.8	39.5	1.42	1.43	1.37
Nonmanufacturing	623.9	616.8	624.1	+ 1.2	*	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Electrical Machinery	18.9	18.9	13.2	.....	+43.2	69.48	69.48	.....5.....	39.7	39.7	...5...	1.75	1.75	...5...
Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.1	2.3	.....	— 8.7	83.22	83.44	82.52	40.4	40.7	42.1	2.06	2.05	1.96
Machinery (Except Electrical)	9.1	9.2	9.1	— 1.1	.....	66.14	65.10	67.64	42.4	42.0	44.5	1.56	1.55	1.52
Fabricated Metal Products	7.4	7.3	6.4	+ 1.4	+15.6	65.77	66.58	63.40	40.6	41.1	40.9	1.62	1.62	1.55
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.1	36.3	38.1	— 0.6	— 5.2	48.52	49.49	48.31	40.1	40.9	40.6	1.21	1.21	1.19
Sawmills & Planing Mills	25.7	26.0	27.6	— 1.2	— 6.9	46.14	47.55	47.03	39.1	40.3	40.2	1.18	1.18	1.17
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.8	4.8	5.1	.....	— 5.9	48.68	48.92	48.73	39.9	40.1	41.3	1.22	1.22	1.18
Wooden Containers	1.4	1.5	1.5	— 6.7	— 6.7	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.7	38.6	38.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	56.84	56.30	54.70	42.1	41.7	42.4	1.35	1.35	1.29
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	35.0	34.8	34.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	56.57	55.76	54.57	41.9	41.3	42.3	1.35	1.35	1.29
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.4	7.5	7.8	— 1.3	— 5.1	54.78	54.78	53.50	41.5	41.5	41.8	1.32	1.32	1.28
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.4	6.4	5.8	.....	+10.3	64.68	63.19	.....5.....	42.0	41.3	...5...	1.54	1.53	...5...
Textile Mill Products	228.1	228.2	234.7	*	— 2.8	53.30	54.14	51.46	37.8	38.4	38.4	1.41	1.41	1.34
Yarn & Thread Mills	49.8	49.8	51.2	.....	— 2.7	48.64	49.15	48.07	38.0	38.4	39.4	1.28	1.28	1.22
Broadwoven Fabrics	101.3	101.2	104.4	+ 0.1	— 3.0	55.97	57.57	52.90	38.6	39.7	38.9	1.45	1.45	1.36
Knitting Mills	62.2	62.3	64.2	— 0.2	— 3.1	51.84	52.13	51.47	36.0	36.2	36.5	1.44	1.44	1.41
Full Fashioned Hosiery	21.2	21.5	24.2	— 1.4	—12.4	53.40	53.28	57.13	34.9	34.6	37.1	1.53	1.54	1.54
Seamless Hosiery	32.8	32.6	31.2	+ 0.6	+ 5.1	51.38	51.80	48.06	36.7	37.0	35.6	1.40	1.40	1.35
Apparel & Other Finished Products	26.1	25.8	24.8	+ 1.2	+ 5.2	46.65	45.90	45.78	39.2	38.9	38.8	1.19	1.18	1.18
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.4	12.2	11.7	+ 1.6	+ 6.0	46.75	46.12	44.31	40.3	40.1	38.2	1.16	1.15	1.16
Food & Kindred Products	23.3	23.7	23.5	— 1.7	— 0.9	50.28	50.76	50.27	41.9	42.3	42.6	1.20	1.20	1.18
Bakery Products	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.7	4.5	— 2.1	+ 2.2	50.47	50.44	50.65	49.0	48.5	48.7	1.03	1.04	1.04
Tobacco Manufacturers	45.5	37.5	41.5	+21.3	+ 9.6	57.53	57.00	59.16	40.8	37.5	43.5	1.41	1.52	1.36
Cigarettes	16.2	16.5	14.9	— 1.8	+ 8.7	70.38	70.38	75.12	39.1	39.1	42.2	1.80	1.80	1.78
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	27.2	18.9	24.4	+43.9	+11.5	49.56	44.64	51.29	42.0	36.0	44.6	1.18	1.24	1.15
Paper & Allied Products	10.5	10.5	10.5	.....	.....	89.86	89.01	88.54	43.2	43.0	43.4	2.08	2.07	2.04
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.3	7.2	.....	+ 1.4	103.33	103.33	102.05	43.6	43.6	43.8	2.37	2.37	2.33
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.4	9.6	9.0	— 2.1	+ 4.4	77.42	76.63	74.88	39.3	38.9	38.8	1.97	1.97	1.93
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.7	11.1	12.0	+ 5.4	— 2.5	68.04	68.85	65.44	40.5	39.8	39.9	1.68	1.73	1.64
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.9	2.9	2.9	.....	.....	75.14	77.85	72.38	44.2	45.0	43.6	1.70	1.73	1.66
Mining	3.9	4.0	4.2	— 2.5	— 7.1	57.96	61.63	63.45	41.4	43.4	45.0	1.40	1.42	1.41
Non-Metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.4	.....	— 2.9	57.38	61.38	58.61	42.5	44.8	44.4	1.35	1.37	1.32
Transportation & Public Utilities	63.1	62.9	62.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.4	28.8	28.1	+ 2.1	+ 4.6	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Public Utilities & Comm.	20.1	20.3	19.9	— 1.0	+ 1.0	73.71	74.67	69.87	39.0	39.3	39.7	1.89	1.90	1.76
Trade	226.5	225.9	226.4	+ 0.3	*	55.49	55.61	53.45	41.1	41.5	40.8	1.35	1.34	1.31
Wholesale	53.3	53.6	53.6	— 0.6	— 0.6	73.70	73.27	69.86	42.6	42.6	42.6	1.73	1.72	1.64
Retail	173.2	172.3	172.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	49.13	49.32	47.44	40.6	41.1	40.2	1.21	1.20	1.18
Retail General Merchandise	37.2	36.2	36.5	+ 2.8	+ 1.9	32.98	33.02	32.79	34.0	34.4	33.8	.97	.96	.97
Department Stores	17.5	17.1	17.4	+ 2.3	+ 0.6	39.78	39.76	38.96	35.2	35.5	35.1	1.13	1.12	1.11
Limited Price Variety Stores	10.3	9.5	10.2	+ 8.4	+ 1.0	19.03	20.10	17.48	28.4	30.0	28.2	.67	.67	.62
Retail Food Stores	30.1	29.9	30.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	49.91	50.40	47.44	39.3	40.0	40.2	1.27	1.26	1.18
Grocery Stores	23.1	22.8	23.2	+ 1.3	— 0.4	45.51	46.25	43.24	36.7	37.6	37.6	1.24	1.23	1.15
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.6	36.7	34.7	— 0.3	+ 5.5	76.70	75.24	71.82	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Service	96.9	97.3	96.4	— 0.4	+ 0.5	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.3	7.0	6.7	—10.0	— 6.0	25.41	25.82	24.27	46.2	46.1	45.8	.55	.56	.53
Personal Services	25.5	25.3	25.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.3	14.3	14.7	.....	— 2.7	29.42	28.76	29.18	40.3	39.4	41.1	.73	.73	.71
Government	143.0	134.6	140.0	+ 6.2	+ 2.1	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	53.9	55.4	59.5	2.7	— 9.4	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

CRABTREE QUARRY SETS SAFETY RECORD

James D. Roberts (left, in picture above), Superintendent of the Crabtree Quarry of Bryan Rock and Sand Company located near Raleigh, is congratulated by Labor Department Mine and Quarry Inspector James R. Brandon in recognition of the quarry's outstanding safety record.

As of September 23, 1957, Crabtree Quarry had operated for 1,000 consecutive days without a lost-time injury. The quarry's record amounts to some 275,000 accident-free manhours.

The quarry employs about 35 workers in the production of crushed stone. Thomas Bailey of Raleigh is General Manager.

Crane and Mills Attend Convention in Idaho

Commissioner Frank Crane attended the annual convention of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials in Boise, Idaho, during the first week of October.

As Chairman of the IAGLO Section on Mediation and Conciliation, Commissioner Crane presided over the convention's morning session on Oct. 1, which featured the work of his section.

Clyde M. Mills, a native of Statesville, N. C., addressed the Oct. 1 convention session on "The Art of Mediation." Mr. Mills is Director of the Florida State Mediation and Conciliation Service. He was formerly with the U. S. Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Building Permits Total $106,860,110 in First Nine Months of 1957

Building permits totaled $106,860,110 in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first nine months of this year.

The nine-month figure was 12 per cent below the $122,085,880 reported by the cities for the same period last year.

September 1957 building permits added up to $10,952,860 for a nine per cent increase over the total reported for September 1956.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	September, 1957	September, 1956	1st 9 Mos. 1957	1st 9 Mos. 1956
Albemarle	$ 89,400	$ 26,150	$1,292,745	$ 952,475
Asheville	215,107	658,993	2,553,544	5,540,863
Burlington	738,740	316,735	5,602,168	3,386,985
Charlotte	1,670,335	1,390,330	14,373,218	22,246,122
Concord	68,450	125,090	1,292,264	1,682,062
Durham	346,734	388,899	6,667,363	6,465,840
Elizabeth City	*	*	*	*
Fayetteville	242,519	363,232	2,667,870	3,760,273
Gastonia	519,000	668,475	5,809,500	4,942,200
Goldsboro	111,500	94,200	2,198,102	3,695,190
Greensboro	1,346,081	560,680	10,959,845	12,275,733
Greenville	164,600	209,850	1,938,140	1,995,950
Henderson	46,900	112,900	1,062,505	1,457,645
Hickory	145,816	63,050	1,046,600	1,240,950
High Point	428,445	256,573	3,927,081	5,779,450
Kinston	488,500	190,600	1,715,512	1,768,227
Lexington	654,688	295,450	1,437,588	951,225
Monroe	74,000	38,100	743,805	736,939
New Bern	*	212,350	407,926	1,394,931
Raleigh	1,133,029	1,266,543	10,679,516	12,145,990
Reidsville	20,000	194,700	1,323,750	1,011,700
Rocky Mount	231,695	176,552	5,058,202	2,630,074
Salisbury	235,555	605,425	2,221,108	2,485,456
Sanford	63,050	68,950	614,200	960,350
Shelby	176,830	38,900	1,137,213	973,388
Statesville	391,016	81,885	1,652,985	1,889,448
Thomasville	81,775	187,618	796,939	1,285,164
Wilmington	131,068	149,849	1,649,933	2,243,560
Wilson	194,350	158,150	1,725,210	3,450,203
Winston-Salem	943,617	1,424,402	14,305,278	12,737,487
TOTAL All Cities	$10,952,860	$10,024,631	$106,860,110	$122,085,880

* No Reports Received

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Advisory Board Studies Powder-Tool Regulation

"Powder-actuated tools can kill and maim if they are not handled correctly," Alvin G. Lane told the Labor Department's Safety Advisory Board this month.

Addressing the Board's semi-annual meeting, which was held in Raleigh on November 1, Mr. Lane said that eleven States have adopted safety codes regulating the use of these tools. The speaker is Safety and Training Director for the Powder-Actuated Tools Manufacturers' Institute.

"No tool is safer than its operator," he stated. "We have found that 95 per cent of the accidents in connection with the use of powder-actuated tools happen because the operators do not know what they are doing."

The pistol-type tools, which are used to shoot pins or studs into concrete, metals and other materials, are used extensively by electricians, sheet metal workers, carpenters, and for various other industrial purposes, Mr. Lane pointed out.

"'In the hands of trained operators, the accident rate from these tools is negligible," he said.

State Safety Codes are being pushed by both government agencies and manufacturers in the $15-million powder-actuated tool industry, he said. Most State codes require training, written examinations, and certification of the operators of these tools.

The Safety Advisory Board voted in favor of giving further study to the matter of recommending State regulation of powder-actuated tools. Serving on the Raleigh; and H. E. Williams of Spray. Board's committee for this study is Wilford Jones of Winston-Salem, chairman; George Harper of Rocky Mount; J. M. Vann of Badin; Garland E. Midyette of

State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane presided over the Board meeting, which was attended by 14 Board members and all of the Labor Department's Safety Inspection personnel.

Reports were heard from the Board's standing committees on Awards, Education, Membership, and Industry Accident Prevention Programs.

Board members present included W. G. Alligood of Mount Holly, Jesse D. Brown of Enka, Marion Cowper of Kinston, H. B. Gaylord of Plymouth, George Harper of Rocky Mount, Clarence J. Hyslup of Elkin, T. B. Ipock, Jr., of Gastonia, Wilford Jones of Winston-Salem, W. L. Loy of Laurel Hill, G. E. Midyette of Raleigh, Joel F. Moody of Raleigh, H. E. Newbury of Pisgah Forest, R. W. Robertson of Canton, and H. E. Williams of Spray.

EMPLOYMENT IN STATE REGISTERS SMALL SEASONAL DROP IN OCTOBER

Nonagricultural employment dropped 4,000, or about four-tenths of one per cent, in North Carolina during October.

The decrease was due principally to the seasonal layoff of some 4,300 tobacco stemmery and redrying plant workers following the season's peak in September, and to a drop of 900 in the contract construction industry.

Total non-farm employment in the State stood at 1,104,400 in October. This was fractionally lower than the 1,107,300 total reported for October a year ago.

Textile mill employment picked up 300 in October, rising to a total of 228,400. Minor increases were reported generally in broadwoven fabrics and knitting mills.

A job gain of about 400 was reported in the household furniture industry as a majority of furniture manufacturers experienced an upturn in business. Furniture factory employment totaled 39,100.

A fractional employment decrease occurred in the lumber and timber products industry, which employed 36,000 Tar Heels last month.

All divisions of the chemicals industry showed seasonal increases, with the largest gains reported by fertilizer and vegetable and animal oils firms. This industry employed 12,100 workers in October.

Employment in the electrical machinery industry dropped 400 due to general decreases, which were reported by several firms.

Tobacco stemmery operations continued at a brisk pace in October. Notwithstanding the layoff of 4,300 workers, the industry still employed 23,600.

Employment was off 200 in cigarette factories, which had 16,400 workers on the job in October.

Jobs held firm in primary metals industries employing 2,100 and increased 100 in fabricated metals firms employing 7,500.

A slight decrease in employment was reported by non-electrical machinery firms, in which 8,900 workers were employed last month.

Manufacturers of stone, clay and glass products, employing 7,300 in October, reported an employment decrease of about 100.

Jobs increased to 26,300 in the apparel manufacturing industry as many firms reported better business and new orders. Apparel firms took on 300 additional employees last month.

A small seasonal decline took place in food products employment. The industry employed 23,200 in October.

In the printing and publishing industry, employing 9,300 workers, about 100 fewer jobs were filled than during the previous month.

In firms manufacturing transportation equipment, instruments and other miscellaneous durable goods, employment picked up 100, rising to a total of 6,500.

A drop of about 100 was reported by firms manufacturing leather, leather products, rubber products, and petroleum products, in which employment totaled 2,800.

A total of 480,700 workers were employed in all of the State's manufacturing industries during October. This was nearly one per cent lower than the 484,400 September total but was fractionally higher than total factory employment in October, 1956.

The average North Carolina factory worker put in 39.8 hours per week at his job during October, which was about a half-hour less than the previous month. He earned $1.42 an hour and $56.52 per week.

A total of 623,700 Tar Heels were employed in other types of work besides manufacturing and farming last month.

Jobs increased fractionally in Federal, State and local government (including school teachers), which employed 142,800 people.

After laying off some 900 construction workers in October, the construction industry employed 53,600.

The fall business pickup was evident in trade. A total of 227,100 people were employed by both wholesale and retail trade establishments. This was 700 more than in September.

Employment gained 200 in transportation firms and decreased 100 in public utility operations. A small decrease occurred in mining.

Minor employment increases took place in finance, insurance and real estate firms, which employed 36,700 workers last month.

Employment dropped 200 in hotels but gained 300 in laundries, dry cleaning plants, and other personal service industries. Service industries employed 96,800 people in October.

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August–September State Labor Law Inspection Work

Industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor visited a total of 2,694 manufacturing, mercantile and service establishments in North Carolina during August and September to check for safety and health hazards and to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The inspectors reported that the establishments checked during the two months employed a total of 88,636 workers.

The inspectors also made 238 reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

Ten serious industrial accidents were investigated during August and September.

The inspectors held 479 conferences with employers and employees to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

A total of 1,874 violations of the laws and regulations—mostly infractions of the Safety and Health Regulations—were found during the two months.

The inspectors also noted 1,707 instances of full compliance with respect to safety, health and other recommendations made during previous inspections in the same establishments.

A total of 24 special investigations were made during August and September in response to complaints received by the Labor Department. These complaints alleged violations of the Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law and the Safety and Health Regulations.

Among 16 complaint cases alleging Child Labor and Maximum Hour Law violations, the inspectors found actual violations in 12 cases and took immediate action to correct them. No violations were found in the other four cases in this group.

Violations were found as alleged in five cases complaining of infractions of the Safety and Health Regulations. These were corrected. No violations were disclosed by the other three safety and health complaints.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — October, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.1	23.0	23.2	+ 0.4	— 0.4	$62.83	$62.22	$61.27	40.8	40.4	41.4	$1.54	$1.54	$1.48
Textiles	5.7	5.7	6.5	.....	—12.3	57.20	54.10	59.35	40.0	38.1	41.5	1.43	1.42	1.43
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.9	.....	—17.2	61.72	59.98	64.37	41.7	40.8	43.2	1.48	1.47	1.49
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	2.4	.....	—16.7	54.90	49.83	57.28	37.6	33.9	39.5	1.46	1.47	1.45
Food	3.6	3.6	3.7	.....	— 2.7	55.07	54.13	52.00	41.1	40.7	40.0	1.34	1.33	1.30
Machinery	3.3	3.2	3.2	+ 3.1	+ 3.1	66.82	69.55	70.15	41.5	43.2	44.4	1.61	1.61	1.58
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.1	.....	+ 4.8	80.57	78.52	74.86	39.3	38.3	38.0	2.05	2.05	1.97
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.4	.....	+14.3	71.38	73.16	73.02	40.1	41.1	42.7	1.78	1.78	1.71
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	44.66	44.23	45.86	38.5	37.8	39.2	1.16	1.17	1.17
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	— 8.3	59.83	59.30	54.32	40.7	39.8	38.8	1.47	1.49	1.40
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.6	.....	.....	59.33	56.14	57.13	41.2	40.1	41.7	1.44	1.40	1.37
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.9	3.9	3.4	.....	+14.7	....[5].....	....[5].....	....[5].....	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.4	44.1	42.7	+ 0.7	+ 4.0	56.26	54.96	54.95	38.8	37.9	38.7	1.45	1.45	1.42
Food & Kindred Products	2.2	2.2	2.3	.....	— 4.3	52.92	55.50	54.24	42.0	44.4	44.1	1.26	1.25	1.23
Textile Mill Products	20.7	20.6	21.4	+ 0.5	— 3.3	51.69	48.85	52.26	36.4	34.4	36.8	1.42	1.42	1.42
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.2	8.8	— 1.2	— 8.0	47.52	45.09	48.85	35.2	33.4	35.4	1.35	1.35	1.38
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.4	.....	— 2.9	44.90	47.60	45.87	36.8	38.7	37.6	1.22	1.23	1.22
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	.....	— 7.1	54.05	50.57	50.72	41.9	39.2	40.9	1.29	1.29	1.24
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.1	6.1	5.7	.....	+ 7.0	61.78	61.49	58.66	42.9	43.0	41.9	1.44	1.43	1.40
HH Furniture	5.3	5.2	4.9	+ 1.9	+ 8.2	61.48	61.92	58.37	42.4	42.7	41.4	1.45	1.45	1.41
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	....[5].....	....[5].....	....[5].....	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	66.52	64.84	60.68	42.1	41.3	39.4	1.58	1.57	1.54
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	66.10	66.84	62.93	43.2	43.4	43.4	1.53	1.54	1.45
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	73.99	73.68	76.83	41.8	42.1	43.9	1.77	1.75	1.75
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.9	5.7	3.6	+ 3.5	+63.9	....[5].....	....[5].....	....[5].....	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..	..[5]..

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — October, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,104.4	1,108.3	1,107.3	— 0.4	— 0.3	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Manufacturing	480.7	484.4	479.4	— 0.8	+ 0.3	$56.52	$55.95	$55.89	39.8	39.4	40.5	$1.42	$1.42	$1.38
Durable Goods	126.0	126.1	120.3	— 0.1	+ 4.7	58.10	57.40	54.52	41.5	41.0	41.3	1.40	1.40	1.32
Nondurable Goods	354.7	358.3	359.1	— 1.0	— 1.2	56.06	55.10	56.02	39.2	38.8	40.3	1.43	1.42	1.39
Electrical Machinery	18.6	19.0	13.1	— 2.1	+42.0	69.52	69.30	....5....	39.5	39.6	...5...	1.76	1.75	...5...
Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	— 4.5	82.40	83.22	81.64	40.0	40.4	42.3	2.06	2.06	1.93
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.9	9.0	9.1	— 1.1	— 2.2	63.86	65.52	67.47	41.2	42.0	44.1	1.55	1.56	1.53
Fabricated Metal Products	7.5	7.4	6.5	+ 1.4	+15.4	65.53	65.53	66.25	40.7	40.7	42.2	1.61	1.61	1.57
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.0	36.1	37.8	— 0.3	— 4.8	49.73	48.40	47.12	41.1	40.0	39.6	1.21	1.21	1.19
Sawmills & Planing Mills	25.7	25.8	27.3	— 0.4	— 5.9	47.62	46.02	45.75	40.7	39.0	39.1	1.17	1.18	1.17
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.7	4.8	5.1	— 2.1	— 7.8	48.80	48.68	46.22	40.0	39.9	39.5	1.22	1.22	1.17
Wooden Containers	1.4	1.4	1.5	.....	— 6.7	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	39.1	38.7	38.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.9	58.36	56.70	55.97	42.6	42.0	42.4	1.37	1.35	1.32
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	35.3	35.0	34.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.2	58.23	56.43	55.84	42.5	41.8	42.3	1.37	1.35	1.32
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.3	7.4	7.7	— 1.4	— 5.2	56.55	54.78	53.50	42.2	41.5	41.8	1.34	1.32	1.28
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.5	6.4	5.9	+ 1.6	+10.2	62.32	64.53	....5....	41.0	41.9	...5...	1.52	1.54	...5...
Textile Mill Products	228.4	228.1	235.1	+ 0.1	— 2.8	55.38	53.30	55.34	39.0	37.8	40.1	1.42	1.41	1.38
Yarn & Thread Mills	49.6	49.8	51.2	— 0.4	— 3.1	49.41	48.77	50.78	38.3	38.1	40.3	1.29	1.28	1.26
Broadwoven Fabrics	101.7	101.4	104.4	+ 0.3	— 2.6	58.98	55.97	59.35	40.4	38.6	41.5	1.46	1.45	1.43
Knitting Mills	62.3	62.1	64.6	+ 0.3	— 3.6	53.42	51.84	53.39	37.1	36.0	37.6	1.44	1.44	1.42
Full Fashioned Hosiery	21.2	21.2	24.2	.....	—12.4	56.61	53.40	59.14	37.0	34.9	38.4	1.53	1.53	1.54
Seamless Hosiery	32.9	32.8	31.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.8	51.94	51.38	50.18	37.1	36.7	36.9	1.40	1.40	1.36
Apparel & Other Finished Products	26.3	26.0	25.0	+ 1.2	+ 5.2	45.55	46.02	44.81	38.6	39.0	38.3	1.18	1.18	1.17
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.5	12.4	11.9	+ 0.8	+ 5.0	44.35	45.66	43.13	38.9	39.7	37.5	1.14	1.15	1.15
Food & Kindred Products	23.2	23.3	23.3	— 0.4	— 0.4	50.34	50.82	49.09	41.6	42.0	41.6	1.21	1.21	1.18
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.6	4.4	— 2.2	+ 2.3	48.88	50.57	48.36	47.0	49.1	46.5	1.04	1.03	1.04
Tobacco Manufacturers	42.1	46.5	40.9	— 9.5	+ 2.9	54.81	57.26	55.90	37.8	40.9	41.1	1.45	1.40	1.36
Cigarettes	16.4	16.6	14.8	— 1.2	+10.8	67.14	70.74	73.28	37.3	39.3	41.4	1.80	1.80	1.77
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	23.6	27.9	24.0	—15.4	— 1.7	45.84	49.56	46.97	38.2	42.0	41.2	1.20	1.18	1.14
Paper & Allied Products	10.5	10.5	10.5	.....	.....	90.50	89.86	87.23	43.3	43.2	43.4	2.09	2.08	2.01
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.2	7.3	7.2	— 1.4	.....	105.51	103.33	100.28	43.6	43.6	43.6	2.42	2.37	2.30
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.3	9.4	9.1	— 1.1	+ 2.2	77.22	77.42	74.69	39.2	39.3	38.7	1.97	1.97	1.93
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.1	11.6	12.2	+ 4.3	— 0.8	69.89	68.04	66.98	42.1	40.5	41.6	1.66	1.68	1.61
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.8	2.9	3.0	— 3.4	— 6.7	79.10	78.82	76.37	45.2	45.3	44.4	1.75	1.74	1.72
Nonmanufacturing	623.7	623.9	627.9	*	— 0.7	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Mining	3.8	3.9	4.1	— 2.6	— 7.3	56.85	57.96	61.05	40.9	41.4	43.3	1.39	1.40	1.41
Non-Metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.4	.....	— 2.9	55.73	57.38	56.89	41.9	42.5	43.1	1.33	1.35	1.32
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	62.9	63.0	62.8	— 0.2	+ 0.2	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.5	29.3	28.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.2	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Public Utilities & Comm.	20.0	20.1	19.8	— 0.5	+ 1.0	73.91	73.71	69.38	38.9	39.0	39.2	1.90	1.89	1.77
Trade	227.1	226.4	228.5	+ 0.3	— 0.6	55.22	55.49	53.30	40.9	41.1	41.0	1.35	1.35	1.30
Wholesale	53.6	53.3	53.8	+ 0.6	— 0.4	73.60	73.70	69.54	42.3	42.6	42.4	1.74	1.73	1.64
Retail	173.4	173.1	174.7	+ 0.2	— 0.7	48.88	49.78	47.39	40.4	40.8	40.5	1.21	1.22	1.17
Retail General Merchandise	38.0	37.3	37.4	+ 1.9	+ 1.6	31.96	32.93	32.20	34.0	34.3	33.2	.94	.96	.97
Department Stores	18.0	17.6	18.3	+ 2.3	— 1.6	39.05	39.63	37.58	35.5	35.7	34.8	1.10	1.11	1.08
Limited Price Variety Stores	10.4	10.3	10.1	— 1.0	— 3.0	18.77	19.03	17.49	27.6	28.4	26.9	.68	.67	.65
Retail Food Stores	30.1	30.0	30.2	+ 0.3	— 0.3	50.05	49.91	47.27	39.1	39.3	40.4	1.28	1.27	1.17
Grocery Stores	23.2	23.0	23.5	+ 0.9	— 1.3	45.75	45.51	43.21	36.6	36.7	37.9	1.25	1.24	1.14
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.7	36.6	35.1	+ 0.3	+ 4.6	75.79	76.70	72.67	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Service	96.8	96.9	97.1	— 0.1	— 0.3	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.1	6.3	6.9	— 3.2	—11.6	24.54	25.41	24.65	47.2	46.2	47.4	.52	.55	.52
Personal Services	25.8	25.5	25.3	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.4	14.3	14.8	+ 0.7	— 2.7	30.23	29.42	30.71	40.3	40.3	41.5	.75	.73	.74
Government	142.8	142.6	141.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	53.6	54.5	59.0	— 1.7	— 9.2	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

Industrial Directory Standards Discussed

Commissioner Frank Crane on November 12 attended a meeting in Atlanta, Ga., concerning the gathering and publishing of industrial data.

Sponsored jointly by the Southern Association of Science and Industry, Inc., and the Southern Association of State Planning and Development Agencies, the conference brought together representatives of both public and private agencies interested in promoting more effective use of industrial information.

Principal subject of the meeting was the prevailing lack of standardization in the presentation of information in the various Industrial Directories published in the 15 Southern states. It was pointed out that this lack of standardization greatly hampers the use of this information for market research purposes.

North Carolina's *Directory of Manufacturing Firms*, which is published by the Department of Labor, ranks high in meeting the standards discussed at the meeting. The Tar Heel *Directory* is published every four years, with free supplements issued at two-year intervals. It uses the Standard Industrial Classification system of classifying plants. It lists all plants alphabetically, geographically, and by type of industry.

Safety Inspector Joins Labor Department Staff

Reuben B. Hornbuckle, of 707 S. Elam Avenue, Greensboro, reported for work as a Safety Inspector with the Department of Labor on November 1.

A veteran electrician and electrical work foreman, Hornbuckle has had more than 30 years' experience in his employment with several Greensboro engineering, electrical, and manufacturing establishments. He was employed for eight years by Harold Ross, Contracting and Electrical Engineering firm in Greensboro, as an electrician. For 24 years, from 1931 to 1955, he was Electrical Foreman for Mock, Judson, Voehringer, Inc. During the last two years, he has worked for Greensboro Hosiery Mills and H. D. Ledbetter, Electrical Contractor.

Mr. Hornbuckle is married and has a daughter, 20, and a son, 16.

Building Permits Total $116,464,328 In First Ten Months of 1957

Building permits totaled $116,464,328 in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first ten months of 1957.

The ten-month total was 13 per cent below the $133,929,069 reported by the cities for the same period last year.

October 1957 building permits added up to $9,480,233. This was nearly 20 per cent below the $11,843,189 building total reported for October 1956.

August–September Boiler Bureau Work

A total of 3,132 operating certificates were issued to the operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in North Carolina during August and September by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 3,362 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the two months. Repair jobs were found to be essential to the continued operating safety of 251 boilers. These were recommended by the Bureau.

Repair jobs required as the result of previous inspections were reported completed in 332 instances.

The State Boiler Inspectors made a total of 1,126 boiler inspections during August and September.

The Bureau sent out 2,960 bills under the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected $6,385.62 during the two-month period.

Boiler Bureau personnel also prepared and mailed 1,943 letters in connection with follow-up inspection work and other operations.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	October, 1957	October, 1956	1st 10 Mos. 1957	1st 10 Mos. 1956
Albemarle	$ 59,225	$ 136,200	$ 1,351,970	$ 1,088,675
Asheville	163,641	263,760	2,717,185	5,804,623
Burlington	239,422	202,572	5,841,590	3,589,557
Charlotte	1,275,609	1,773,238	15,648,827	24,019,360
Concord	24,500	132,000	1,316,764	1,814,062
Durham	379,058	1,649,231	7,046,421	8,115,071
Elizabeth City	59,050	*	122,425	*
Fayetteville	310,001	160,062	2,977,871	3,920,335
Gastonia	439,150	1,302,125	6,248,650	6,244,325
Goldsboro	169,200	212,000	2,367,302	3,907,190
Greensboro	642,872	562,273	11,602,717	12,838,006
Greenville	1,543,233	129,000	3,481,373	2,124,950
Henderson	116,500	169,550	1,179,005	1,627,195
Hickory	137,507	251,925	1,184,107	1,492,875
High Point	328,165	835,380	4,255,246	6,614,830
Kinston	120,200	264,372	1,835,712	2,032,599
Lexington	723,883	99,050	2,161,471	1,050,275
Monroe	59,433	369,900	803,238	1,106,839
New Bern	92,250	126,370	560,786	1,521,301
Raleigh	687,690	536,846	11,367,206	12,682,836
Reidsville	46,700	133,800	1,370,450	1,145,500
Rocky Mount	162,026	566,235	5,220,228	3,196,309
Salisbury	122,600	136,250	2,343,708	2,621,706
Sanford	12,300	78,000	626,500	1,038,350
Shelby	79,150	48,985	1,216,363	1,022,373
Statesville	149,625	105,085	1,802,610	1,994,533
Thomasville	82,483	44,700	879,422	1,329,864
Wilmington	91,050	153,434	1,740,983	2,396,994
Wilson	164,550	162,825	1,889,760	3,613,028
Winston-Salem	999,160	1,238,021	15,304,438	13,975,508
TOTAL All Cities	$ 9,480,233	$11,843,189	$116,464,328	$133,929,069

* No Reports Received

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Champion Apprentice Bricklayer Honored

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina Commissioner of Labor Frank Crane presented a $100 savings bond and trophy to the State's champion apprentice bricklayer Bobby Page of Fayetteville here on Friday, December 13, and cited the "unlimited opportunities" for other young men willing to learn skilled trades.

Some 30 leaders in State government, the construction industry and organized labor came from North Carolina and South Carolina to pay tribute to the young bricklayer at the award ceremonies held in the Charlotte office of the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America.

AGC, one of the sponsors of the statewide bricklaying contest held at the North Carolina State Fair in Raleigh this fall, contributed the trophy and Brick and Tile Service, Inc., of Greensboro donated the bond.

Commissioner Crane also presented an AGC trophy to the champion's employer, Masonry Contractor J. L. Nunnery of Fayetteville.

Page won top bricklaying honors by defeating 16 other contestants in a four-hour display of skill at the State Fair.

"This was quite a feat," Commissioner Crane told the group. "We had assembled there the best bricklaying apprentices in the State. It is proof enough that North Carolina's apprenticeship training program is steadily turning out talent that is now so badly needed in all phases of industry."

Mr. Crane added that some 4,900 young men are now being trained under the State's apprentice training program as highly skilled bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, mechanics, and other craftsmen.

"There is a crying need for these young men and the opportunities are unlimited," the Commissioner said.

"Both management and labor have demonstrated here today that they have and will continue to make these training facilities available to all who will apply themselves. North Carolina has a good apprentice training program and it must be used."

AGC President Ernest Spong of Columbia, S. C., one of the judges who named Page as champion bricklayer, told the industry leaders, "South Carolina does not now have an organized apprentice training program, but after seeing the results of North Carolina's efforts in this direction, we are convinced more than ever that we need a similar program in South Carolina.

(Continued On Page Four)

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT DROP OF 8,500 REPORTED IN STATE DURING NOVEMBER

Nonagricultural employment dropped 8,500 in North Carolina during November.

The eleventh month job decrease was caused by general small declines in textiles and apparel manufacturing and seasonal decreases in the construction industry and tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants.

Total non-farm employment in the State stood at 1,096,300 in November. This was a decrease of 8,500, or eight-tenths of one per cent, from the 1,104,800 job total reported for the month of October. It was also 1.5 per cent below the total reported for November of last year.

Manufacturing industries employed 472,000 Tar Heels last month, for a decrease of 8,600 below the October employment level.

Employment in all nonmanufacturing industries, which totaled 624,300 in November, was virtually unchanged from the previous month's total.

Earnings of the State's 472,000 factory workers advanced a penny last month, climbing to $1.44 an hour. However, the average factory workweek, which stood at 38.9 hours in November, was nearly an hour shorter than the October workweek.

This shortening of hours in most industries, especially in the giant textile industry, resulted in a decreased average of weekly earnings. The Tar Heel factory worker averaged $56.02 a week last month. This was 89 cents below his weekly average for October.

Minor employment decreases were general throughout the textile industry, which employed 226,600 workers last month. A majority of reporting yarn mills and broadwoven fabrics firms had slightly less employment than in October.

Most of the decline in knitting mills was due to a seasonal slowdown in production of seamless hosiery. One yarn mill was temporarily shut down and one seamless hosiery firm was in process of liquidation.

Apparel manufacturers employed 26,100 workers last month, for a decrease of 400 from the October job level. The drop in this industry was due mainly to decreases in the manufacture of women's and children's undergarments as orders for Christmas stock declined.

Employment dropped 7,200 in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plant operations as the fall tobacco processing was mostly completed. In cigarette factories, however, a job gain of 300 was registered, bringing employment in cigarettes up to 16,700.

The furniture industry, employing 38,800 workers last month, was down 200 from the October figure. One large firm was temporarily closed due to lack of orders.

Employment increased 100 in lumbering and basic timber products, which employed 36,100 last month.

The job total in food products manufacturing dropped 100 to a total of 23,100. Seasonal shutdowns were reported by a seafood processing firm and one fruit and vegetable canning plant. Minor declines were shown in beverage manufacturing. However, increased employment was reported by other types of food products manufacturing.

A job gain of 700 was reported by the chemicals and allied products industry, in which employment totaled 12,700 in November. Expansion of operations occurred in two large pharmaceutical manufacturing firms. Expanded employment also was reported by the fishing operations of a firm engaged in processing animal oils.

General employment increases were reported by the pulp and paper industry and the printing and publishing industry.

Employment was up 1,000 in trade, with increases being reported in both wholesale and retail operations. In the wholesale line, a seasonal increase of more than 300 was reported by one firm engaged in processing and distributing peanuts.

The gains in retail trade were normally seasonal for this time of the year. A total of 227,900 workers were employed in trade last month—53,800 of them in wholesale firms and 174,100 in retail establishments.

Employment dropped 800 in the construction industry to a total of 52,900 due to seasonal factors.

Several industries reported wage increases and increased overtime work during November. Wage increases were reported by three cigarette manufacturers, three electrical machinery firms, and one machinery plant.

Substantially increased overtime work was reported by two primary metals plants, one machinery firm, two pharmaceutical plants, and one manufacturer of men's and boys' garments.

Higher commissions on sales were reported paid by a number of retail general merchandise establishments.

NORTH CAROLINA

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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October State Labor Law Inspection Summary

Industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor visited a total of 1,731 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments during October to check for safety and health hazards and to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The inspectors reported that the establishments checked during October employed 63,671 workers.

The inspectors also made 152 reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

Three serious industrial accidents were investigated during the month.

The inspectors held 248 conferences with employers and employees to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations.

A total of 874 violations of the laws and regulations—mostly infractions of the safety and health regulations—were found during October.

The inspectors also noted 1,042 instances of full compliance with respect to safety, health and other recommendations made during previous inspections in the same establishments.

A total of 16 special investigations were made during the month in response to complaints received by the Department of Labor. These complaints alleged violations of the Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law, and the Safety and Health Regulations.

Among 12 complaint cases alleging Child Labor and Maximum Hour Law violations, the inspectors found actual violations in nine cases and took immediate action to correct them. No violations were found by the inspectors in the other three cases in this group.

Violations were found as alleged in all four cases in which complaints were filed concerning the Safety and Health Regulations. Immediate action was taken to correct the violations.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas —November, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.1	23.1	23.4	.....	— 1.3	$61.45	$62.68	$60.53	39.9	40.7	40.9	$1.54	$1.54	$1.48
Textiles	5.7	5.7	6.5	.....	—12.3	57.20	56.94	58.77	40.0	40.1	41.1	1.43	1.42	1.43
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.8	.....	—14.3	63.03	61.72	64.95	42.3	41.7	43.3	1.49	1.48	1.50
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.0	2.4	+ 5.0	—12.5	54.77	55.10	56.79	38.3	38.0	38.9	1.43	1.45	1.46
Food	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.8	53.33	54.81	51.74	40.1	40.9	39.8	1.33	1.34	1.30
Machinery	3.2	3.3	3.3	— 3.0	— 3.0	66.42	66.82	67.08	41.0	41.5	43.0	1.62	1.61	1.56
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.1	.....	+ 4.8	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.4	.....	+14.3	71.56	71.20	75.60	40.2	40.0	43.7	1.78	1.78	1.73
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	44.25	44.66	40.34	37.5	38.5	35.7	1.18	1.16	1.13
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	— 8.3	58.16	59.68	54.60	39.3	40.6	39.0	1.48	1.47	1.40
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.7	.....	—14.3	59.33	59.33	57.55	41.2	41.2	41.7	1.44	1.44	1.38
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.9	3.9	3.5	.....	+11.4	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.3	44.6	44.0	— 0.7	+ 0.7	55.83	56.26	55.38	38.5	38.8	39.0	1.45	1.45	1.42
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.2	2.2	— 4.5	— 4.5	52.88	52.79	53.07	42.3	41.9	43.5	1.25	1.26	1.22
Textile Mill Products	20.4	20.7	21.6	— 1.4	— 5.6	51.26	51.69	54.34	36.1	36.4	38.0	1.42	1.42	1.43
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.1	9.0	.....	—10.0	47.52	47.25	48.99	35.2	35.0	35.5	1.35	1.35	1.38
Apparel	3.3	3.5	3.4	— 5.7	— 2.9	43.67	45.26	43.44	35.5	36.8	36.2	1.23	1.23	1.20
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	.....	— 7.1	54.27	54.05	49.82	42.4	41.9	40.5	1.28	1.29	1.23
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.2	6.1	5.8	+ 1.6	+ 6.9	61.49	61.20	56.17	42.7	42.8	41.0	1.44	1.43	1.37
HH Furniture	5.4	5.3	5.0	+ 1.9	+ 8.0	61.61	61.19	55.07	42.2	42.2	40.2	1.46	1.45	1.37
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Chemicals	1.3	1.2	1.2	+ 8.3	+ 8.3	67.94	66.52	65.00	43.0	42.1	41.4	1.58	1.58	1.57
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	.....	— 6.3	66.84	66.56	62.20	43.4	43.5	42.6	1.54	1.53	1.46
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	70.82	73.22	77.18	40.7	41.6	44.1	1.74	1.76	1.75
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	6.0	5.9	4.6	+ 1.7	+30.4	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[3] Stopped Publication Due To Reclassification
[4] Preliminary.
5/ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA —November, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,096.3	1,104.8	1,112.5	— 0.8	— 1.5	$ 5/	$	$				$	$	$
Manufacturing	472.0	480.6	481.8	— 1.8	— 2.0	56.02	56.91	56.96	38.9	39.8	40.4	1.44	1.43	1.41
Durable Goods	125.6	126.1	126.5	— 0.4	— 0.7	57.39	58.24	55.22	40.7	41.6	40.9	1.41	1.40	1.35
Nondurable Goods	346.4	354.5	355.3	— 2.3	— 2.5	55.39	55.91	57.63	38.2	39.1	40.3	1.45	1.43	1.43
Electrical Machinery	18.6	18.7	18.8	— 0.5	— 1.1	72.40	70.45	5/	40.0	39.8	5/	1.81	1.77	5/
Primary Metal Industries	2.0	2.1	2.1	— 4.8	— 4.8	85.20	83.20	82.26	40.0	40.0	42.4	2.13	2.08	1.94
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.8	9.0	9.0	— 2.2	— 2.2	65.03	63.71	67.91	40.9	41.1	44.1	1.59	1.55	1.54
Fabricated Metal Products	7.5	7.5	6.6	.....	+13.6	64.24	65.53	65.05	39.9	40.7	41.7	1.61	1.61	1.56
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.1	36.0	37.9	+ 0.3	— 4.7	49.78	49.85	47.64	40.8	41.2	39.7	1.22	1.21	1.20
Sawmills & Planing Mills	25.7	25.6	27.3	+ 0.4	— 5.9	47.15	48.14	46.85	40.3	40.8	39.7	1.17	1.18	1.18
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.7	4.7	5.1	.....	— 7.8	50.59	48.56	45.28	40.8	39.8	38.7	1.24	1.22	1.17
Wooden Containers	1.4	1.4	1.5	.....	— 6.7	5/								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.8	39.0	38.6	— 0.5	+ 0.5	56.03	58.36	54.65	41.2	42.6	41.4	1.36	1.37	1.32
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	35.0	35.3	34.8	— 0.8	+ 0.6	55.90	58.23	54.25	41.1	42.5	41.1	1.36	1.37	1.32
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.3	7.3	7.7	.....	— 5.2	54.67	56.55	53.15	40.8	42.2	41.2	1.34	1.34	1.29
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.5	6.5	5.8	.....	+12.1	60.28	62.32	5/	39.4	41.0	5/	1.53	1.52	5/
Textile Mill Products	226.6	228.4	236.0	— 0.8	— 4.0	54.24	54.99	57.37	38.2	39.0	40.4	1.42	1.41	1.42
Yarn & Thread Mills	49.1	49.7	51.4	— 1.2	— 4.5	48.76	49.41	52.78	37.8	38.3	40.6	1.29	1.29	1.30
Broadwoven Fabrics	101.0	101.7	104.9	— 0.7	— 3.7	57.52	58.98	61.32	39.4	40.4	42.0	1.46	1.46	1.46
Knitting Mills	61.9	62.3	64.9	— 0.6	— 4.6	52.78	53.28	54.29	36.4	37.0	37.7	1.45	1.44	1.44
Full Fashioned Hosiery	21.2	21.2	24.4	.....	—13.1	56.15	56.46	60.22	36.7	36.9	38.6	1.53	1.53	1.56
Seamless Hosiery	32.5	32.9	31.9	— 1.2	+ 1.9	51.18	51.80	50.96	36.3	37.0	37.2	1.41	1.40	1.37
Apparel & Other Finished Products	26.1	26.5	25.2	— 1.5	+ 3.6	44.27	45.43	43.99	37.2	38.5	37.6	1.19	1.18	1.17
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.5	12.5	11.8	.....	+ 5.9	43.64	44.23	42.18	37.3	38.8	37.0	1.17	1.14	1.14
Food & Kindred Products	23.1	23.2	23.3	— 0.4	— 0.9	48.76	50.22	48.62	40.3	41.5	41.2	1.21	1.21	1.18
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.4	4.3	.....	+ 2.3	47.78	48.46	47.17	45.5	46.6	45.8	1.05	1.04	1.03
Tobacco Manufacturers	34.9	41.8	35.3	—16.5	— 1.1	56.09	54.38	58.02	35.5	37.5	39.2	1.58	1.45	1.48
Cigarettes	16.7	16.4	15.4	+ 1.8	+ 8.4	68.08	67.14	76.80	37.2	37.3	42.2	1.83	1.80	1.82
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	16.2	23.4	17.9	—30.8	— 9.5	43.47	45.24	44.39	33.7	37.7	37.3	1.29	1.20	1.19
Paper & Allied Products	10.7	10.5	10.5	+ 1.9	+ 1.9	89.46	90.72	91.02	42.4	43.2	44.4	2.11	2.10	2.05
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.2	7.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	103.76	105.51	105.30	42.7	43.6	45.0	2.43	2.42	2.34
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.4	9.3	9.2	+ 1.1	+ 2.2	76.24	78.01	76.63	38.7	39.2	39.5	1.97	1.99	1.94
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.7	12.0	12.8	+ 5.8	— 0.8	69.80	69.89	66.30	41.3	42.1	41.7	1.69	1.66	1.59
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.9	2.8	3.0	+ 3.6	— 3.3	77.44	79.10	76.71	44.0	45.2	44.6	1.76	1.75	1.72
Nonmanufacturing	624.3	624.2	630.7	*	— 1.0	5/								
Mining	3.9	3.8	4.1	+ 2.6	— 4.9	54.81	56.85	62.48	38.6	40.9	44.0	1.42	1.39	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	3.3	3.3	3.4	.....	— 2.9	53.29	55.73	57.02	38.9	41.9	43.2	1.37	1.33	1.32
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	62.8	62.9	62.7	— 0.2	+ 0.2	5/								
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.4	29.5	28.5	— 0.3	+ 3.2	5/								
Public Utilities & Comm.	20.0	20.0	19.8	.....	+ 1.0	73.72	73.91	71.46	38.8	38.9	40.6	1.90	1.90	1.76
Trade	227.9	226.9	231.3	+ 0.4	— 1.5	55.08	55.22	53.04	40.8	40.9	40.8	1.35	1.35	1.30
Wholesale	53.8	53.6	54.1	+ 0.4	— 0.6	71.90	73.35	69.80	41.8	42.4	42.3	1.72	1.73	1.65
Retail	174.1	173.3	177.2	+ 0.5	— 1.7	49.41	48.88	47.55	40.5	40.4	40.3	1.22	1.21	1.18
Retail General Merchandise	38.3	37.9	38.7	+ 1.1	— 1.0	32.35	32.21	31.73	33.7	33.9	33.4	.96	.95	.95
Department Stores	18.4	18.0	19.0	+ 2.2	— 3.2	38.86	38.70	37.15	34.7	35.5	34.4	1.12	1.09	1.08
Limited Price Variety Stores	10.5	10.4	10.9	+ 1.0	— 3.7	18.69	18.77	17.77	27.9	27.6	28.2	.67	.68	.63
Retail Food Stores	30.2	30.1	30.3	+ 0.3	— 0.3	50.31	49.79	47.55	39.0	38.9	40.3	1.29	1.28	1.18
Grocery Stores	23.4	23.2	23.6	+ 0.9	— 0.8	46.24	45.75	43.85	36.7	36.6	37.8	1.26	1.25	1.16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.7	36.7	35.2	.....	+ 4.3	75.94	75.94	73.19	5/					
Service	96.8	96.9	97.4	— 0.1	— 0.6	5/								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	5.9	6.1	6.7	— 3.3	—11.9	25.41	24.54	25.16	46.2	47.2	46.6	.55	.52	.54
Personal Services	25.7	25.9	25.4	— 0.8	+ 1.2	5/								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.3	14.4	14.8	— 0.7	— 3.4	29.63	29.67	29.42	39.5	40.1	40.3	.75	.74	.73
Government	143.3	143.3	141.7	.....	+ 1.1	5/								
Contract Construction	52.9	53.7	58.3	— 1.5	— 9.3	5/								

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

New Inspector Assigned To Asheville District

Wendell W. McDevitt, a new Industrial Safety Inspector who started work with the Department of Labor on December 1, has been assigned to work in the western section of the State.

Mr. McDevitt, who for the past several years has served as a Safety Representative with the North Carolina Industrial Commission, will have the Labor Department's Asheville office as his headquarters and will perform safety inspection work in several western counties.

The new inspector and his wife and family live in Weaverville.

Acting Wage and Hour Administrator Attends N. C. Staff Conference

Clarence T. Lundquist of Washington, D. C., Acting Administrator of the United States Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division, attended a staff conference of Tar Heel wage and hour investigators in Raleigh on Monday, December 16.

Accompanying Mr. Lundquist was Harry Kantor, Assistant Wage and Hour Administrator, who also participated in the two-day conference.

Local personnel in attendance at the meeting included the State Labor Department's entire field staff of 20 wage and hour investigators; members of the Raleigh office staff; State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane; Deputy Commissioner of Labor Lewis P. Sorrell; Federal Representative Mrs. Pauline W. Horton, and Assistant Federal Representative Julian E. Parker.

The staff conference featured talks and discussions of Federal Wage-Hour investigation program plans for the coming two-year period. Other subjects discussed included coordination of State and Federal investigation work, child labor, safety and health, Wage-Hour Law coverage and exemptions, litigation work, and information.

Building Permits Total $125,120,229 In First Eleven Months of 1957

Building permits totaling $125,120,229 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first eleven months of 1957.

The 11-month total was 13.5 per cent below the $144,654,616 figure reported by the cities for the same period last year.

November 1957 building permits totaled $8,655,901. The month's figure also was 13.5 per cent lower than the $10,002,907 total reported for November, 1956.

October Boiler Bureau Work

A total of 1,276 operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in North Carolina during October by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 1,594 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the month.

Various types of repair jobs were found to be necessary to the continued operating safety of 190 of the inspected boilers. These repairs were recommended by the Bureau and certifications were withheld pending the necessary repairs.

Boiler repair jobs required as the result of previous inspections were reported to be completed in 125 instances.

The State Boiler Inspectors made a total of 617 boiler inspections during October.

The Boiler Bureau sent out 1,054 bills under the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected a total of $4,557.95 in inspection fees during the month.

Personnel of the Bureau also prepared and mailed 1,117 letters in connection with inspection follow-up work and other operations.

CHAMPION HONORED

(Continued From Page One)

"I can now pledge the support of our 1,500 members of the Carolinas Branch, AGC, in promoting apprentice training in South Carolina," Spong said.

Commissioner Crane was introduced by AGC Managing Director Robert Patten. Other dignitaries included State Director of Apprentice Training Clarence Beddingfield; Murray Thornburg of the State Division of Trade and Industrial Education; H. B. Foster of Brick and Tile Service, Inc., of Greensboro; C. O. Barr, secretary of the Charlotte Joint Apprenticeship Committee for Bricklayers; AGC Vice-President Richard A. Bradshaw of Salisbury; and J. B. Archer of Raleigh, State Supervisor, United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	November, 1957	November, 1956	1st 11 Mos. 1957	1st 11 Mos. 1956
Albemarle	$ 43,500	$ 78,350	$ 1,395,470	$ 1,167,025
Asheville	172,040	100,720	2,889,225	5,905,343
Burlington	174,594	151,377	6,016,184	3,740,934
Charlotte	1,068,842	1,051,919	16,717,669	25,071,279
Concord	19,500	90,032	1,336,264	1,904,094
Durham	601,990	733,528	7,648,411	8,848,599
Elizabeth City	3,200	*	125,625	*
Fayetteville	2,481,939	262,092	5,459,810	4,182,427
Gastonia	298,700	487,025	6,547,350	6,731,350
Goldsboro	154,700	298,150	2,522,002	4,205,340
Greensboro	314,325	609,983	11,917,042	13,447,989
Greenville	106,666	73,500	3,588,039	2,198,450
Henderson	34,350	84,400	1,213,355	1,711,595
Hickory	228,200	275,400	1,412,307	1,768,275
High Point	280,989	149,715	4,536,235	6,764,545
Kinston	84,750	148,913	1,920,462	2,181,512
Lexington	85,600	262,300	2,247,071	1,312,575
Monroe	47,500	92,500	850,738	1,199,339
New Bern	142,825	234,900	703,611	1,756,201
Raleigh	1,123,191	911,604	12,490,397	13,594,440
Reidsville	28,500	47,000	1,398,950	1,192,500
Rocky Mount	91,898	118,410	5,312,126	3,314,719
Salisbury	113,450	472,305	2,457,158	3,094,011
Sanford	*	104,500	626,500	1,142,850
Shelby	68,400	154,300	1,284,763	1,176,673
Statesville	42,595	670,582	1,845,205	2,665,115
Thomasville	120,575	30,600	999,997	1,360,464
Wilmington	59,692	268,093	1,800,675	2,665,087
Wilson	89,200	313,050	1,978,960	3,926,078
Winston-Salem	574,190	1,727,659	15,878,628	15,703,167
TOTAL All Cities	$ 8,655,901	$10,002,907	$125,120,229	$143,931,976

* No Reports Received

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Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, *Commissioner*

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Two State Inspectors Push Safety In Tar Heel Construction Industry

Promotion of accident prevention work in the Tar Heel construction industry is a recently developed and growing service offered by the North Carolina Department of Labor.

The Labor Department now has two full-time Construction Safety Inspectors engaged in this work, which was started as a State-supported service in 1953. They are: Henry C. Sawyer of Durham and Henry M. Brosius of Winston-Salem. Both men now work out of the Labor Department's headquarters office in Raleigh.

Brosius and Sawyer operate in close cooperation with all persons and organizations interested in preventing accidents in the construction industry. They work under the supervision of Lewis P. Sorrell, Deputy Commissioner of Labor and head of the Labor Department's inspection division.

The Construction Safety Inspectors also work in cooperation with the AGC Safety Division and the accident prevention programs developed by contractors and the construction industry.

Inspector Brosius transferred this month from the Labor Department's Bureau of Elevator Inspections over to the Construction Safety Service, where he replaces former inspector James E. Fisher, who resigned recently to become Superintendent of Buildings at N. C. State College.

Brosius has had some 20 years' experience in construction, engineering and safety work. He attended West Virginia University for three years and Carnegie Institute of Technology for one year, following which he worked for ten years as construction inspector and engineer for various construction and insurance companies in Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

For the past several years, prior to coming with the Labor Department, he operated the Brosius Safety Service in Greensboro and Winston-Salem. In 1955-56 he served as chief of safety and inspection in the construction of Keflavick Airport in Iceland. He is a past president of the N. C. Society of Safety Engineers.

Commissioner Frank Crane calls attention to the fact that the Labor Department is now extending its Safety Awards program to the construction Industry. Under this program, companies which have no lost-time accidents during a year, or which reduce their number of lost-time accidents 40 per cent or more

(Continued On Page Four)

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DOWN 15,000 IN STATE AT END OF 1957

Nonagricultural employment in North Carolina at the end of 1957 was 15,000 below the employment level of December, 1956.

Notwithstanding the seasonal Christmas increase in employment in trade, total non-farm employment in the State at year's end was 1.3 per cent below the total reported a year previously.

In December, 1957, employment in the State's textile industry was down 9,600 compared with December, 1956, for a net decrease of 4.1 per cent in textile jobs over the year.

Employment in construction was down 6,500 below the total for December, 1956. Trade was down 2,400, lumber manufacturing 2,000, mining 500 and machinery manufacturing 300.

These job declines were partially offset by increases over the year totaling 2,100 in government, 1,500 in finance, insurance and real estate, 1,000 in apparel manufacturing, 800 in fabricated metals, 500 in tobacco manufacturing, 300 in printing and publishing, 300 in chemicals, and 100 in furniture.

Although hourly earnings of the State's 468,100 factory workers increased two cents during 1957 (from $1.42 to $1.44), average weekly earnings dropped $1.35 (from $57.51 to $56.16). Reason for this was a decline of the average workweek to 39 hours, which was one and a half hours shorter than the average a year ago.

Total nonagricultural employment in December stood at 1,102,400, compared with 1,117,400 in December, 1956.

Although the job figure was down compared with a year previously the December total was up 5,600 from the November employment level. A decrease of 3,800 from November to December in manufacturing industries was counterbalanced by a seasonal rise of 11,200 in trade.

Total factory employment stood at 468,100 in December. All non-manufacturing industry and government employment totaled 634,300.

Although some minor job increases were reported in yarn mills and two yarn manufacturers resumed operations after temporary shutdowns, the textile industry as a whole continued a downward trend which was in evidence during the greater part of last year.

One firm in broadwoven fabrics reported a gradual shutdown and another large mill moved operations out of the State. The decreases in these two establishments were mainly responsible for the December decline in the broadwoven fabrics segment of the textile industry. Less business due to lack of orders was reported generally by seamless hosiery mills.

Three cigarette plants reported slight employment decreases in December. A 19 per cent decline in employment in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants was due to the usual seasonal factor at this time of year.

The chemicals industry showed a job increase reflecting expansion of operations in connection with the processing of fish meal and fish oils.

Unfavorable weather conditions in December contributed to the job declines reported by sawmills, mines, and the construction industry.

Earnings of 18,500 electrical machinery workers averaged $1.83 an hour in December for a three-cent rise over November. Two large firms in this industry were up 11 cents in average hourly earnings due to increased overtime. However, a majority of firms had a shorter production week.

Temporary closings and sharply reduced overtime in a primary metals and a machinery firm caused decreased average hourly earnings in these industries.

A decrease in average weekly earnings of sawmill workers was caused by a shorter production week due to bad weather conditions.

An apparent sharp increase in hourly and weekly earnings in tobacco stemmeries was caused by the seasonal job decline with fewer part-time workers employed and a higher proportion of better paid workers remaining on the payrolls.

Hourly earnings dropped from $2.44 to $2.39 in the pulp, paper and paperboard industry due to working of less overtime by two large firms. However, another establishment reported better business and increased overtime.

Improved business and more overtime work also was registered in the printing and publishing industry in December.

Higher commissions and improved hourly and weekly earnings were received by many department store employees during the Christmas season. However, earnings of 14,300 workers in five and ten cent stores averaged 63 cents an hour in December, which was four cents lower than the November average. The variety store decrease in earnings was caused by a greater proportion of lower paid employees as these stores took on 3,700 temporary workers during the month.

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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NOVEMBER STATE LABOR LAW INSPECTION SUMMARY

A total of 1,197 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were visited by industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor during November. Purpose of the inspection visits was to check for safety and health hazards and to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws.

The establishments inspected during the month employed 45,365 workers, the inspectors reported.

Reinspections to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe and unhealthful working conditions were made in 77 establishments during November.

Eight serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors to determine their causes and develop methods to prevent their recurrence.

The Labor Department inspectors also held 218 conferences with employers and employees to explain the provisions of the State Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations.

A total of 705 violations of the laws and regulations, most of which were infractions of the safety and health regulations, were found by the inspectors during November.

The inspectors also noted 467 instances of full compliance with respect to safety, health and other recommendations which had been made during previous inspections in the same establishments.

Ten special investigations were made during the month in response to specific complaints received by the Department of Labor. These complaints alleged violations of the Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law, and the safety and health regulations.

Among nine complaint cases alleging Child Labor and Maximum Hour Law violations, the inspectors found actual violations in five establishments and took immediate action to correct them. No violations were found by the inspectors in the other four cases in this group.

Violations were found as alleged in one additional complaint case in which infractions of the safety and health regulations were cited. Immediate action was taken to correct these violations.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas —December, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.2	23.2	23.3	.....	— 0.4	$62.22	$61.45	$61.84	40.4	39.9	41.5	$1.54	$1.54	$1.49
Textiles	5.8	5.8	6.5	.....	—10.8	57.25	57.20	58.20	40.6	40.0	40.7	1.41	1.43	1.43
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.8	.....	—14.3	62.62	63.03	64.52	42.6	42.3	43.3	1.47	1.49	1.49
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.1	2.4	.....	—12.5	54.99	54.77	56.15	39.0	38.3	38.2	1.41	1.43	1.47
Food	3.7	3.7	3.6	.....	+ 2.8	53.33	53.33	54.65	40.1	40.1	41.4	1.33	1.33	1.32
Machinery	3.2	3.2	3.3	.....	— 3.0	66.17	65.77	68.02	41.1	40.6	43.6	1.61	1.62	1.56
Printing & Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.1	.....	+ 4.8	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.4	.....	+14.3	68.99	71.56	75.60	39.2	40.2	43.2	1.76	1.78	1.75
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	44.74	43.76	43.43	38.9	37.4	38.1	1.15	1.17	1.14
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	— 8.3	60.60	58.16	54.79	40.4	39.3	39.7	1.50	1.48	1.38
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.6	.....	.....	59.92	59.33	62.04	41.9	41.2	44.0	1.43	1.44	1.41
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.9	3.9	3.5	.....	+11.4	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	44.2	44.3	43.9	— 0.2	+ 0.7	55.92	55.68	57.60	38.3	38.4	40.0	1.46	1.45	1.44
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	— 4.5	52.88	53.25	52.64	42.3	42.6	42.8	1.25	1.25	1.23
Textile Mill Products	20.5	20.4	21.5	+ 0.5	— 4.7	50.98	51.40	55.83	35.4	36.2	38.5	1.44	1.42	1.45
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.1	8.8	— 1.2	— 9.1	48.30	47.79	50.46	35.0	35.4	36.3	1.38	1.35	1.39
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.4	.....	— 2.9	47.00	43.67	44.17	37.9	35.5	36.5	1.24	1.23	1.21
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	.....	— 7.1	53.32	54.27	50.43	40.7	42.4	41.0	1.31	1.28	1.23
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.1	6.2	5.8	— 1.6	+ 5.2	61.78	60.62	62.20	42.9	42.1	43.8	1.44	1.44	1.42
HH Furniture	5.3	5.4	5.0	— 1.9	+ 6.0	62.48	60.74	62.06	42.5	41.6	43.4	1.47	1.46	1.43
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Chemicals	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	64.79	67.94	68.53	41.8	43.0	43.1	1.55	1.58	1.59
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	65.72	65.91	65.56	42.4	42.8	44.6	1.55	1.54	1.47
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	71.97	70.82	82.19	41.6	40.7	46.7	1.73	1.74	1.76
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.9	6.0	4.7	— 1.7	+25.5	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA —December, 1957

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,102.4	1,096.8	1,117.4	+ 0.5	— 1.3	5/								
Manufacturing	468.1	471.9	476.8	— 0.8	— 1.8	$56.16	$56.02	$57.51	39.0	38.9	40.5	$1.44	$1.44	$1.42
Durable Goods	125.1	125.8	126.2	— 0.6	— 0.9	56.26	56.98	57.68	39.9	40.7	42.1	1.41	1.40	1.37
Nondurable Goods	343.0	346.1	350.6	— 0.9	— 2.2	56.12	55.39	57.60	38.7	38.2	40.0	1.45	1.45	1.44
Electrical Machinery	18.5	18.7	18.7	— 1.1	— 1.1	72.83	72.00	5/	39.8	40.0	5/	1.83	1.80	5/
Primary Metal Industries	2.0	2.0	2.1	.....	— 4.8	85.67	85.20	83.66	40.6	40.0	42.9	2.11	2.13	1.95
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.7	8.8	9.0	— 1.1	— 3.3	65.16	64.87	66.68	41.5	40.8	43.3	1.57	1.59	1.54
Fabricated Metal Products	7.5	7.5	6.7	.....	+11.9	64.08	64.08	63.86	39.8	39.8	41.2	1.61	1.61	1.55
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	35.8	36.0	37.8	— 0.6	— 5.3	46.24	49.53	49.61	37.9	40.6	41.0	1.22	1.22	1.21
Sawmills & Planing Mills	25.5	25.7	27.2	— 0.8	— 6.3	43.44	46.68	48.14	36.5	39.9	40.8	1.19	1.17	1.18
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.8	4.7	5.1	+ 2.1	— 5.9	49.04	51.71	47.27	40.2	41.7	40.4	1.22	1.24	1.17
Wooden Containers	1.3	1.4	1.5	— 7.1	—13.3	5/								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.7	38.8	38.6	— 0.3	+ 0.3	56.17	55.89	58.16	41.3	41.4	43.4	1.36	1.35	1.34
Hhl Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	35.0	35.1	34.9	— 0.3	+ 0.3	55.90	55.76	58.16	41.1	41.3	43.4	1.36	1.35	1.34
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.4	7.4	7.6	.....	— 2.6	54.66	54.67	55.25	41.1	40.8	42.5	1.33	1.34	1.30
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.5	6.6	5.7	— 1.5	+14.0	60.19	59.67	5/	39.6	39.0	5/	1.52	1.53	5/
Textile Mill Products	226.2	226.7	235.8	— 0.2	— 4.1	53.86	54.24	56.12	38.2	38.2	39.8	1.41	1.42	1.41
Yarn & Thread Mills	49.4	49.1	51.5	+ 0.6	— 4.1	49.02	48.76	51.34	38.3	37.8	39.8	1.28	1.29	1.29
Broadwoven Fabrics	100.6	101.1	105.1	— 0.5	— 4.3	56.70	57.52	60.03	39.1	39.4	41.4	1.45	1.46	1.45
Knitting Mills	61.7	62.0	64.4	— 0.5	— 4.2	53.07	52.93	53.51	36.6	36.5	36.9	1.45	1.45	1.45
Full Fashioned Hosiery	21.2	21.2	24.2	.....	—12.4	58.06	56.15	59.59	37.7	36.7	38.2	1.54	1.53	1.56
Seamless Hosiery	32.1	32.6	31.8	— 1.5	+ 0.9	50.69	51.32	50.37	35.7	36.4	36.5	1.42	1.41	1.38
Apparel & Other Finished Products	26.1	26.1	25.1	.....	+ 4.0	45.34	44.15	42.95	38.1	37.1	36.4	1.19	1.19	1.18
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.4	12.5	11.7	— 0.8	+ 6.0	43.99	43.15	37.47	37.6	37.2	32.3	1.17	1.16	1.16
Food & Kindred Products	23.1	23.1	23.0	.....	+ 0.4	48.68	48.76	48.91	39.9	40.3	41.1	1.22	1.21	1.19
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.4	4.3	.....	+ 2.3	49.11	48.55	49.54	45.9	45.8	48.1	1.07	1.06	1.03
Tobacco Manufacturers	31.1	34.3	30.6	— 9.3	+ 1.6	64.68	57.51	65.51	39.2	35.5	41.2	1.65	1.62	1.59
Cigarettes	16.7	17.0	15.1	— 1.8	+10.6	73.10	71.61	77.96	39.3	38.5	42.6	1.86	1.86	1.83
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	12.4	15.3	13.4	—19.0	— 7.5	53.18	41.15	52.00	39.1	31.9	40.0	1.36	1.29	1.30
Paper & Allied Products	10.7	10.7	10.8	.....	— 0.9	88.83	89.68	85.97	42.5	42.5	43.2	2.09	2.11	1.99
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.3	7.5	.....	— 2.7	103.73	104.43	98.08	43.4	42.8	43.4	2.39	2.44	2.26
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.5	9.4	9.2	+ 1.1	+ 3.3	78.41	76.24	78.00	39.4	38.7	40.0	1.99	1.97	1.95
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.3	12.9	13.0	+ 3.1	+ 2.3	69.22	69.47	65.91	41.7	41.6	42.8	1.66	1.67	1.54
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.0	2.9	3.1	+ 3.4	— 3.2	80.15	77.44	77.26	46.6	44.0	44.4	1.72	1.76	1.74
Nonmanufacturing	634.3	624.9	640.6	+ 1.5	— 1.0	5/								
Mining	3.6	3.8	4.1	— 5.3	—12.2	54.86	55.20	62.35	38.1	38.6	43.6	1.44	1.43	1.43
Non-Metallic Mining	3.1	3.2	3.4	— 3.1	— 8.8	52.85	53.29	56.66	38.3	38.9	42.6	1.38	1.37	1.33
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	62.3	62.5	62.7	— 0.3	— 0.6	5/								
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.3	29.4	28.5	— 0.3	+ 2.8	5/								
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.8	19.9	19.8	— 0.5	.....	73.71	75.58	70.31	39.0	40.2	39.5	1.89	1.88	1.78
Trade	239.6	228.6	242.0	+ 4.8	— 1.0	54.00	54.81	52.37	40.6	40.6	40.6	1.33	1.35	1.29
Wholesale	53.8	53.9	54.3	— 0.2	— 0.9	72.68	72.07	68.06	42.5	41.9	41.5	1.71	1.72	1.64
Retail	185.8	174.7	187.7	+ 6.4	— 1.0	47.60	48.52	47.15	40.0	40.1	40.3	1.19	1.21	1.17
Retail General Merchandise	47.9	38.7	48.2	+23.8	— 0.6	33.08	32.69	32.24	34.1	33.7	34.3	.97	.97	.94
Department Stores	22.6	18.7	23.1	+20.9	— 2.2	41.41	38.75	39.71	35.7	34.6	36.1	1.16	1.12	1.10
Limited Price Variety Stores	14.3	10.6	15.1	+34.9	— 5.3	18.77	18.76	18.18	29.8	28.0	30.3	.63	.67	.60
Retail Food Stores	30.6	30.1	30.3	+ 1.7	+ 1.0	50.05	50.31	48.20	38.8	39.0	40.5	1.29	1.29	1.19
Grocery Stores	23.8	23.4	23.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.4	46.12	46.24	44.34	36.6	36.7	37.9	1.26	1.26	1.17
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.7	36.7	35.2	.....	+ 4.3	75.00	75.42	74.56	5/					
Service	96.9	96.8	97.0	+ 0.1	— 0.1	5/								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	5.7	5.9	6.6	— 3.4	—13.6	25.52	25.41	25.33	46.4	46.2	46.9	.55	.55	.54
Personal Services	26.0	25.8	25.4	+ 0.8	+ 2.4	5/								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.4	14.4	14.8	.....	— 2.7	30.45	29.23	30.34	40.6	39.5	41.0	.75	.74	.74
Government	144.2	143.5	142.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.5	5/								
Contract Construction	51.0	53.0	57.5	— 3.8	—11.3	5/								

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

N. C. Accident Costs Exceed General Fund Budget

By WILLIAM C. CREEL
Safety Director

One of the bad effects of accidents is the cost involved. The National Safety Council estimates that the economic loss resulting from accidental injuries and deaths in the United States during 1956 amounted to the staggering total of $11,200 million. This included losses incident to 95,000 deaths and 9,500,000 nonfatal injuries.

No complete state breakdowns for accidental injuries are available, but 2.58 per cent of all the fatal accidents occurring in the United States in 1956 occurred in North Carolina. It seems reasonable to assume that the rate of accidental injuries in North Carolina was equally as high as the rate of accidental deaths.

If it is reasonable to assume that 2.58 per cent of the total injuries by accident occurred in North Carolina, and if the cost of a North Carolina accident was the same as the cost of any accident in any other state, then the economic loss in North Carolina in 1956 due to accidents, fatal and nonfatal, amounted to $288 million.

North Carolina can ill afford such a loss. A total of $288 million is considerably more than the entire 1956 general fund expenditures of the State of North Carolina. This sum is equivalent to more than the total of all property as assessed for tax purposes in Johnston and Wake counties combined.

North Carolina's share of this loss is equal to $64.00 for every man, woman and child in the state. It is the equivalent of the total tax bill for every one of the 100 counties in the state for about 5 years. It would provide funds for the operation of all Public Safety and Regulation agencies for over 100 years at the rate of total expenditures for this purpose in 1955-57. It would provide the funds to operate the state's mental institutions, at present rate of expenditures, for about 23 years.

Indeed, accidents are an expensive business.

Tar Heel Cities Report $132,146,743 In Building Permits During 1957

'57 Figure Is 14.5% Below '56 Total

Building permits representing construction costing an estimated $132,146,743 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during 1957.

Last year's building permit total for the cities was 14.5 per cent below the $154,512,306 reported for 1956.

The Federal government's "tight money" policy appears to have been the principal reason for the decline.

City building totals for 1957 were as follows: Albemarle $1,473,395, Asheville $3,274,959, Burlington $6,162,213, Charlotte $17,107,427, Concord $1,352,289, Durham $7,927,941, Elizabeth City $140,325, Fayetteville $5,522,777, Gastonia $6,723,450, Goldsboro $2,654,202, Greensboro $13,124,995, Greenville, $3,678,939, Henderson $1,425,155, Hickory $1,780,092, High Point $5,888,101, Kinston $2,034,262, Lexington $2,482,371, Monroe $858,738, New Bern $808,441, Raleigh $12,872,987, Reidsville $1,404,950, Rocky Mount $5,434,508, Salisbury $2,479,458, Sanford $677,700, Shelby $1,453,057, Statesville $2,047,580, Thomasville $1,042,558, Wilmington $1,908,454, Wilson $2,106,160, Winston-Salem $16,299,259.

Year-end reports for the month of December, 1957, totaled $7,011,314. This was $3,569,016 below the more than $10 million reported for December, 1956.

STATE INSPECTORS PUSH SAFETY

(Continued From Page One)

in any calendar year, will be eligible for a Safety Award from the Labor Department.

Marion Cowper of Kinston, vice-president of Barrus Construction Company, is a member of the Labor Department's Safety Advisory Board, which originated the Safety Awards program.

Teen-age Employment Permits Drop 10%

Employment certificates were issued to 2,601 minors under 18 years of age by N. C. Public Welfare Superintendents during December.

Vacation and part-time employment certificates accounted for 1,640 of the December certifications as teen-agers took advantage of the Christmas business season.

In keeping with the general employment decrease, the December certification total was 10 per cent below that of December, 1956.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN 30 NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	December 1957	December 1956	12 Mos. 1957	12 Mos. 1956
Albemarle	$ 77,925	$ 43,800	$ 1,473,395	$ 1,210,825
Asheville	385,734	133,440	3,274,959	6,038,783
Burlington	146,029	243,597	6,162,213	3,984,531
Charlotte	389,758	688,957	17,107,427	25,760,236
Concord	16,025	29,300	1,352,289	1,933,394
Durham	279,530	148,851	7,927,941	8,997,450
Elizabeth City	14,700	*	140,325	*
Fayetteville	62,967	207,590	5,522,777	4,390,017
Gastonia	176,100	387,025	6,723,450	7,118,375
Goldsboro	132,200	68,200	2,654,202	4,273,540
Greensboro	1,207,953	508,056	13,124,995	13,956,045
Greenville	90,900	108,000	3,678,939	2,306,450
Henderson	211,800	142,925	1,425,155	1,854,520
Hickory	367,785	22,900	1,780,092	1,791,175
High Point	1,351,866	356,240	5,888,101	7,120,785
Kinston	113,800	374,412	2,034,262	2,555,924
Lexington	235,300	10,600	2,482,371	1,323,175
Monroe	8,000	31,500	858,738	1,230,839
New Bern	104,830	32,250	808,441	1,788,451
Raleigh	382,590	1,512,323	12,872,987	15,106,763
Reidsville	6,000	47,500	1,404,950	1,240,000
Rocky Mount	122,382	1,067,339	5,434,508	4,382,058
Salisbury	22,300	92,500	2,479,458	3,186,511
Sanford	36,000	53,800	677,700	1,196,650
Shelby	168,294	53,300	1,453,057	1,229,973
Statesville	202,375	116,647	2,047,580	2,781,762
Thomasville	42,561	61,030	1,042,558	1,421,494
Wilmington	107,779	175,498	1,908,454	2,840,585
Wilson	127,200	3,592,539	2,106,160	7,518,617
Winston-Salem	420,631	270,211	16,299,259	15,973,378
TOTAL All Cities	$ 7,011,314	$10,580,330	$132,146,743	$154,512,306

* No Reports Received

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

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APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL MEMBERS SWORN IN—Secretary of State Thad Eure on February 17 administered the oath of office to four members of the State Apprenticeship Council. Shown above being sworn in for four-year terms on the Council are (left to right): Dwight L. Casey of Charlotte, George J. Bumby of Wilmington, J. W. Holder of Raleigh, and A. J. Fox of Raleigh. Bumby and Holder are new Council members appointed by Commissioner Frank Crane. Casey and Fox were reappointed for new terms. (Labor Department Photo.)

Apprentice Director Reports To Council

"Continued growth of North Carolina's apprentice training program depends upon a reversal of the present business slump, further industrial expansion, and vigorous support of the program by labor and management," C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Labor Department's Division of Apprenticeship Training, told the State Apprenticeship Council at the Council's meeting in Raleigh on February 17.

Reporting to the Council on progress in training skilled workmen during the last two years, Beddingfield said 4,440 apprentices are training on the job in State-approved programs at present. More than a thousand completed their training and were awarded certificates of completion in the last two years, he said.

"The apprentice training program continues to move forward in total number of young people in training, even though the number of veterans training with G.I. Bill benefits has decreased sharply," Beddingfield told the Council. "We have been able to replace veteran apprentices with non-veterans who are interested in becoming skilled craftsmen."

Two new Apprenticeship Council members were sworn in by Secretary of State Thad Eure to fill vacancies created by resignations. They are J. W. Holder

(Continued on page 4)

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT DROPS 30,700 IN STATE DURING JANUARY

Non-farm employment dropped 30,700 in North Carolina during January.

A 3,300 drop in textile mill employment, combined with seasonal job decreases of 17,200 in retail trade, 3,500 in construction, 1,200 in tobacco, 1,100 in chemicals and 4,400 in a dozen other industries, brought January employment down 2.8 per cent below the December level.

January employment totaling 1,070,600 also was 19,800 below the job level of January, 1957, for a decrease of 1.8 per cent over the year.

While the bulk of the January job decline was definitely seasonal or caused by unfavorable weather conditions, the employment decreases in several industries could not be explained by the time of the year or the weather.

Textile mill employment, which totaled 222,600 last month after falling 3,300 below the December level, was at the lowest point in three and a half years. The previous low was recorded in July, 1954, when the textile industry employed 221,300 workers.

Slower business was responsible for job declines in a majority of reporting yarn, broadwoven fabrics and hosiery mills. Two broadwoven mills went out of business in January and two large yarn mills were temporarily shut down due to lack of orders.

Other employment decreases reported in January were 800 in the lumber industry, 300 in furniture manufacturing, 300 in apparel firms, 300 in stone, clay and glass products, 200 in electrical machinery, 200 in pulp and paper mills, 200 in food products, 100 in fabricated metals and 100 in machinery manufacturing.

Other job decreases in non-manufacturing industries included 900 in Federal, State and local government, 700 in wholesale trade, 400 in service industries, 300 in transportation and 100 in finance, insurance and real estate.

Factory employment as a whole was down 8,000 in January. The non-manufacturing employment groups were down 22,700.

Employment increases were reported in only three industry groups: 100 each in mining, public utilities and miscellaneous manufacturing.

A slowdown in fishing operations was largely responsible for the job declines in chemicals (fertilizer) manufacturing and in the canning division of the food products industry.

Retail and wholesale trade, construction, tobacco stemmeries, and government followed the usual seasonal pattern of lower employment at this time of the year.

(Continued on page 2)

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NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 1)

Severe winter weather affected employment in construction, lumbering, and stone, clay and glass products, causing varying degrees of curtailment in job operations.

Average hourly earnings of the 459,900 Tar Heel factory workers remained unchanged in January at $1.44, which was two cents higher than a year previously. However, the average workweek dropped from 39 hours in December to 37.3 hours in January, causing a decline of $2.45 per week in average weekly earnings of factory workers. Weekly earnings averaged $53.71 last month after dropping from $56.16 in December.

The textile industry workweek averaged 35.6 hours in January. This was nearly three hours shorter than the 38.5-hour average of January, 1957. Textile worker earnings dropped from $54.29 in January a year ago to $49.84 last month—a decrease of $4.45 per week.

January employment in the various industries was as follows:

Electrical machinery 18,400, primary metals 2,000, machinery 8,600, fabricated metals 7,400, lumber 35,000, furniture 38,500, stone, clay and glass 7,100, other durable goods 6,600.

Textiles 222,600, yarn and thread 48,700, broadwoven fabrics 98,700, knitting mills 60,700, full-fashioned hosiery 21,100, seamless hosiery 31,400, apparel 25,700, food products 22,900, tobacco 29,900, cigarettes 16,800, stemmeries 11,100, pulp, paper and allied products 10,500, printing and publishing 9,500, chemicals 12,200, other non-durable goods 3,000.

Mining 3,700, transportation, communications and public utilities 62,200, transportation (except railroad) 29,000, public utilities and communications 20,000, trade 221,100, retail trade 168,000, wholesale trade 53,100, finance, insurance and real estate 36,600, service industries 96,600, hotels and rooming houses 5,600, personal services 26,200, laundries and dry cleaning 14,300, Federal, State and local government (including teachers and other school personnel) 143,600, contract construction 46,900.

Factory Employment, Hours and Earnings in Charlotte and Greensboro - High Point Areas — January, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.0	23.2	23.2	− 0.9	− 0.9	$61.23	$62.22	$60.25	39.5	40.4	39.9	$1.55	$1.54	$1.51
Textiles	5.7	5.8	6.4	− 1.7	−10.9	55.81	57.25	56.34	39.3	40.6	39.4	1.42	1.41	1.43
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.7	.....	−11.1	61.86	62.62	59.83	41.8	42.6	40.7	1.48	1.47	1.47
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.1	2.4	.....	−12.5	52.11	54.99	55.20	36.7	39.0	37.3	1.42	1.41	1.48
Food	3.7	3.7	3.6	.....	+ 2.8	54.25	53.07	50.05	39.6	39.9	38.5	1.37	1.33	1.30
Machinery	3.1	3.2	3.3	− 3.1	− 6.1	67.16	66.33	68.32	41.2	41.2	42.7	1.63	1.61	1.60
Printing & Publishing	2.3	2.2	2.2	+ 4.5	+14.3	5/								
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.4	.....		70.95	68.99	70.12	39.2	39.2	40.3	1.81	1.76	1.74
Apparel	1.0	1.1	1.1	− 9.1	− 9.1	44.86	44.74	45.16	37.7	38.9	38.6	1.19	1.15	1.17
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	57.46	60.00	56.20	39.9	40.0	39.3	1.44	1.50	1.43
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.6	.....	.....	58.90	59.92	57.27	40.9	41.9	41.8	1.44	1.43	1.37
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	3.9	3.9	3.5	.....	+11.4	5/								
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.7	44.1	43.6	− 0.9	+ 0.2	52.78	55.92	55.44	36.4	38.3	38.5	1.45	1.46	1.44
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	− 4.5	52.25	53.00	51.58	41.8	42.4	41.6	1.25	1.25	1.24
Textile Mill Products	20.2	20.4	21.3	− 1.0	− 5.2	47.57	50.98	53.51	33.5	35.4	36.9	1.42	1.44	1.45
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	8.8	− 1.3	−10.2	43.66	48.44	48.65	32.1	35.1	34.5	1.36	1.38	1.41
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.4	.....	− 2.9	45.75	47.00	44.16	36.6	37.9	36.2	1.25	1.24	1.22
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	.....	.....	47.88	52.50	47.74	38.3	40.7	38.5	1.25	1.29	1.24
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.1	6.1	5.8	.....	+ 5.2	56.09	61.63	58.38	39.5	42.8	42.0	1.42	1.44	1.39
HH Furniture	5.3	5.3	5.0	.....	+ 6.0	56.70	62.33	57.96	39.1	42.4	41.4	1.45	1.47	1.40
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	5/								
Chemicals	1.2	1.3	1.2	− 7.7	.....	64.06	64.79	62.73	40.8	41.8	41.0	1.57	1.55	1.53
Metal Products	1.4	1.5	1.5	− 6.7	− 6.7	63.23	65.72	62.03	41.6	42.4	42.2	1.52	1.55	1.47
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	68.97	72.66	78.77	40.1	42.0	44.5	1.72	1.73	1.77
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.9	5.9	4.7	.....	+25.5	5/								

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — January, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,070.6	1,101.3	1,090.4	— 2.8	— 1.8	5/								
Manufacturing	459.9	467.9	471.7	— 1.7	— 2.5	$53.71	$56.16	$55.66	37.3	39.0	39.2	$1.44	$1.44	$1.42
Durable Goods	123.6	125.3	126.0	— 1.4	— 1.9	54.71	56.12	55.75	38.8	39.8	40.4	1.41	1.41	1.38
Nondurable Goods	336.3	342.6	345.7	— 1.8	— 2.7	53.36	56.12	55.87	36.8	38.7	38.8	1.45	1.45	1.44
Electrical Machinery	18.4	18.6	18.5	— 1.1	— 0.5	71.10	72.65	70.05	39.5	39.7	39.8	1.80	1.83	1.76
Primary Metal Industries	2.0	2.0	2.2	.....	— 9.1	87.10	85.67	78.21	40.7	40.6	39.7	2.14	2.11	1.97
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.6	8.7	9.0	— 1.1	— 4.4	64.84	64.58	66.81	41.3	41.4	43.1	1.57	1.56	1.55
Fabricated Metal Products	7.4	7.5	6.7	— 1.3	+10.4	62.86	65.04	61.70	38.8	40.4	39.3	1.62	1.61	1.57
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	35.0	35.8	37.5	— 2.2	— 6.7	45.14	45.75	47.19	36.7	37.5	39.0	1.23	1.22	1.21
Sawmills & Planing Mills	25.0	25.5	26.9	— 2.0	— 7.1	42.25	42.36	44.46	35.5	35.9	38.0	1.19	1.18	1.17
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.7	4.7	5.0	.....	— 6.0	46.48	49.32	49.15	38.1	40.1	41.3	1.22	1.23	1.19
Wooden Containers	1.3	1.3	1.5	.....	—13.3	5/								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.5	38.8	38.7	— 0.8	— 0.5	53.60	56.17	55.59	40.0	41.3	41.8	1.34	1.36	1.33
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	34.8	35.1	35.0	— 0.9	— 0.6	53.47	55.90	55.59	39.9	41.1	41.8	1.34	1.36	1.33
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.1	7.4	7.6	— 4.1	— 6.6	50.29	54.66	52.12	38.1	41.1	40.4	1.32	1.33	1.29
Other Durable Goods[1]	6.6	6.5	5.8	+ 1.5	+13.8	60.92	60.34	58.15	39.3	39.7	40.1	1.55	1.52	1.45
Textile Mill Products	222.6	225.9	233.1	— 1.5	— 4.5	49.84	53.86	54.29	35.6	38.2	38.5	1.40	1.41	1.41
Yarn & Thread Mills	48.7	49.4	50.7	— 1.4	— 3.9	47.23	49.02	50.31	36.9	38.3	39.0	1.28	1.28	1.29
Broadwoven Fabrics	98.7	100.4	103.7	— 1.7	— 4.8	50.98	56.84	57.31	35.4	39.2	39.8	1.44	1.45	1.44
Knitting Mills	60.7	61.7	64.0	— 1.6	— 5.2	50.81	53.07	52.92	34.8	36.6	36.0	1.46	1.45	1.47
Full Fashioned Hosiery	21.1	21.2	24.0	— 0.5	—12.1	55.54	57.90	60.51	36.3	37.6	38.3	1.53	1.54	1.58
Seamless Hosiery	31.4	32.1	31.6	— 2.2	— 0.6	47.48	50.34	49.07	33.2	35.7	34.8	1.43	1.41	1.41
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.7	26.0	25.1	— 1.2	+ 2.4	43.55	44.74	43.19	36.6	37.6	36.6	1.19	1.19	1.18
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.3	12.4	11.7	— 0.8	+ 5.1	41.41	42.71	39.33	35.7	36.5	34.2	1.16	1.17	1.15
Food & Kindred Products	22.9	23.1	22.8	— 0.9	+ 0.4	48.95	48.80	47.67	39.8	40.0	40.4	1.23	1.22	1.18
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.4	4.3	— 2.3	.....	49.14	49.57	48.10	45.5	45.9	46.7	1.08	1.08	1.03
Tobacco Manufacturers	29.9	31.1	28.9	— 3.9	+ 3.5	67.06	65.67	63.99	40.4	39.8	39.5	1.66	1.65	1.62
Cigarettes	16.8	16.7	15.1	+ 0.6	+11.3	74.15	73.10	75.35	40.3	39.3	41.4	1.84	1.86	1.82
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	11.1	12.4	11.6	—10.5	— 4.3	56.31	55.35	48.31	41.1	40.7	36.6	1.37	1.36	1.32
Paper & Allied Products	10.5	10.7	10.7	— 1.9	— 1.9	88.62	88.83	83.36	41.8	42.5	42.1	2.12	2.09	1.98
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.3	7.5	.....	— 2.7	102.96	103.73	96.53	42.9	43.4	42.9	2.40	2.39	2.25
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	9.5	9.5	9.2	.....	+ 3.3	74.80	78.80	74.69	37.4	39.6	38.5	2.00	1.99	1.94
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.2	13.3	12.9	— 8.3	— 5.4	67.47	69.22	65.16	40.4	41.7	41.5	1.67	1.66	1.57
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.0	3.0	3.0	.....	.....	78.95	80.15	76.04	45.9	46.6	43.7	1.72	1.72	1.74
Nonmanufacturing	610.7	633.4	618.7	— 3.6	— 1.3	5/								
Mining	3.7	3.6	4.1	+ 2.8	— 9.8	54.67	54.86	59.92	37.7	38.1	42.2	1.45	1.44	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	3.1	3.1	3.3	.....	— 6.1	52.68	52.85	53.99	37.9	38.3	40.9	1.39	1.38	1.32
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	62.2	62.2	63.0	.....	— 1.3	5/								
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.0	29.3	28.7	— 1.0	+ 1.0	5/								
Public Utilities & Comm.	20.0	19.9	19.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	74.11	73.71	72.47	38.8	39.0	39.6	1.91	1.89	1.83
Trade	221.1	239.0	224.4	— 7.5	— 1.5	55.49	53.86	53.69	41.1	40.8	41.3	1.35	1.32	1.30
Wholesale	53.1	53.8	53.9	— 1.3	— 1.5	72.49	72.68	67.57	41.9	42.5	41.2	1.73	1.71	1.64
Retail	168.0	185.2	170.5	— 9.3	— 1.5	49.37	47.84	48.73	40.8	40.2	41.3	1.21	1.19	1.18
Retail General Merchandise	33.5	47.7	34.5	—29.8	— 2.9	34.46	32.97	33.98	35.9	34.7	35.4	.96	.95	.96
Department Stores	16.4	22.5	16.5	—27.1	— 0.6	39.17	41.66	36.75	37.3	37.2	35.0	1.05	1.12	1.05
Limited Price Variety Stores	7.7	14.3	8.6	—46.2	—10.5	22.48	18.77	20.20	29.2	29.8	29.7	.77	.63	.68
Retail Food Stores	29.8	30.3	29.6	— 1.7	+ 0.7	50.05	50.44	48.08	38.8	39.1	40.4	1.29	1.29	1.19
Grocery Stores	23.2	23.6	23.0	— 1.7	+ 0.9	46.61	46.24	44.08	36.7	36.7	38.0	1.27	1.26	1.16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36.6	36.7	35.4	— 0.3	+ 3.4	74.85	77.77	72.28	5/					
Service	96.6	97.0	96.9	— 0.4	— 0.3	5/								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	5.6	5.7	6.5	— 1.8	—13.8	25.60	25.52	25.44	47.4	46.4	48.0	.54	.55	.53
Personal Services	26.2	26.0	25.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.7	5/								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.3	14.4	14.6	— 0.7	— 2.1	28.71	29.72	28.73	38.8	38.1	39.9	.74	.78	.72
Government	143.6	144.5	141.5	— 0.6	+ 1.5	5/								
Contract Construction	46.9	50.4	53.4	— 6.9	—12.2	5/								

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

December Labor Law Inspection Summary

A total of 1,173 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were inspected during December, 1957 by the industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor. The inspections were made to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws and to check for safety and health hazards.

The inspectors reported that the establishments inspected during December employed a total of 39,194 workers.

Seventy-eight firms were reinspected to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

Three serious industrial accidents were investigated during the month.

The inspectors held 312 conferences with employers and workers to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations.

A total of 568 violations of the laws and regulations—mostly infractions of the safety and health rules—were found in December.

The inspectors also noted 931 instances of compliance with respect to safety, health and other recommendations which had been made during previous inspections of the same establishments.

Eight establishments were investigated upon complaints of Maximum Hour Law and Child Labor Law violations. The violations were found as alleged in seven of these cases. Immediate action was taken to correct them.

Violations were also found as alleged in two additional cases in which complaints had been made concerning safety and health. Action was taken to correct the violations.

Seven investigations of private employment agencies also were made during December.

More Than 21,000 Minors Certified For Employment In State During 1957

A total of 21,037 minors under 18 years of age were certified for full-time, part-time, or vacation employment in North Carolina during 1957.

The year's total was 13 per cent below the 23,940 certifications reported during 1956.

The totals were compiled from reports furnished by N. C. county superintendents of public welfare, who serve as issuing agents for the Labor Department with respect to clearing minors for employment.

Comparison of comparable periods during the last two years shows that summer vacation certifications were nearly equal. In the last four months of 1957, however, total certifications dropped off considerably compared with the same period of 1956.

From September through December, 1956, a total of 9,753 employment certificates were issued. Only 7,523 minors were certified for work during the same period of 1957.

Boiler Inspection Bureau Reports Recent Operations

A total of 2,477 operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in North Carolina during November and December, 1957 by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 2,371 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the two months.

Repair jobs were found to be necessary to the continued operating safety of 666 of the boilers inspected and reported during the two months. These repairs were recommended by the Bureau and operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the repair jobs.

Boiler repair jobs required as the result of previous inspections were reported to be completed in 156 instances.

The State Boiler Inspectors made a total of 1,142 boiler inspections during November and December.

The Bureau sent out 2,424 bills under the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected $5,244.54 in inspection fees during the two months.

Bureau personnel also prepared and mailed 1,522 letters in connection with inspection follow-up work and other operations.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	January, 1958	January, 1957
Albemarle	$ 28,400	$ 71,160
Asheville	161,004	234,850
Burlington	176,540	146,565
Charlotte	1,411,508	195,028
Concord	97,700	148,682
Durham	885,478	498,936
Elizabeth City	23,500	*
Fayetteville	265,975	365,345
Gastonia	344,650	923,300
Goldsboro	180,700	350,950
Greensboro	3,692,076	2,097,879
Greenville	250,245	172,000
Henderson	17,300	80,850
Hickory	122,221	173,100
High Point	394,120	489,559
Kinston	155,000	368,125
Lexington	170,600	112,700
Monroe	40,000	96,500
New Bern	52,746	64,550
Raleigh	1,487,982	1,338,540
Reidsville	54,000	193,000
Rocky Mount	724,927	110,624
Salisbury	244,514	572,715
Sanford	30,000	64,500
Shelby	161,200	188,050
Statesville	190,890	92,775
Thomasville	242,150	52,200
Wilmington	118,530	174,389
Wilson	246,750	211,200
Winston-Salem	594,807	1,319,097
TOTAL All Cities	$12,565,513	$10,907,169

* No report received

APPRENTICE DIRECTOR

(Continued from page 1)

of Raleigh, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the N. C. State AFL-CIO, and George J. Bumby of Wilmington, President of the Wilmington Central Labor Union. The new Council members replace Lloyd D. Hardy of Raleigh and Henry C. Sawyer of Durham, former employee representatives on the Council.

Dwight L. Casey of Charlotte and A. J. Fox of Raleigh were sworn in for new four-year terms as employer representatives. Other Council members present were W. L. Causey of Greensboro, D. W. Randolph of Canton, State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, Council chairman; and State Director of Vocational Education J. Warren Smith, Council vice-chairman.

Representatives of cooperating agencies included E. C. Hemingway of Winston-Salem, chief of rehabilitation and training for the Veterans Administration; B. B. Flowers of Raleigh, VA liaison officer for North Carolina; J. B. Archer of Raleigh, field representative, Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship; and Robert H. Handley of Chambersburg, Pa., regional supervisor for the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Commissioner Crane presided at the meeting.

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Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, *Commissioner*

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ELECTRIC CORPORATION HONORED FOR MILLION-MANHOUR SAFETY RECORD

The climb up the long ladder to success is too often interrupted by a broken rung or unexpected slip . . . but not so for the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation of Lenoir, North Carolina. Their steady ascent has been unobstructed since 1952 right up through the present when they scaled the highest peak of safety ever reached by any rural electric system anywhere. They've planted their feet firmly on the 1,000,000 consecutive man-hour plateau without a single disabling injury!

"The rarified air at this level," relates System Manager C. E. Viverette who's anything but complacent, "has far from made us giddy. It's simply cleared our vision enabling us to set our sights more surely on the 2,000,000 man-hour mark." He's dead serious, and for our money . . . is an odds-on favorite to make good.

The system has received nothing but benefit from their dizzying climb. Aside from the humanitarian aspects which are, of course, important above all else, the system has also received substantial financial dividends. Currently they're operating on a 25% compensation insurance credit which means they're paying one-fourth less premium than the average electric system. Without question, their safety efforts have produced an unbeatable combination — healthy savings and healthy workers.

One factor really makes their record stand out. Even big manufacturing plants with controlled production lines, stationary equipment and machinery seldom reach the million man-hour mark. Just check these comparatively safe working conditions against those of the Blue Ridge system (or for that matter, any system) and the system's record becomes more amazing!

But the record, in itself, has little significance to manager Viverette, who in a letter to our company expressed these sentiments: "Naturally we are very proud of this record and hope to see it continued. But I think our men understand that we are *not* out to just build a record. We're more interested in protecting them. We stress that immediate attention be given to all accidents regardless how minor, and that the recommendations of the attending physician, when one occurs, be carried out to the letter. Our men count!"

Is there an unusual story or gimmick behind the system's amazing mark? Not by a long shot. They've simply relied on time honored, tested, and proven safety methods — thorough employee safety indoctrination, periodic safety meetings, and monthly huddles with their state Job Safety and Training instructor. But they've handled all of this as skillfully as they'd handle a broken conductor during a thunder storm . . . and that makes the difference!

Climaxing their recent feat, most of the 100 system employees participated in a victory dinner at which Larry Meyer, our rural electric system specialist, presented a special million hour safety plaque.

—Reprinted from the January 1958 issue of "SAFETY ENERGIZER", *published by Employers Mutuals of Wausau.*

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DROPS 9,400 IN STATE DURING FEBRUARY

Nonagricultural employment dropped 9,400 in North Carolina during February.

The February total of 1,065,000 persons employed in non-farm jobs was nine-tenths of one per cent below the 1,074,400 January figure. It was also nine-tenths of one per cent below the February, 1957 total of 1,074,500.

Employment decreases were reported in a majority of manufacturing industries. Factory employment totaled 453,300 in February for a drop of 5,400 from January. There were 2.4 per cent, or 11,300, fewer factory workers employed last month than in February 1957.

The textile industry reported 1,300 fewer jobs in February than in January due to decreases of 700 in broadwoven fabrics and 600 in seamless hosiery mills.

A total of 219,900 workers were employed in Tar Heel textile mills last month — the lowest figure since July, 1950. Total textile employment was 4.4 per cent, or 10,100, below the level of February, 1957.

Tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants laid off 1,900 workers during February. This seasonal drop did not affect cigarette factory employment, which held firm at 17,100.

Generally slower business in February was responsible for other job decreases of 500 in the furniture industry, 500 in chemicals, 400 in lumbering operations, 400 in fabricated metals, 200 each in machinery, electrical machinery, and food products, and 100 each in printing and publishing and apparel manufacturing.

Employment held firm in several other manufacturing industries, such as primary metals, stone, clay and glass products, and pulp and paper mill operations. However, no employment gains were reported by any manufacturing industry.

Employment in the non-manufacturing group dropped 4,000 in February. Retail trade was down 2,400. Unfavorable weather during February affected the construction industry, which was down 2,000 from the previous month.

Jobs also were down 200 in the transportation, communication and public utility field and down 100 in service industries.

An employment increase of 400 was reported in Federal, State and local government. Finance, insurance and real estate firms also employed 200 more persons in February than during the previous month.

Hourly earnings of the 453,300 North Carolina factory workers remained unchanged at an average of $1.44. Although a number of industries reported shorter workweeks in February, the average for all manufacturing picked up slightly. The February workweek in factories averaged 37.6 hours, compared with 37.3 hours in January and 39.3 hours in February 1957.

The small increase in working hours last month caused average weekly earnings of factory workers to rise slightly — from $53.71 in January to $54.14 in February. However, the February average was $1.67 below the weekly earnings level of February, 1957.

Both weekly earnings and the average workweek picked up somewhat in textile mill products, lumber and timber products, and fabricated metals. However, a majority of the manufacturing industries reported both shorter workweeks and lower average weekly earnings.

Total nonagricultural employment reached a peak of 1,108,300 in North Carolina last September. Since that time, approximately 20,000 seasonal workers in the tobacco stemmery industry have been laid off and seasonal employment decreases have occurred in chemicals, construction, retail trade and other industries.

February 1958 employment totals for the principal Tar Heel industries were as follows:

Textiles 219,900, furniture 38,300, lumber 32,100, apparel 26,000, tobacco 27,700, pulp and paper 11,100, chemicals 11,800, electrical machinery 19,000, food products 23,800, machinery 8,100, primary metals 1,900, fabricated metals 7,100, stone, clay and glass products 6,800, printing and publishing 8,600.

Transportation, communications and public utilities 61,600, wholesale trade 54,200, retail trade 167,500, finance, insurance and real estate 34,800, service industries 98,000, government 144,200, contract construction 47,900, mining 3,500.

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ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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'58 BUILDING ON INCREASE IN N.C. CITIES

Building permits totaling $12,156,726 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during February.

The February total was nearly 12 per cent above the $10,862,715 figure for the same month last year.

Building permits for January and February combined totaled $24,722,239 for a 13 per cent increase over the same period last year.

Individual city building permit totals for February were:

Albemarle $22,600, Asheville $91,132, Burlington $262,455, Charlotte $2,604,-188, Concord $48,000, Durham $763,785, Elizabeth City $450, Fayetteville $56,000, Gastonia $347,000, Goldsboro $84,000, Greensboro $1,269,531, Greenville $205,-200, Henderson $5,000, Hickory $97,525, High Point $345,635, Kinston $707,953, Lexington $231,200, Monroe $74,000, New Bern $436,325, Raleigh $1,361,902, Reidsville $123,800, Rocky Mount $113,532, Salisbury $35,750, Sanford $24,000, Shelby $161,784, Statesville $144,950, Thomasville $82,616, Wilmington $51,910, Wilson $210,500, Winston-Salem $2,194,003.

City totals for the first two months of 1958 were:

Albemarle $51,000, Asheville $252,136, Burlington $438,995, Charlotte $4,015,-696, Concord $145,700, Durham $1,649,-263, Elizabeth City $23,950, Fayetteville $321,975, Gastonia $691,650, Goldsboro $264,700, Greensboro $4,961,607, Greenville $455,445, Henderson $22,300, Hickory $219,746, High Point $739,755, Kinston $862,953, Lexington $401,800, Monroe $114,000, New Bern $489,071, Raleigh $2,849,884, Reidsville $177,800, Rocky Mount $838,459, Salisbury $280,264, Sanford $54,000, Shelby $322,984, Statesville $335,840, Thomasville $324,766, Wilmington $170,440, Wilson $457,250, Winston-Salem $2,788,810.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—FEBRUARY, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS					
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.1	23.2	23.7	— 0.4	— 2.5	$61.54	$61.38	$59.80	39.7	39.6	$1.55	$1.55	$1.51
Textiles	5.8	5.8	6.5	.....	−10.8	58.79	55.81	54.10	41.4	38.1	1.42	1.42	1.42
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.7	.....	−11.1	64.67	61.86	56.12	43.4	38.7	1.49	1.48	1.45
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.2	2.4	.....	− 8.3	57.79	52.11	53.04	40.7	35.6	1.42	1.42	1.49
Food	3.8	3.9	3.7	− 2.6	+ 2.7	51.41	54.25	49.66	37.8	38.2	1.36	1.37	1.30
Machinery	3.1	3.1	3.3	.....	− 6.1	68.15	67.40	69.23	41.3	43.0	1.65	1.64	1.61
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8	.....	− 5.6	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.5	.....	+ 6.7	62.84	70.59	72.34	35.5	39.0	41.1	1.77	1.81	1.76
Apparel	1.0	1.0	1.1	.....	− 9.1	43.52	44.51	44.43	37.2	37.4	38.3	1.17	1.19	1.16
Chemicals	1.0	1.1	1.1	.....	− 9.1	56.37	57.46	57.71	39.7	39.9	39.8	1.42	1.44	1.45
Stone, Clay & Glass	.7	.7	.7	.....	.....	58.06	58.75	54.40	40.6	40.8	40.0	1.43	1.44	1.36
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	4.4	4.3	4.0	+ 2.3	+10.0	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.9	43.4	42.8	− 1.2	+ 0.2	53.58	52.35	56.55	36.7	36.1	39.0	1.46	1.45	1.45
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	− 4.5	52.07	52.20	51.83	41.0	41.1	41.8	1.27	1.27	1.24
Textile Mill Products	20.0	20.2	20.7	− 1.0	− 3.4	49.98	47.57	55.04	35.2	33.5	37.7	1.42	1.42	1.46
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.2	8.7	− 2.4	− 8.0	44.96	43.66	51.55	33.3	32.1	36.3	1.35	1.36	1.42
Apparel	3.2	3.3	3.3	− 3.0	− 3.0	43.75	45.75	46.85	35.0	36.6	38.4	1.25	1.25	1.22
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	46.88	47.25	48.31	37.5	37.8	39.6	1.25	1.25	1.22
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.9	6.1	6.0	− 3.3	− 1.7	55.68	55.63	58.65	38.4	38.9	41.3	1.45	1.43	1.42
HH Furniture	5.1	5.3	5.1	− 3.8	.....	55.94	56.21	57.92	37.8	38.5	40.5	1.48	1.46	1.43
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	63.76	64.06	62.49	39.6	40.8	39.3	1.61	1.57	1.59
Metal Products	1.4	1.4	1.5	.....	− 6.7	62.52	61.66	63.45	40.6	40.3	42.3	1.54	1.53	1.50
Machinery (Ex. El.)	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	71.38	67.86	72.85	40.1	39.0	42.6	1.78	1.74	1.71
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.7	5.7	4.7	.....	+21.3	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
5/ Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—FEBRUARY 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,065.0	1,074.4	1,074.5	− 0.9	− 0.9	5/								
Manufacturing	453.3	458.7	464.6	− 1.2	− 2.4	$54.14	$53.71	$55.81	37.6	37.3	39.3	$1.44	$1.44	$1.42
Durable Goods	121.2	122.8	124.1	− 1.3	− 2.3	54.81	54.99	56.30	38.6	39.0	40.5	1.42	1.41	1.39
Nondurable Goods	332.1	335.9	340.5	− 1.1	− 2.5	54.09	53.07	56.16	37.3	36.6	39.0	1.45	1.45	1.44
Electrical Machinery	19.0	19.2	19.4	− 1.0	− 2.1	72.71	70.53	70.62	39.3	39.4	39.9	1.85	1.79	1.77
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	2.1	.....	− 9.5	79.76	87.10	80.00	37.8	40.7	40.0	2.11	2.14	2.00
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.1	8.3	8.7	− 2.4	− 6.9	64.21	64.53	65.91	40.9	41.1	42.8	1.57	1.57	1.54
Fabricated Metal Products	7.1	7.5	6.9	− 5.3	+ 2.9	62.79	62.69	64.87	39.0	38.7	40.8	1.61	1.62	1.59
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.1	32.5	33.7	− 1.2	− 4.7	46.36	45.38	48.09	38.0	37.2	39.1	1.22	1.22	1.23
Sawmills & Planing Mills	22.2	22.6	23.3	− 1.8	− 4.7	44.37	42.48	44.46	37.6	36.0	38.0	1.18	1.18	1.17
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.4	4.3	4.5	+ 2.3	− 2.2	44.65	46.36	46.02	36.6	38.0	39.0	1.22	1.22	1.18
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	1.9	.....	−15.8	5/								
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.3	38.8	39.2	− 1.3	− 2.3	51.32	53.33	55.33	38.3	40.1	41.6	1.34	1.33	1.33
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	34.5	35.0	35.4	− 1.4	− 2.5	51.44	53.73	55.20	38.1	40.1	41.5	1.35	1.34	1.33
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.8	6.8	7.1	.....	− 4.2	50.16	50.42	53.41	38.0	38.2	41.4	1.32	1.32	1.29
Other Durable Goods[1]	7.9	7.8	7.0	+ 1.3	+12.9	63.12	62.25	59.09	39.7	39.4	40.2	1.59	1.58	1.47
Textile Mill Products	219.9	221.1	230.0	− 0.5	− 4.4	51.52	49.98	54.57	36.8	35.7	38.7	1.40	1.40	1.41
Yarn & Thread Mills	46.6	46.6	48.8	.....	− 4.5	46.59	47.36	50.57	36.4	37.0	39.2	1.28	1.28	1.29
Broadwoven Fabrics	94.9	95.6	99.7	− 0.7	− 4.8	54.05	51.12	56.74	37.8	35.5	39.4	1.43	1.44	1.44
Knitting Mills	62.3	62.7	65.0	− 0.6	− 4.2	51.33	50.46	54.10	35.4	34.8	36.8	1.45	1.45	1.47
Full Fashioned Hosiery	19.0	18.9	21.2	+ 0.5	−10.4	58.06	55.54	60.42	37.7	36.3	38.0	1.54	1.53	1.59
Seamless Hosiery	33.8	34.4	34.3	− 1.7	− 1.5	47.85	47.48	49.62	33.7	33.2	35.7	1.42	1.43	1.39
Apparel & Other Finished Products	26.0	26.1	25.2	− 0.4	+ 3.2	42.83	43.20	45.08	36.3	36.3	38.2	1.18	1.19	1.18
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.3	12.5	11.7	− 1.6	+ 5.1	40.37	41.07	43.50	35.1	35.1	37.5	1.15	1.17	1.16
Food & Kindred Products	23.8	24.0	23.6	− 0.8	+ 0.8	47.72	49.08	46.65	38.8	39.9	39.2	1.23	1.23	1.19
Beverage Industries	4.2	4.3	4.2	− 2.3	.....	46.44	47.94	48.45	43.4	44.8	47.5	1.07	1.07	1.02
Tobacco Manufacturers	27.7	29.5	26.1	− 6.1	+ 6.1	64.98	66.02	64.31	38.0	39.3	39.7	1.71	1.68	1.62
Cigarettes	17.1	17.1	15.2	.....	+12.5	69.92	74.19	70.84	38.0	40.1	39.8	1.84	1.85	1.78
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	8.6	10.5	8.7	−18.1	− 1.1	55.01	52.75	54.14	38.2	38.5	40.4	1.44	1.37	1.34
Paper & Allied Products	11.1	11.1	11.4	.....	− 2.6	86.94	88.20	82.37	41.4	41.8	41.6	2.10	2.11	1.98
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.3	7.7	.....	− 5.2	101.39	103.20	96.30	42.6	43.0	42.8	2.38	2.40	2.25
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.6	8.7	8.6	− 1.1	.....	76.78	75.38	75.26	38.2	37.5	38.4	2.01	2.01	1.96
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.8	12.3	12.6	− 4.1	− 6.3	67.55	67.94	66.50	39.5	40.2	40.8	1.71	1.69	1.63
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.2	3.1	3.0	+ 3.2	+ 6.7	67.60	66.64	75.26	39.3	39.2	43.5	1.72	1.70	1.73
Nonmanufacturing	611.7	615.7	609.9	− 0.6	+ 0.3	5/								
Mining	3.5	3.5	3.9	.....	−10.3	51.19	55.04	59.36	35.3	37.7	41.8	1.45	1.46	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	2.8	2.9	3.1	− 3.4	− 9.7	46.85	52.68	54.66	34.2	37.9	41.1	1.37	1.39	1.33
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	61.6	61.8	62.0	− 0.3	− 0.6	5/								
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.0	29.0	28.0	.....	+ 3.6	5/								
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.7	19.8	19.7	− 0.5	.....	73.73	73.34	71.92	38.6	38.6	39.3	1.91	1.90	1.83
Trade	221.7	224.0	219.5	− 1.0	+ 1.0	55.49	55.34	53.56	41.1	41.3	41.2	1.35	1.34	1.30
Wholesale	54.2	54.1	53.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	72.73	72.24	68.22	41.8	42.0	41.6	1.74	1.72	1.64
Retail	167.5	169.9	165.7	− 1.4	+ 1.1	49.49	49.20	48.50	40.9	41.0	41.1	1.21	1.20	1.18
Retail General Merchandise	34.4	35.2	33.9	− 2.3	+ 1.5	34.40	34.37	34.18	35.1	35.8	35.6	.98	.96	.96
Department Stores	15.5	16.1	15.4	− 3.7	+ 0.6	38.41	37.99	38.05	35.9	35.5	35.9	1.07	1.07	1.06
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.0	8.1	8.5	− 1.2	− 5.9	23.69	22.48	20.06	28.2	29.2	29.5	.84	.77	.68
Retail Food Stores	30.3	30.1	30.3	+ 0.7	.....	48.90	49.79	48.92	38.5	38.6	40.1	1.27	1.29	1.22
Grocery Stores	24.1	23.8	23.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.7	45.75	46.48	45.36	36.6	36.6	37.8	1.25	1.27	1.20
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.8	34.6	33.7	+ 0.6	+ 3.3	75.43	76.24	74.60	5/					
Service	98.0	98.1	98.2	− 0.1	− 0.2	5/								
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.6	6.4	6.4	+ 3.1	+ 3.1	26.33	26.90	25.38	46.2	47.2	47.0	.57	.57	.54
Personal Services	24.6	24.8	25.4	− 0.8	− 3.1	5/								
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.7	14.9	15.4	— 1.3	— 4.5	28.64	28.93	29.42	38.7	39.1	40.3	.74	.74	.73
Government	144.2	143.8	142.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	5/								
Contract Construction	47.9	49.9	49.8	− 4.0	− 3.8	5/								

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

JANUARY STATE LABOR LAW INSPECTIONS ARE REPORTED

A total of 1,318 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were inspected during January, 1958 by the industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor.

The inspections were made to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws and to check for safety and health hazards.

The inspectors reported that the establishments inspected during January employed a total of 53,692 workers.

A total of 133 firms were reinspected during the month to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

Seven serious industrial accidents were investigated during January.

The inspectors held 389 conferences with employers and workers to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations.

A total of 706 violations of the laws and regulations — mostly infractions of the safety and health rules — were found in January.

The inspectors also noted 775 instances of compliance with respect to safety, health and other recommendations which had been made during previous inspections of the same establishments.

Seven establishments were investigated in January in response to complaints. Violations were found as alleged in four out of six cases in which violations of the Child Labor Law or Maximum Hour Law had been cited by the complainants. Immediate action was taken to correct them.

Violations were also found as alleged in one additional case in which complaints had been made concerning safety and health. Action was taken to correct these violations.

TEEN-AGE JOB PERMITS SHOWING 20% DECLINE

A drop of more than 20 percent was recorded during January and February in employment certificates issued to minors under 18 years of age.

Compilation of reports from Public Welfare Superintendents, who serve as issuing agents for the Department of Labor under the Child Labor Law, shows that 1,276 certificates were issued during January and February this year.

The two-month total was 356 — or 21 per cent — below the 1,632 certificates issued during the first two months of 1957.

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS REPORTS JAN.-FEB. OPERATIONS

A total of 2,492 operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in North Carolina during January and February by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 3,197 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the two months.

Repair jobs were found to be necessary to the continued operating safety of 709 of the boilers inspected and reported during the two months. These repairs were recommended by the Bureau and operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the repair jobs.

Boiler repair jobs required as the result of previous inspections were reported to be completed in 504 instances.

The State Boiler Inspectors made a total of 1,743 boiler inspections during January and February.

The Bureau sent out 2,249 bills under the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected $5,434.71 in inspection fees during the two months.

Boiler Bureau personnel also prepared and mailed 1,616 letters in connection with inspection follow-up work, insurance cancellation notices, and other operations.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLLINA CITIES

City	February 1958	February 1957	1st 2 Mos. 1958	1st 2 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	$ 22,600	$ 22,800	$ 51,000	$ 93,960
Asheville	91,132	447,445	252,136	682,295
Burlington	262,455	157,550	438,995	304,115
Charlotte	2,604,188	1,404,329	4,015,696	1,599,357
Concord	48,000	191,533	145,700	340,215
Durham	763,785	2,239,873	1,649,263	2,738,809
Elizabeth City	450	*	23,950	*
Fayetteville	56,000	191,985	321,975	557,330
Gastonia	347,000	568,800	691,650	1,492,100
Goldsboro	84,000	625,400	264,700	976,350
Greensboro	1,269,531	745,105	4,961,607	2,842,984
Greenville	205,200	167,800	455,445	339,800
Henderson	5,000	79,800	22,300	160,650
Hickory	97,525	66,650	219,746	239,750
High Point	345,635	336,820	739,755	826,379
Kinston	707,953	160,975	862,953	529,100
Lexington	231,200	128,100	401,800	240,800
Monroe	74,000	24,486	114,000	120,986
New Bern	436,325	80,235	489,071	144,785
Raleigh	1,361,902	632,040	2,849,884	1,970,580
Reidsville	123,800	33,000	177,800	226,000
Rocky Mount	113,532	324,970	838,459	435,594
Salisbury	35,750	180,338	280,264	753,053
Sanford	24,000	47,500	54,000	112,000
Shelby	161,784	45,850	322,984	233,900
Statesville	144,950	67,350	335,840	160,125
Thomasville	82,616	47,600	324,766	99,800
Wilmington	51,910	97,964	170,440	272,353
Wilson	210,500	144,750	457,250	355,950
Winston-Salem	2,194,003	1,601,667	2,788,810	2,920,764
TOTAL All Cities	$12,156,726	$10,862,715	$24,722,239	$21,769,884

* No report received

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North Carolina
Labor and Industry

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1957 State Safety Award Winners

More Than 900 Plants Qualified for Honors

A total of 961 industrial and service-industry establishments of North Carolina have been awarded the Department of Labor's Certificate of Safety Achievement and other Departmental safety honors in recognition of their outstanding work in preventing on-the-job accidents during the year 1957.

The award-winning plants reduced their accident frequency rates 40 per cent or more during 1957 compared with the previous year, maintained accident rates 75 per cent or more below the State average for their industry, or had perfect safety record during the entire year.

Officials of more than 400 of the award-winning establishments received the safety certificates at public presentations which were held this spring in Gastonia, Winston-Salem, Lexington, Albemarle, Kannapolis, High Point, Greensboro and Burlington. These ceremonial presentations were sponsored by the local chambers of commerce in most instances and were attended by more than 1,000 people.

Almost half of the 961 awards presented this year were for more than one year of successful accident prevention work. A breakdown of the awards for 1957 shows that 484 plants qualified for the first year. There were 170 winners for two consecutive years, 91 for three years, 75 for four years, 29 for five years, 27 for six years, 30 for seven years, 22 for eight years, 14 for nine years, six for ten years, and 13 for eleven consecutive years.

The Labor Department's safety awards program has been in effect for eleven years. It originated in 1946 through co-operative plans developed by the Department of Labor and its Safety Advisory Board, which is composed of professional safety directors from a score of representative Tar Heel industries. Wilford G. Jones of Winston-Salem, safety director for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, is chairman of the Awards Committee of the Safety Advisory Board.

The following is the complete list of establishments which qualified for the Certificate of Safety Achievement during 1957. Establishments whose officials received the awards at public presentation ceremonies are listed separately under headings showing the communities in which the presentations were held. The others are listed alphabetically, according to the number of consecutive years for which they have received the award:

First Year Award Winners

Acme Cleaning Co., Benson
Acme Hosiery Mills, Inc., Asheboro
Adams Concerct Products Co., Durham
Ahoskie Manufacturing Co., Ahoskie
Ahoskie Meat & Provision Co., Inc., Ahoskie
Albemarle Peanut & Storage Co., Inc., Edenton
American Bakeries Co., Fayetteville
Amerotran Corporation, Red Springs
Anderson Creech Oil Co., Goldsboro
Armco Drainage & Metal Products Co., Inc., Raleigh
Arrow Cleaners, Goldsboro
Athol Manufacturing Co., Butner
Atlantic Building Co., Inc., Charlotte
Atlas Plymouth Corporation, Plymouth
Augusta Knitting Corporation, Lumberton
Auman Hosiery Mills, Inc., Asheboro
Auman-Robertson Construction Co., Inc., Asheboro
Austin-Heaton Co., Inc., Durham
Avalon Hosiery Mill, Elizabeth City
The Babcock and Wilcox Co., Wilmington
Beacon Manufacturing Co., Swannanoa
Becker County Sand & Gravel Co., Inc. Senter Plant, Lillington
Belding Heminway Corticelli, Hendersonville
Bennett Bros. Cleaners, Havelock
R. C. Bennett Box Co., Ahoskie
The Benson Review, Benson
Berkeley Mills, Inc., Balfour
Blue Flame Gas Co., Kenly
Bowen-Hamor Co., Inc., Charlotte
Braddy's Laundry, New Bern
Brumby Textile Mills, Inc., Murphy
Builders Supplies, Inc., Goldsboro
Builders Supplies, Inc., Ready-Mix Plant, Goldsboro
Burlington Tricot Fabrics Co. Cetwick Plant, Asheboro
Byrum Lumber Co., Raleigh
Cagle Wholesale Grocery Co., Inc., Benson
Carole Industries, Inc., Rutherfordton
Carolina Air Conditioning & Heating Co., Henderson
Carolina Block Co., Durham
Carolina Cleaners, New Bern
Carolina Garment Co., Rich Square
R. E. Carpenter Co., Rutherfordton
Carrboro Mills, Carrboro
C. J. Carroll Motor Co., Goldsboro
Cary Lumber Co., Morrisville
Caswell Motor Co., Inc., Yanceyville
Charmeuse Hosiery Industries, Inc., Asheboro
Chase Bag Co. & United Garment Workers of America Local 270, Reidsville
Chowan Motor Co., Inc., Edenton
City Dry Cleaners, Lumberton
Clements Motor Co., Inc., Henderson
Coastal Terminals Inc. of N. C., Wilmington
Cobb Tire & Battery Co., Reidsville
Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Forest City
Cole Chevrolet Co., Yanceyville
Columbia Manufacturing Co., Inc., Ramseur
Concentrate Manufacturing Corporation, Burgaw
Concrete Service Corporation, Lumberton
Continental Construction Co., Wilmington
The Courier Tribune, Asheboro
Craven Foundry & Machine Co., New Bern
Craven Motor Co., New Bern
Crowell Constructors, Inc., Fayetteville
Dampp-Chaser, Inc., Hendersonville
Danville Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Leaksville
Davidson College Laundry Department, Davidson
Dealers Supply Co., Durham
Dependable Hosiery Mills, Inc., Liberty
Diamond Brand Canvas Products Co., Inc., Naples
Diana Hosiery Corporation, Bethel
Dixon Construction Co., Inc., Fayetteville
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., Asheville
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., Durham
Drexel Furniture Co. Plant No. 12, Marion
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc. Kinston Plant, Kinston
E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Textile Fibers Dept., Dacron Research Lab, Kinston
Durham Builders Supply Co., Durham
Durham Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Durham
Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc. No. 6 Knitting, Durham
Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc. No. 14, Durham
The Durham Printery, Durham
Easterby & Mumaw, Inc., Raleigh
Echo Farm Dairy, Wilmington
Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton
Edenton Ice Co., Inc., Edenton
Edenton Veneer Mills, Inc., Edenton
Edison Ford, Charlotte
Elliott Cleaners, Edenton
Elliot Packing Co., Goldsboro
Elizabeth City Coca-Cola Bottling Works Inc., Elizabeth City
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 3, Cooleemee
Plant No. 4, Durham
Plant No. 4B & F, Durham
Plant No. 5, Erwin
Plant No. 7, Neuse

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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Commissioner of Labor
ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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AWARD WINNERS

(Continued from page 1)

Esso Standard Oil Co., Charlotte
Export Leaf Tobacco Co.
Oxford Department, Oxford
Fairmont Manufacturing Co., Fairmont
East Service Laundry, Inc., Goldsboro
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Automatic Blanket Mill, Spray
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.
Central Warehouse, Spray
Fontana Mills, Inc., Robbinsville
Frank Fairey Hosiery Finishers, Inc.,
Durham
Franklinton Fabrics, Franklinton
Gates County Ice & Coal Co., Inc.,
Gatesville
General Electric Co.
Carolina Welds Plant, Goldsboro
General Electric Co.
Outdoor Lighting Department,
Hendersonville
General Electric Co.
Transformer Dept., Hickory
Goldsboro Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc.,
Goldsboro
Goldsboro Iron & Metal Co., Goldsboro
Goldsboro Tin Shop, Goldsboro
Grier Mills, Inc.
Gordon Spinning Co., Inc.
North Wilkesboro
Gussman Cleaners, New Bern
Hadley Peoples Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Siler City
Halsey Hardwood Co., Inc., Edenton
Hasty Veneer Co., Inc., Maxton
Henderson Cotton Mill & Textile Workers
Union of America (C.I.O.), Henderson
Hofler & Riddick, Salisbury
Hollowell Chevrolet Co., Inc., Hertford
W. D. Holmes Wholesale Grocery, Inc.,
Edenton
Home Feed & Fertilizer Co., Inc., Edenton
Ideal Cleaners, Selma
Ideal Cleaners, Reidsville
Isenhour Brick & Tile, Inc., Salisbury
Jarrett's Laundry & Cleaners, Lincolnton
Chas. H. Jenkins Motor Co., Inc., Edenton
J. W. Jenkins Trading as City Tire
Recappers, Henderson
Jimbo's Jumbo's, Inc., Edenton
Jordan Motor Co., Selma
K & H Service, Four Oaks
The Kahn Co., Asheville
Kenerly Cleaners, Sanford
Kenly Dry Cleaners, Kenly
Kenly Tire Service, Kenly
W. W. Kimball Monuments, Durham
Klopman Mills, Inc.
Central Falls Plant, Central Fals
L & L Manufacturing, Inc.,
North Wilkesboro

(Continued on page 4)

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—MARCH, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.3	23.3	23.7	.....	— 1.7	$63.02	$62.09	$60.70	40.4	39.8	40.2	$1.56	$1.56	$1.51
Textiles	6.0	5.9	6.5	+ 1.7	— 7.7	56.49	58.79	55.66	41.6	41.4	39.2	1.43	1.42	1.42
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.7	.....	— 11.1	64.22	64.67	57.38	43.1	43.4	39.3	1.49	1.49	1.46
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.3	2.4	+ 4.3	.....	61.92	57.79	56.36	43.0	40.7	38.6	1.44	1.42	1.46
Food	3.8	3.8	3.7	.....	+ 2.7	53.72	52.20	50.96	39.5	38.1	39.5	1.36	1.37	1.29
Machinery	3.0	3.1	3.3	— 3.2	— 9.1	69.39	68.15	69.23	41.8	41.3	43.0	1.66	1.65	1.61
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.8	.....	— 5.6	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.5	.....	+ 6.7	66.59	62.84	71.81	37.2	35.5	40.8	1.79	1.77	1.76
Apparel	.9	1.0	1.1	—10.0	—18.2	43.96	43.73	44.20	37.9	37.7	38.1	1.16	1.16	1.16
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	57.25	56.37	56.77	40.6	39.7	39.7	1.41	1.42	1.43
Stone, Clay & Glass	.7	.7	.7	.....	.....	56.91	58.06	56.86	39.8	40.6	41.2	1.43	1.43	1.38
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	4.5	4.4	4.0	+ 2.3	+ 12.5	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.7	42.9	42.9	— 0.5	— 0.5	53.44	53.73	56.21	36.6	36.8	38.5	1.46	1.46	1.46
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	— 4.5	53.25	52.32	53.20	41.6	41.2	42.9	1.28	1.27	1.24
Textile Mill Products	19.9	20.0	20.8	— 0.5	— 4.3	49.27	49.98	54.54	34.7	35.2	37.1	1.42	1.42	1.47
Knitting Mills	7.9	8.0	8.8	— 1.3	—10.2	44.47	44.96	47.24	32.7	33.3	33.5	1.36	1.35	1.41
Apparel	3.3	3.2	3.3	+ 3.1	.....	46.61	43.75	45.02	36.7	35.0	36.9	1.27	1.25	1.22
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	.....	— 7.7	48.88	46.88	49.69	39.1	37.5	40.4	1.25	1.25	1.23
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.8	5.9	5.7	— 1.7	+ 1.8	52.85	55.73	57.65	36.7	38.7	40.6	1.44	1.44	1.42
HH Furniture	5.0	5.1	4.9	— 2.0	+ 2.0	53.73	55.77	56.77	36.8	38.2	39.7	1.46	1.46	1.43
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	64.80	63.76	64.62	40.5	39.6	40.9	1.60	1.61	1.58
Metal Products	1.4	1.4	1.5	.....	— 6.7	62.52	62.52	65.05	40.6	40.6	41.7	1.54	1.54	1.56
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	1.0	1.0	—10.0	—10.0	70.80	73.16	70.04	40.0	41.1	41.2	1.77	1.78	1.70
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.7	5.7	4.8	.....	+ 18.8	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. [5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—MARCH, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,063.2	1,064.6	1,076.4	— 0.1	— 1.2	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Manufacturing	447.4	452.7	461.9	— 1.2	— 3.1	$ 54.81	$ 54.14	$56.06	37.8	37.6	39.2	$1.45	$1.44	$1.43
Durable Goods	118.9	120.8	123.3	— 1.6	— 3.6	55.81	54.81	56.30	39.3	38.6	40.5	1.42	1.42	1.39
Nondurable Goods	328.5	331.9	338.6	— 1.0	— 3.0	54.31	54.09	56.12	37.2	37.3	38.7	1.46	1.45	1.45
Electrical Machinery	18.8	18.8	18.9	.....	— 0.5	72.44	71.89	70.17	39.8	39.5	39.2	1.82	1.82	1.79
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	2.0	.....	— 5.0	79.77	79.39	80.40	37.1	37.1	39.8	2.15	2.14	2.02
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.0	8.1	8.7	— 1.2	— 8.0	63.52	64.06	64.87	40.2	40.8	42.4	1.58	1.57	1.53
Fabricated Metal Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	.....	.....	64.55	62.79	66.01	39.6	39.0	41.0	1.63	1.61	1.61
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.5	32.0	34.0	+ 1.6	— 4.4	47.04	46.74	48.07	39.2	38.0	39.4	1.20	1.23	1.22
Sawmills & Planing Mills	22.7	22.2	23.7	+ 2.3	— 4.2	45.63	44.51	45.43	39.0	37.4	38.5	1.17	1.19	1.18
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.3	4.3	4.4	.....	— 2.3	46.49	45.26	47.79	37.8	37.1	40.5	1.23	1.22	1.18
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	1.9	.....	—15.8	.....5.....	...5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	36.0	38.3	38.1	— 6.0	— 5.5	52.52	51.46	54.66	38.9	38.4	41.1	1.35	1.34	1.33
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	32.2	34.5	34.3	— 6.7	— 6.1	52.52	51.19	54.53	38.9	38.2	41.0	1.35	1.34	1.33
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.8	6.8	7.3	.....	— 6.8	53.73	50.16	54.53	40.1	38.0	42.6	1.34	1.32	1.28
Other Durable Goods[1]	7.8	7.8	7.2	.....	+ 8.3	65.45	63.52	60.38	40.4	39.7	40.8	1.62	1.60	1.48
Textile Mill Products	218.0	219.8	229.1	— 0.8	— 4.8	51.75	51.66	54.53	36.7	36.9	38.4	1.41	1.40	1.42
Yarn & Thread Mills	45.9	46.6	48.2	— 1.5	— 4.8	45.06	46.59	49.67	35.2	36.4	38.5	1.28	1.28	1.29
Broadwoven Fabrics	93.9	94.8	99.4	— 0.9	— 5.5	54.58	54.05	57.13	37.9	37.8	39.4	1.44	1.43	1.45
Knitting Mills	62.1	62.3	65.1	— 0.3	— 4.6	51.91	51.62	53.51	35.8	35.6	36.4	1.45	1.45	1.47
Full Fashioned Hosiery	18.9	19.0	21.3	— 0.5	—11.3	59.60	58.21	60.74	38.7	37.8	38.2	1.54	1.54	1.59
Seamless Hosiery	33.6	33.8	34.3	— 0.6	— 2.0	48.14	48.14	49.00	33.9	33.9	35.0	1.42	1.42	1.40
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.9	26.0	25.7	— 0.4	+ 0.8	43.44	42.95	45.22	36.5	36.4	38.0	1.19	1.18	1.19
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.4	12.3	11.8	+ 0.8	+ 5.1	40.95	40.48	42.92	35.3	35.2	37.0	1.16	1.15	1.16
Food & Kindred Products	23.6	23.7	23.6	— 0.4	.....	48.83	48.22	47.72	39.7	39.2	40.1	1.23	1.23	1.19
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.2	4.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.4	48.47	46.65	49.23	45.3	43.6	47.8	1.07	1.07	1.03
Tobacco Manufacturers	25.8	27.7	24.5	— 6.9	+ 5.3	66.33	64.98	65.69	37.9	38.0	39.1	1.75	1.71	1.68
Cigarettes	17.2	17.1	15.4	+ 0.6	+ 11.7	70.12	69.92	72.94	37.9	38.0	40.3	1.85	1.84	1.81
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	6.6	8.5	6.9	—22.4	— 4.3	57.07	55.01	52.22	38.3	38.2	37.3	1.49	1.44	1.40
Paper & Allied Products	11.0	11.1	11.1	— 0.9	— 0.9	87.34	86.93	83.22	41.2	41.2	41.2	2.12	2.11	2.02
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.3	7.5	.....	— 2.7	102.18	101.39	97.94	42.4	42.6	42.4	2.41	2.38	2.31
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.7	8.6	8.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	77.79	76.98	76.05	38.7	38.3	38.8	2.01	2.01	1.96
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.4	11.8	13.0	+ 5.1	— 4.6	67.47	67.55	64.80	40.4	39.5	40.5	1.67	1.71	1.60
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.1	3.2	3.0	— 3.1	+ 3.3	68.95	68.38	75.08	39.4	39.3	43.4	1.75	1.74	1.73
Nonmanufacturing	615.8	611.9	614.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Mining	3.5	3.5	3.9	.....	—10.3	56.74	51.19	59.50	39.4	35.3	41.9	1.44	1.45	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	2.9	2.8	3.1	+ 3.6	— 6.5	54.39	46.85	57.12	39.7	34.2	42.0	1.37	1.37	1.36
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	61.0	61.1	62.5	— 0.2	— 2.4	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.1	28.9	28.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.5	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.5	19.6	19.8	— 0.5	— 1.5	74.69	74.50	73.05	38.5	38.8	39.7	1.94	1.92	1.84
Trade	224.4	222.6	221.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.3	54.94	54.95	53.43	41.0	40.7	41.1	1.34	1.35	1.30
Wholesale	54.0	54.2	54.3	— 0.4	— 0.6	72.83	72.49	67.48	42.1	41.9	41.4	1.73	1.73	1.63
Retail	170.4	168.4	167.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.9	48.31	48.76	48.38	40.6	40.3	41.0	1.19	1.21	1.18
Retail General Merchandise	35.7	34.4	34.6	+ 3.8	+ 3.2	33.60	34.50	34.34	35.0	35.2	35.4	.96	.98	.97
Department Stores	16.1	15.6	16.0	+ 3.2	+ 0.6	38.94	38.52	38.66	35.4	36.0	35.8	1.10	1.07	1.08
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.4	8.0	8.6	+ 5.0	— 2.3	21.00	23.69	19.72	30.0	28.2	29.0	.70	.84	.68
Retail Food Stores	30.6	30.4	30.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.0	49.02	49.53	49.32	38.0	38.1	40.1	1.29	1.30	1.23
Grocery Stores	24.4	24.1	23.7	+ 1.2	+ 3.0	46.08	46.21	45.62	36.0	36.1	37.7	1.28	1.28	1.21
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.9	34.8	33.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.3	71.92	74.17	73.98	...5...					
Service	98.1	97.9	98.6	+ 0.2	— 0.5	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.6	6.6	6.5	.....	+ 1.5	26.85	26.33	25.06	46.3	46.2	46.4	.58	.57	.54
Personal Services	24.6	24.6	25.4	.....	— 3.1	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.6	14.7	15.3	— 0.7	— 4.6	29.40	28.64	29.20	39.2	38.7	40.0	.75	.74	.73
Government	144.0	144.0	142.5	.....	+ 1.1	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	49.9	48.0	51.7	+ 4.0	— 3.5	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
* Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

Langhlin F. F. Hosiery Mills, Inc., Randleman
Laundrette, Havelock
Laurel Mills, Inc., Rutherfordton
Little River Oil Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Live Wire Electric Co., Goldsboro
Lloyd's Lingerie, Inc., Madison
Long Meadow Farms Cooperative, Inc., Durham
McCracken Oil Co., Louisburg
McCrary Hosiery Mills, Inc., Asheboro
McCrary Hosiery Mills, Inc. Ramseur Division, Asheboro
McDevitt & Street Co., Charlotte
McLamb Monument Co., Goldsboro
McRary & Son, Inc., Asheville
Madison Grocery Co., Madison
Marsh Chevrolet Co., Aulander
Maryland Baking Co. of the Carolinas, Charlotte
Mead Containers, Inc. Durham Container Division, Durham
Medlin Tractor & Implement Co., Benson
Mel-Burn Laundry & Cleaners, Havelock
The Mengel Co. Logging Division, Elizabeth City
Meridian Motorcycle Co., Fayetteville
Metal Finishing Corp., Charlotte
Midstate Contractors, Inc., Hickory
Mid-State Paper Box Co., Inc., Asheboro
Mills & Brown, Richlands
J. D. Mills, Inc., Henderson
Mitchell & Becker Co., Charlotte
The Moland-Drysdale Corp. Etowah Plant, Etowah
The Moland-Drysdale Corp. Fletcher Plant, Fletcher
W. P. Morris Lumber Co., Jackson
Mt. Hope Finishing Co., Henderson
Mount Hope Finishing Co., Henderson
Murree Veneer Co., Inc., Murphy
National Container Corporation, Salisbury
Neighbors Motor Co., Kenly
Newton Instrument Co., Inc., Durham
New Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Reidsville
New System Laundry, Leaksville
North Carolina Equipment Co., Wilmington
North State Construction Co., Rocky Mount
North Wilkesboro Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., North Wilkesboro
O. K. Cleaners, Four Oaks
W. B. Oliver & Son, Inc., Pine Level
Onslow Oil Co., Jacksonville
Ormond Wholesale Co., Greenville
Pacific Mills Hot Springs Plant, Hot Springs
Paramont Cleaners & Laundry, Goldsboro
Parham Motors, Henderson
Parkdale Hosiery Mill, Catawba
Parrish Motor Co., Inc., Benson
George Parrish Motors, Inc., Henderson
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Asheville
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Lumberton, Lumberton
Person Mill Division Pacific Mills, Roxboro
J. F. Philips, Edenton
Phillips Petroleum Co. Charlotte Terminal, Charlotte
Phillips Petroleum Co. Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
Piedmont Cleaners, Durham
Piedmont Glass Co., Inc., Charlotte
Pipe, Inc. Fayetteville Plant, Fayetteville
Pipe, Inc. Fairmont Plant, Fairmont
T. W. Poe & Sons, Inc., Durham
Precision Gear & Machine Co., Inc., Charlotte
Quality Cleaners, Spray
Quality Plumbing & Heating Co., Goldsboro
Ramseur Worsted Mills Corp., Ramseur
Reynolds Motor Sales, Inc., Clinton
Richlands Milling Co., Richlands
Ricks Laundry & Cleaners, Inc., Edenton
W. L. Robinson Co., Inc., Durham
Ronson Hydraulic Units (NC) Corporation, Charlotte
Rose Merchandise & Warehousing Co., Inc., Henderson
W. P. Rose Supply Co., Goldsboro
Roses Dry Cleaners, Kenly
Rowan Manufacturing Corporation, Salisbury
Royle & Pilkington Co., Inc., Hazelwood
W. E. Sale & Sons, Ronda
Salisbury Ice & Fuel Co., Salisbury
The Salisbury Post, Salisbury
Sanders Company, Inc., Elizabeth City
Sanford Brick & Tile Co., Inc., Sanford
Sapona Manufacturing Co., Inc., Cedar Falls
Scarborough Builders Supply Co., Lumberton
A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc. Siler City Plant, Siler City
Scott Motor Co., Goldsboro
Sealtest Southern Dairies Division Greensboro Plant, Greensboro
Seeman Printery, Inc., Durham
Selma Tire & Recapping Co., Selma
Service Printing Co., Durham
T. A. Sherrill Construction Co., Inc., Matthews
Simmons Chevrolet Co., Inc., Kenly
J. H. Sloan Construction Co., Inc., Wilmington
Smith-Douglas Co., Inc. Wilmington Plant, Wilmington
Snowflake Laundry, Shelby
Southern Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Graham
Spangler & Sons, Shelby
Spinners Processing Co., Spindale
Spotless Cleaners, Goldsboro
Stephenson Motor Co., Benson
Sterling Hosiery Mills, Inc., Spindale
Stevenson Brick & Block Co., Inc., New Bern
H. R. Stewart & Co., Charlotte
Stophel Cleaners, Whiteville
Stout Chair Co., Inc., Liberty
Sun Journal, Inc., New Bern
Superior Stone Co. Hickory Quarry, Hickory
Superior Stone Co. Baker's Quarry, Monroe
Swift and Company, Durham
Swift and Company, Henderson
Thompson Veneer Co., Cleveland
F. N. Thompson, Inc., Charlotte
Tie Rite Neckwear Company, Asheboro
Trask Manufacturing Co., Wilmington
Van Raalte Company, Inc., Franklin
Van Raalte Company, Inc., Bryson City
Wagoner Construction Co., Salisbury
Wallbrook Tobacco Co., Inc., Goldsboro
W. G. Warmack Lumber Co., Roxobel
Watson Hardware & Oil Co., Inc., Kenly
Waverly Mills, Inc. Waverly Plant, Cardroom, Laurinburg
Waverly Mills, Inc. Prince Plant, Finishing, Laurinburg
Waverly Mills, Inc. Waverly, Spinning & Spooling, Laurinburg
Wayne Dairy Co-operative, Inc., Goldsboro
Wayne Printing Co., Inc., Goldsboro
W. H. Weatherby Co., Elizabeth City
Western Electric Co., Inc. Charlotte Distributing House, Charlotte
Whitehall Furniture, Inc., Durham
Williamson Brick, Inc., Whiteville
Wilmington Printing Co., Wilmington
Wilmington Scrap Iron & Metal Co., Wilmington
Woodland Manufacturing Co., Woodland
C. C. Woods Construction Co., Inc., Durham
S. T. Wooten Construction Co., Inc., Stantonsburg
Wright-Knit Hosiery Mill, Inc., Spruce Pine

Second Year Award Winners

American Dry Cleaners, Charlotte
Arndt & Herman Lumber Co., Conover
Askew Cleaners, Inc., New Bern
Barber Manufacturing Co., Charlotte
Barringer Hosiery Mill, Newton
V. E. Bell & Sons, Inc., Durham
Breneman-Hartshorn, Inc., Charlotte
Bryan Rock & Sand Co. Neverson Quarry & Pit, Bailey
Burlington Mills Corporation Butler Plant, St. Pauls
Burlington Mills Cascade Weaving Co., Mooresville
Carolina Cinder Block Co., Durham
Carolina Craftsmen Co., Durham
Central Service Motor Co., Goldsboro
Charlotte Finishing Co., Inc., Charlotte
Citizens Manufacturing Co., Rutherfordton
Coman Lumber Co., Durham
Community Frozen Foods Locker, Fuquay Springs
Dare County Ice & Storage Co., Manteo
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc. Charlotte Division, Charlotte
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., Wilson
Eanes Manufacturing Co., Inc., Stoneville
Elizabeth City Brick Co., Inc., Elizabeth City
Erwin Mills, Inc. Plant No. 1, Durham
Erwin Mills, Inc. Plant No. 2, Erwin
Esso Standard Oil Co. Raleigh Plant, Raleigh
Esso Standard Oil Co. Washington Bulk Plant, Washington
Federal Bake Shops, Inc., Charlotte
Fiber Manufacturing Co., Newton
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc. Blanket Mill, Draper
Geddie Ice Co., Mt. Olive
General Industries, Goldsboro
Giliam Pontiac, Whiteville
G. B. Green Ready-Mix, Reidsville
Hatley's Laundry & Dry Cleaning, Spray
Seth B. Hollowell Oil Co., Goldsboro
Ideal Cleaners, Wilson
The Imperial Tobacco Co. LTD Durham N. C. Branch, Durham
The Imperial Tobacco Co. LTD Wilson Division, Wilson
Interchemical Corporation Printing Ink Division, Charlotte
Joy Laundry & Cleaners, Charlotte
Kelly Dyeing & Finishing Co., Inc., Charlotte
Kenan Oil Co., Durham
Klopman Mills, Inc. Ramseur Weaving Plant, Ramseur
Lassiter Corporation Charlotte Division, Charlotte
Laurinburg Plywood Corporation, Laurinburg
Lowe's Durham Hardware, Inc., Durham
McCracken Oil Co., Henderson
McNeill Cleaners, Red Springs
Mann's Auto Sales & Service, Elizabeth City
Maddox Stafford Stone Works, Durham
Modern Dry Cleaners, Whiteville
Mt. Olive Dry Cleaners, Mt. Olive
New Vance Hotel & Crystal Room, Henderson
Odom Motor Co., Goldsboro

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
Ecusta Paper Division,
Endless Belt Dept., Pisgah Forest
One-Hour Cleaners & Laundry, Wilson
Peerless Hosiery Co., North Wilkesboro
Pendleton Manufacturing Co., Maiden
Pifer Industries, Inc., Durham
J. D. Pike Motor Co., Goldsboro
Proctor Chemical Co., Inc., Salisbury
Pruitt Lumber Co., Louisburg
Quality Cleaners & Laundry, Henderson
Ralston Purina Co., Charlotte
Ralston Purina Co., Wilson
Rex Cleaners, Elizabeth City
Rickman Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Salisbury
F. S. Royster Guano Co., Charlotte
Sandifer-Batts Pontiac Co., Wilson
Sealtest Southern Dairies Division
Asheville Plant, Asheville
Brevard Plant, Brevard
Bryson City Plant, Bryson City
Elizabeth City Plant, Elizabeth City
Rocky Mount Plant, Rocky Mount
Whiteville Plant, Whiteville
Spedic Food Products, Inc., Edenton
Sprague Electric Co. (Employees of Ashe
County Div.), West Jefferson
Henry F. Thomas, Inc., Forest City
Tillery Millwork Co., Raleigh
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation
Durham
Waverly Mills, Inc.
Scotland Plant, Laurinburg
Wayco Corporation, Goldsboro
Wear Right Hosiery Co., Inc., Claremont
Williams Cleaners & Laundry, Monroe

Third Year Award Winners

T. H. Briggs & Sons, Inc., Raleigh
Bryan Rock & Sand Co.
Crabtree Creek Quarry, Cary
Carolina Hardware Co., Raleigh
Carolina Printing Co., Elizabeth City
Carolina Welding Supplies, Inc., Raleigh
Casey's Laundry & Cleaners, Goldsboro
City Cleaners, Benson
Community Motors Corporation, Goldsboro
Criminger Cabinet Shop, Charlotte
Henry V. Dick & Co., Inc., Raleigh
Dixie Chemical Corporation, New Bern
E. E. Draper & Sons, Inc., Rocky Mount
Erwin Mills, Inc.
Plant No. 3F, Cooleemee
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Salisbury Bulk Plant, Salisbury
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Wilmington Terminal, Wilmington
Gulf Oil Corporation, Fayetteville
Jackson & Bell Co., Wilmington
Jones Distributing Co., Elizabeth City
Krahnke Cleaners, Whiteville
McCracken Supply Co., Raleigh
Maryland Manufacturing Co., Spruce Pine
Model Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Carthage
Morgan Motors, Inc., Durham
New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners,
Durham
Newton Glove Manufacturing Co.,
Newton
Norwood Brothers, Raleigh
Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.
Kinston Division, Kinston
Pate-Dawson Motor Co., Goldsboro
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., Goldsboro
Pinehurst Textiles, Inc., Asheboro
Pyrofax Gas Corporation, Goldsboro
Rainbow Cleaners & Laundry, Inc.,
Goldsboro
Royal Crown Bottling Co., Wilmington
A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc.
Randleman Plant, Randleman
Seven-Up Bottling Co., Durham
Southern Storage & Distribution Co.,
Durham
Spirittine Chemical Co., Inc., Wilmington
Talon, Inc., Woodland
Thomas & Howard Co., Inc., Durham
Tops Cleaners, Varina
Town & Country Tire Service, Inc.,
Raleigh
Wadesboro Dry Cleaners, Wadesboro

Fourth Year Award Winners

Allsheer Hosiery Mills, Inc., Liberty
The American Agricultural Chemical Co.,
Henderson
American Cyanamid Co.
Charlotte Plant, Charlotte
American Oil Co.
Asphalt Plant, Wilmington
Armour & Co., Salisbury
Automotive Parts Co., Smithfield
Carolina Rim & Wheel Co. of Raleigh, Inc.,
Raleigh
Cooperative Fertilizer Works, Goldsboro
Davison Chemical Co.
Division of W. R. Grace & Co.,
Wilmington
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Durham Bulk Plant, Durham
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Rocky Mount Bulk Plant, Rocky Mount
Fuquay Motor Co., Inc., Fuquay Springs
Richard Grey Hosiery Co., Asheboro
Hanover Iron Works, Wilmington
Hart Electrical & Heating Service, Inc.,
Raleigh
Hickory Handle & Manufacturing Co.,
Conover
Higdon Knitting Mill, Inc., Hendersonville
Home Building Supply Co., Henderson
Hornwood Warp Knitting Corporation,
Wadesboro
Cecil H. Jarrett Co., Inc., Newton
Kings Mountain Mica Co., Inc.,
Kings Mountain
Laundromatic & Valet, Raleigh
Matthews Motor Co., Fuquay Springs
Privette Cleaners, Henderson
Proctor-Barbour Co., Fuquay Springs
Raleigh Auto Supply, Raleigh
Ramseur Inter-Lock Knitting Co., Inc.,
Ramseur
Reynolds Aluminum Supply Co., Raleigh
S & G Concrete Co., Wilmington
Soderberg & Stern, Inc., Charlotte
Swing-Taylor Hosiery, Inc., Asheboro
Textile Machine Works, Asheboro Branch
North Asheboro Station #1, Asheboro
Wells Fertilizer Works, Goldsboro
Williams Motor Co., Smithfield

Fifth Year Award Winners

Brady Manufacturing Co., Inc., Ramseur
Dar-Mon Hosiery Mills, Inc., Charlotte
Esso Standard Oil Co.
Fayetteville Bulk Plant, Fayetteville
The Graphic Press, Inc., Raleigh
P & P Chair Company, Inc., Asheboro
Vuncannon Hosiery Mills, Inc., Asheboro

Sixth Year Award Winners

Acme Cleaners & Shoe Shop, Nashville
Bright Leaf Industries, Inc., Charlotte
Dixie Tag & Envelope Co., Charlotte
Heist-McCain Hosiery Corporation,
Rockwell
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Charlotte
Roseboro Milling Co., Roseboro
Roxboro Broom Works, Roxboro
Samsons Manufacturing Corporation,
Wilson
A. J. Schneierson & Son, Inc.
Sanford Plant, Sanford
Williams Sawmill, Stovall
Wilson Motor Parts, Wilson
Winsor & Jerauld Manufacturing Co.
Southern Division, Charlotte

Seventh Year Award Winners

The Atlantic Refining Co., Wilmington
Carolina Bedding & Chair Co., Charlotte
Carolina Concrete Pipe Co., Inc.,
Charlotte
Chemical Processing Co., Charlotte
China Grove Roller Mills, China Grove
Clay Printing Co., Inc., Hickory
Coble Dairy Products Cooperation, Inc.,
Rockingham
Dilworth Mattress Co., Charlotte
Ellis Motor Co., Henderson
Fullbright Cabinet Co., Hickory
Goldsboro Ice Delivery Co., Goldsboro
Leach Service Cleaners, Littleton
Pictorial Engraving Co., Inc., Charlotte
Raleigh Diaper Service, Raleigh
Saco-Lowell Shops
Sanford Division, Sanford
Snipes-Crowell Lumber Co., Inc.,
Stoneville
Stream Line Tools, Inc., Conover
J. Zagora Machine & Gear Co., Inc.,
Charlotte

Eighth Year Award Winners

R. T. Barber Co., Charlotte
The Bullard Clark Co., Charlotte
The Dowd Press, Inc., Charlotte
Howell Oil Co., Goldsboro
C. D. Jessup & Co., Claremont
National Carbon Company
Div. of Union Carbide Corp., Asheboro
Pet Dairy Products Co., Salisbury
WAK Industries, Charlotte
Wayne Bonded Warehouse, Goldsboro
Whiteway Cleaners, Shelby

Ninth Year Award Winners

Bonk's Dry Cleaners, Asheboro
Champion Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
Charlotte
Conover Cleaners, Conover
Home Oil Co., Louisburg
National Carbon Co., Charlotte
New York Dry Cleaners, Wilmington
Sunshine Laundry & Cleaners, Wilmington
Sutton Pontiac Co., Wilmington
The Texas Company, Raleigh

Tenth Year Award Winners

Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Hendersonville
Ramseur Broom Works, Inc., Ramseur
Sacony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., Wilmington
Shell Oil Co., Wilmington

Eleventh Year Award Winners

American Enka Corp., Plant Industrial
Relations, Enka
Central Motor Sales, Inc., Hickory
Charlotte Workshop for the Blind, Inc.,
Charlotte
Gaines Printing Co., Charlotte
Linde Company
Division of Union Carbide Corporation,
Charlotte
National Carbon Co.
Division of Union Carbide Corp.,
Greenville
Schackner Leather & Belting Co.,
Charlotte

The Texas Co.
Wilmington Sales Terminal, Wilmington

Alamance County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Alamance Printing Company, Burlington
Blalock's Cleaners, Burlington
Boston Cleaners & Laundry, Inc., Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Burlington Decorative Fabrics Associates
Decorative Fabrics Finishing Co., Burlington
Smithfield Spinning Co., Smithfield
Burlington Tricot Fabrics Co.
Mayfair Finishing Plant, Burlington
Mayfair Knitting Plant, Burlington
Burlington Hosiery Company
May Hosiery Finishing Co. Burlington
Plaid Mills, Burlington
Burlington Molding Corporation, Burlington
Celanese Corporation of America, Burlington
Central Grocery Co., Inc., Burlington
Coble Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Copland-Fowler Industries, Inc., Burlington
Craftique, Inc., Mebane
Ewing Motors, Inc., Burlington
Gay Hosiery, Inc., Burlington
Hosiery Finishers, Inc., Burlington
Lilien and Lee, Inc., Burlington
Regal Cleaners, Burlington
Chester H. Roth Co., Inc.
Alamance Hosiery Division, Burlington
Century Division, Burlington
Full Fashioned Knitting Division, Burlington
Sanders Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Sellers Dyeing Co., Inc., Saxapahaw
Sellers Manufacturing Co., Inc.
Service Department, Saxapahaw
Sellers Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
United States Rubber Co., Burlington
Lastex Plant, Burlington
White Furniture Company, Mebane

Second Year Winners

Burlington Garment Manufacturing Co., Inc., Burlington
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Plant "A", Burlington
Grabur Throwing Co., Graham
Main Supply, Burlington
Burlington Decorative Fabrics Associates
Reidsville Drapery Co., Reidsville
Foil Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Franklin Hosiery Mills, Graham
Full-Knit Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Grace Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Graham Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Mary Jane Hosiery Mill, Burlington
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Burlington, Burlington
Chester H. Roth Co., Inc.
Cohura #3, Burlington
Virginia Mills, Inc., Swepsonville

Third Year Winners

Apparel, Inc., Mebane
Burlington Industries, Inc.
Wastehouse, Burlington
Dura-Tred Hosiery Mills Co., Burlington
East End Hosiery Mills, Burlington
Glen Raven Knitting Mills, Inc., Altamahaw
Griffin Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
McEwen Hosiery Co., Burlington
Mebane Laundry and Dry Cleaners, Mebane
Monarch Processing Co., Inc., Graham
Webster Furniture Mfg. Co., Inc., Graham
Wilkins Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington

Fourth Year Winners

R. E. Boone Laundry and Cleaners, Burlington
Elder Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Garrison Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Glenover Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Greige Knitters, Altamahaw
Koury Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
McCuiston Hosiery Mills, Haw River
Major Dye Works, Inc., Burlington
Elizabeth Meade Hosiery Mills, Inc., Burlington
Monarch Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Puritan Finishing Mills, Inc., Burlington
Rocktish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc.
Mebane Plant, Mebane
Chester H. Roth Co., Inc.
Esquire Warehouse Division, Burlington
Shadowbrook Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Sharpe Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Supreme Dry Cleaners, Inc., Burlington
Webco Mills, Inc., Burlington

Fifth Year Winners

Apparel Manufacturing Corp., Mebane
Travora Textiles, Finishing Plant, Graham

Seventh Year Winners

Horne Dry Cleaners, Burlington
The Mebane Company, Mebane
Nu-Vogue Hosiery Mills, Inc., Graham
Spic and Span Cleaners, Burlington

Eighth Year Winners

Chester H. Roth Co., Inc.
Main Office, Burlington
Southerland Dyeing & Finishing Mills, Inc., Mebane

Ninth Year Winners

Kale Knitting Mills, Inc., Mebane
Leath Hosiery Mill, Inc., Graham
Travora Textiles, Inc., No. 2, Graham

Eleventh Year Winners

Western Electric Co., Inc.
N. C. Works, Burlington Shops, Burlington

Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, McDowell and Watauga Award Winners

First Year Winners

Broyhill Furniture Factories
General Offices & Selling Agency, Lenoir
Caldwell Furniture Company, Inc.
Veneer Mill, Lenoir
A. P. Causby Ready-Mix Concrete Co., Morganton
A. P. Causby Stone Company, Morganton
Cross Cotton Mills Company, Marion
Dolly Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese
Drexel Furniture Company
Tablerock Plant #6, Morganton
Drexel Furniture Company
Plant #12, Marion
Francis-Lonise Full Fashion Mills, Inc., Valdese
Granite Machine Company, Granite Falls
Henredon Furniture Industries, Morganton
Henry River Mills Company, Henry River
Guy L. Hensley Hosiery Mills, Inc., Marion
Home Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co., Inc.
Plant #1, Morganton
Plant #2, Morganton
Jacquard Mills Company, Morganton
R. L. James & Son, Marion
Johns Hosiery Mill, Glen Alpine
Lenoir Hosiery Mills, Inc., Lenoir
The McDowell News, Marion
McPar Hosiery Mills, Inc., Marion
The News-Herald, Morganton
Pacific Mills, Rhodhiss Division, Rhodhiss
Peerless Hosiery Company, West Jefferson
Pons Full Fashion Mills, Inc., Valdese
Rhoney Frame Shop, Hickory
Shadowline, Inc., Boone Plant, Boone
Shuford Mills, Inc.
Allred Mill T & W Dept., Granite Falls
Mill #1, Granite Falls
Miscellaneous, Granite Falls
Skyland Textiles Company, Morganton
Wolverine Finishes Corporation
Morganton Plant, Morganton

Second Year Winners

Becker County Sand & Gravel Company, Inc., Marion
Cellu-Products Co., Inc., Patterson
Eugene Cross & Company, Marion
Employees of Ashe County Division
Sprague Electric Company, West Jefferson
Hemlock Manufacturing Company, Inc., Granite Falls
International Resistance Company, Boone
Kent-Coffey Manufacturing Company, Lenoir
Kohler-Campbell, Inc., Granite Falls
Lenoir News-Topic, Inc., Lenoir
McCall Hosiery Mills, Marion
Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Department 400, Valdese

Third Year Winners

B & R Textile Corporation, Hudson
Caldwell Cotton Mill Company, Hudson
J. A. Cline & Sons, Inc., Hildebran
Davis Wood Products, Inc., Hudson
Spratt Cleaners & Laundry, Marion

Fourth Year Winners

Marion Manufacturing Company, Inc., Marion
Moore Cotton Mill Company, Lenoir
Union Mirror Company, Lenoir

Fifth Year Winners

American Thread Company
Sevier Plant, Sevier
Waldensian Hosiery Mills, Inc.
Department 500, Valdese

Sixth Year Winner

Martinat Hosiery Mills, Inc., Valdese

Cabarrus County Award Winners

First Year Winners

Carolina Distributors, Inc., Concord
City Pressing Club, Concord
Dixie Cleaners, Kannapolis
Harper Hosiery Mills, Inc., Concord
Kannapolis Publishing Co., Kannapolis
Chester H. Roth Co., Inc.
Hugh Grey Full-Fashioned Knitting Div., Burlington
Southern Latex Corp. of N. C., Concord

Second Year Winners

Cabarrus Creamery Co., Inc., Concord
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Concord, Concord
DeWitt Motor Company, Concord
Fair Martin Boxes, Inc., Concord
Kannapolis Laundry, Kannapolis
Ketchie-Houston, Inc., Concord
Shannon Hosiery Mills, Inc., Concord
Sussex Hosiery Mills, Inc., Concord

Third Year Winners

Solomon and Blackwelder Cleaners, Concord

Sunshine Cleaners Centerview, Kannapolis

Fourth Year Winner

Carol-May Finishing Co., Inc., Concord

Fifth Year Winner

Young Cleaners & Dyers, Concord

Eighth Year Winner

Cagle and Byrd Cleaners, Concord

Cannon Mills Award Winners

First Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
- Plant 1, Crash Department, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Finishing, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Paint Force, Kannapolis
- Plant 4, Cloth Department, Kannapolis
- Plant 6, Carding, Kannapolis
- Plant 6, Finishing (Wet), Kannapolis
- Plant 8, Carding & Spinning, Kannapolis
- Brown Manufacturing Co., Carding, Kannapolis
- Brown Manufacturing Co., Spinning, Kannapolis
- Roberta Manufacturing Co., Carding & Spinning, Kannapolis

Second Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
- Plant 1, Maintenance, Kannapolis
- Plant 2, Spinning, Kannapolis
- Plant 5, Carding, Kannapolis
- Plant 8, Weaving, Kannapolis

Third Year Winner

Cannon Mills Company
- Plant 6, Beaming, Kannapolis

Fourth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
- Plant 2, Kannapolis
- Plant 2, Weaving, Kannapolis
- Plant 4, Weaving, Kannapolis
- Plant 6, Finish (Put up & Sew)
- Plant 6, Quilting, Kannapolis
- Plant 6, I Spin, Kannapolis
- Plant 6, Twisting, Kannapolis

Fifth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis
Cannon Mills Company
- Plant 1, Carding & Spinning, Kanapolis
- Plant 1, Cutting Department, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Dye Department, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Sample Department, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Sewing Department, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Sheet Department, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Street Force, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Supply Department, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Wash Cloth Department, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Weaving, Cloth & Knitting, Kannapolis
- Plant 1, Wrapping & Packing, Kannapolis
- Plant 4, I Spin, Kannapolis

Sixth Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
- Plant 6, Maintenance, Kannapolis
- Plant 10, Kannapolis
- Plant 11, Spinning Department, Kannapolis

Seventh Year Winners

Cannon Mills Company
- Plant 7, Kannapolis

Davidson and Davie Counties Award Winners

First Year Winners

Carolina Underwear Co., Thomasville
City Dry Cleaners, Thomasville
Davidson Veneer Co., Inc., Lexington
Denton Hosiery Mills, Inc., Denton
Dixie Furniture Co., Inc., Lexington
Erwin-Lambeth, Thomasville
Erwin Mills, Inc.
- Plant #3, Cooleemee

Franklin Shockey Co., Lexington
Frank Ix and Son, Lexington, Corp., Lexington
Fritts Packing Co., Inc., Lexington
High Point Paper Box Co., Inc.
- Thomasville Division, Thomasville

Lexington Weaving Co.
- Unit of Pacific Mills, Lexington

Manhattan Shirt Co., Lexington
Maurice Mills Co., Thomasville
Peerless Mattress Co., Inc., Lexington
Philpott Furniture Corp., Lexington
Piedmont Cleaners, Thomasville
Siceloff Manufacturing Co., Inc., Lexington
Thomasville Chair Company
- Plant L, Thomasville

Thomasville Fiber Co., Inc., Thomasville
C. M. Wall & Son, Inc., Thomasville

Second Year Winners

Childers Concrete Co., Thomasville
Kayby Hosiery Mill of N. C., Inc., Thomasville
G. W. Smith Lumber Co., Lexington
Streetman Novelty Furniture Co., Lexington

Third Year Winners

Altar Hosiery Mill, Lexington
Black Lumber Co., Inc., Thomasville
Catalin Corp. of America, Thomasville
Erwin Mills, Inc.
- Plant #3F, Cooleemee

Stroupe Mirror Company, Thomasville
The Thomasville Tribune, Thomasville

Fourth Year Winner

Green Printing Company, Lexington

Fifth Year Winner

Thomasville Chair Company
- Plant F, Thomasville

Sixth Year Winners

Monleigh Garment Co., Mocksville
S & R Furniture Co., Thomasville
Thomasville Chair Company
- Plant E, Thomasville

Seventh Year Winners

The Dispatch Publishing Company, Lexington
Hinkle Milling Company, Thomasville
Piedmont Candy Company, Lexington

Eighth Year Winners

B. & F. Manufacturing Co., Inc., Mocksville
Welcome Milling Company, Welcome

Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, & Stokes Counties Award Winners

First Year Winners

Amos and Smith Hosiery Co., Pilot Mountain
Arden Farms Packing Co., Clemmons
Brenner Iron and Metal Co., Winston-Salem
Carolina Insulating Yarn Co., Winston-Salem
The Duplan Corp., Forsyth Division, Winston-Salem
Fulk and Needham, Pilot Mountain
Fulp Bros. Grading Company, Walkertown
Hanes Dye and Finishing Co., Winston-Salem
International Minerals & Chemical Co., Winston-Salem
Marshall-Futrell Company, Winston-Salem
Pine State Knitwear Company, Mount Airy
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Archer Aluminum, Winston-Salem
- Engineering Dept., Air Condition Unit, Winston-Salem
- Engineering Dept., Pipe, Shop, Winston-Salem
- #65 Machine Shop, Winston-Salem
- #65 Wood Box Shop, Winston-Salem
- #8 Plug Dept., Winston-Salem
- #1 Redrying, Winston-Salem
- #2 Redrying, Winston-Salem
- 2-2 S. P. D., Winston-Salem
- #60 S. P. D., Winston-Salem
- Shipping Department, Winston-Salem
- #256 Smoking, Winston-Salem

Thalhimers, Winston-Salem
Wil-Ray Builders, Winston-Salem

Second Year Winners

Burlington Hosiery Company
- Vance Hosiery Co., Kernersville

Carolina Narrow Fabric Co., Winston-Salem
Indera Mills Company, Winston-Salem
Lynne Hosiery Mills, Inc., Mount Airy
Old Dominion Box Co., Inc., Winston-Salem Division, Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
- #92-2 Processing, Winston-Salem

Washington Mills Co., Dobson Plant, Dobson
Western Electric Co., Inc., Winston-Salem
WSJS Radio and Television, Winston-Salem

Third Year Winners

Boonville Cleaners and Laundry, Boonville
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Winston-Salem
Goody's Manufacturing Corp., Winston-Salem
Harveen Metal Products, Inc., Winston-Salem
Jones Bakeries, Inc., Winston-Salem
Quality Cleaners, Inc., Winston-Salem
Seven-Up Bottling Co. of Winston-Salem, Inc., Winston-Salem
Twin City Dry Cleaners, Winston-Salem
Wachovia Oil Company, Winston-Salem
Weaver Fertilizer Company, Winston-Salem

Fourth Year Winners

Parker Morris Associates, Winston-Salem
Piedmont Engraving Company, Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
- #256 S. P. D., Winston-Salem

Rutledge Poster Advertising Co., Yadkinville
Superior Laundryette, Winston-Salem

Fifth Year Winners

W. E. Graham & Sons Quarry, Winston-Salem
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
- #60 Granulating, Winston-Salem

Sixth Year Winners

Fisher's Cleaners & Dyers, Winston-Salem
Goodwill Industries, Inc., Winston-Salem
Hanes Hosiery Mills Co., Winston-Salem
Snyder Printing Co., Winston-Salem

Seventh Year Winners

Atlantic Greyhound Corp., Winston-Salem
Industries for the Blind, Winston-Salem
Superior Cleaners, Winston-Salem

Eighth Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
- #90 Bonded Warehouse, Winston-Salem

Trio Knitting Mills, Inc., Mount Airy
Walnut Cove Hosiery Mill, Walnut Cove

Ninth Year Winners

Haynes Textile Company, Mount Airy
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
- #91 Turkish, Winston-Salem

Eleventh Year Winners

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
#8 Machine Stemmery, Winston-Salem
#9 Metal Can, Winston-Salem
#42 Granulating, Winston-Salem

Gaston County Award Winners

First Year Winners

American and Efird Mills, Inc.
Madora Plant, Mount Holly
Thread Division, Mount Holly
Woodlawn Plant, Mount Holly
Belmont Cleaners, Inc., Belmont
Belmont Throwing Corp., Belmont
Gastonia New Way Laundry & Cleaners, Gastonia
Grier Drycleaning and Laundry, Inc., Belmont
Groves Thread Co., Inc., Plant #2, Gastonia
Huffman's Laundry, Gastonia
Knit Products Corp. #1, Belmont
Knit Products Corp. #2, Belmont
W. D. Lewis Textile Machinery, Gastonia
Piedmont Machine Shop, Inc., Gastonia
Quality Cleaners, Gastonia
Quick Laundry and Dry Cleaners, Gastonia
Reeves Brothers, Inc., Osage Division, Bessemer City
A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia
Southfork Manufacturing Co., Belmont
Stanley Cleaners, Stanley
J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.
Ragan Plant, Gastonia
Textiles, Inc., Osceola Plant, Gastonia
United States Rubber Company
Gastonia Yarn Plant, Gastonia

Second Year Winners

Alex Doughnut Company, Dallas
American Utilization Co., Inc., Gastonia
H. Beveridge & Co., Inc., Gastonia
Cherry Motors, Inc., Cherryville
Gettys Cleaners, Gastonia

Third Year Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Carolinian Mills, High Shoals
Piedmont Fabrics, Inc., Gastonia
Piedmont Mills, Inc., Gastonia
Southern Gear Works, Inc., Gastonia
Superior Yarn Mills, Inc.
Tuckaseege Plant, Mount Holly
Talon, Inc., Textile Div., Stanley

Fourth Year Winners

Gazette Publishing Co., Inc., Gastonia
B. S. Roy & Son Company, Gastonia
E. E. Smith & Son, Inc., Gastonia

Fifth Year Winner

American and Efird Mills, Inc.
Maintenance Department, Mount Holly

Sixth Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
American Plant, Mount Holly
American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Main Office, Mount Holly
Rush Plant, Mount Holly

Seventh Year Winner

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Finishing Division, Mount Holly

Eighth Year Winners

Keesee Belting & Supply Co., Inc., Gastonia
Red Front Cleaners, Gastonia

Eleventh Year Winner

Firestone Textiles, Gastonia

Greensboro Award Winners

First Year Winners

Abrams Construction Co., Inc., Greensboro
Allen Machine Company, Greensboro
The American Agricultural Chemical Co., Greensboro
Beaman's, Inc., Greensboro
Benbow Reproductions, Inc., Greensboro
Better Built Wood Products Co., Greensboro
Blue Bell, Inc.
Pattern Department, Greensboro
Plant #2, Greensboro
Printing Department, Greensboro
George C. Brown and Co., Inc., Greensboro
Carolina Hatcheries, Greensboro
Container Corp. of America
Greensboro Plant, Greensboro
Dependable Machine Co., Inc., Greensboro
Ford Body Co., Inc., Greensboro
L. B. Gallimore, Greensboro
Greensboro Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Greensboro
Greensboro Finishing Co., Greensboro
Greensboro Ice and Coal Co., Greensboro
A. J. Hewett, Contractor, Greensboro
Industries of the Blind, Inc., Greensboro
Juvenile Hosiery Mills, Inc., Greensboro
King-McIvers, Inc., Greensboro
Klimate-Pruf Paint Co., Inc., Greensboro
Milton Hosiery Co., Inc., Greensboro
Minuet Lingerie, Inc., Greensboro
Modern Metal Products Co., Greensboro
Morton-Withers Chemical Co.
Div. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Greensboro
N. C. Monroe Construction Co., Greensboro
N. C. Dyeing & Finishing Co., Greensboro
Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., Greensboro
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.
Greensboro Plant, Greensboro
Phillips Petroleum Co.
Greensboro Terminal, Greensboro
J. P. Stevens and Co., Inc.
Carter Plant, Greensboro
Superior Stone Company
Jamestown Quarry, Jamestown
McLeansville Quarry, McLeansville
Swift and Company
Agricultural Chem. Div., Greensboro Plant, Greensboro
Textile Specialty Co., Inc., Greensboro
Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., Greensboro
Truitt Manufacturing Co., Inc., Greensboro
Vick Chemical Co.
Wendover Avenue Plant, Greensboro
Williams Steel Co., Inc., Greensboro

Second Year Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Cameo Hosiery Co., Greensboro
Elm Street Weaving Co., Greensboro
Carolina Blower Co., Inc., Greensboro
Carolina Loom Reed Co., Greensboro
Cone Mills Corp.
Pineville Plant, Greensboro
Tabardrey Plant, Greensboro
Dixie Bell Textiles, Inc., Gibsonville
H. L. Green Company, Greensboro
Justice Drug Co., Greensboro
McLeod Leather and Belting Co., Greensboro
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Greensboro
Odell Hardware Co., Greensboro
Piedmont Blouse Co., Greensboro
Southern Oxygen Co., Greensboro
F. W. Woolworth Co. (696), Greensboro

Third Year Winners

American Cleaners, Greensboro
Builders Products Co., Inc., Greensboro
Simpson Printing Co., Greensboro
Southern Waste Paper Co., Inc., Greensboro
Summit Center Cleaners & Laundry, Greensboro
Sunset Cleaners & Laundry, Inc., Greensboro

Fourth Year Winners

Cone Mills Corporation
Central Maintenance Department, Greensboro
Power Division, Greensboro

Sixth Year Winners

Western Electric Co., Inc.
N. C. Works, Greensboro Plant, Greensboro

Eighth Year Winners

Blue Bird Cleaners, Inc., Greensboro
Boren Clay Products Co., Pleasant Garden

Ninth Year Winners

Burlington Industries, Inc.
Sample Weaving Department, Greensboro

Tenth Year Winner

Peerless Cleaners, Greensboro

High Point Award Winners

First Year Winners

Acclaim Hosiery Mills, High Point
Amos Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
Anvil Brand, Inc., Sherrod Division, High Point
Dallas, Inc., High Point
Glenola Frame Works, Inc., High Point
Guilford Veneer Co., High Point
O. E. Kearns & Son, Inc., High Point
Oakdale Cotton Mills, Jamestown
Sunshine Laundry, Inc., High Point
Thomas Furniture Company, High Point
Ward Baking Company, High Point
Youngs, Inc., High Point

Second Year Winners

Adams-Millis Corporation
Plant #8, High Point
Plant #9, High Point
The Borden Company
Ice Cream Division, High Point
Colony Tables, Inc., High Point
Harllee's, High Point
Heritage Furniture, Inc.
Quilting Division, High Point
Jerome Hosiery Mill, Inc., High Point
W. F. Mauldin, Inc., High Point
Melrose Hosiery Mills, Inc., High Point
Full Fashion Division

Stanly County Award Winners

First Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Efird #1, Mount Holly
Carolina Aluminum Company, Badin
Hoover Hosiery Mill, Albemarle
Oakboro Cotton Mills Co., Oakboro
Piedmont Dry Cleaners, Albemarle
Stanly Shale Products, Inc., Norwood
Wiscassett Mills Company, Albemarle
Wiscassett Mills Company
Knitting Department, Albemarle
Maintenance Department, Albemarle
Mill No. 2, Carding & Spinning, Albemarle
Mill No. 6, Carding & Spinning, Albemarle
Roller & Machine Shops, Albemarle
Yadkin Brick Yards, Inc., New London

Second Year Winners

Badin Cleaners, Badin
Huckabee Lumber Co., Albemarle
Norwood Veneer Co., Norwood
Press Printing Co., Inc., Albemarle
Stanly Knitting Mills, Inc., Oakboro
Wiscassett Mills Company
Dye Department, Albemarle

Third Year Winners

American & Efird Mills, Inc.
Efird #5, Mount Holly
Efird Shop and Outside, Mount Holly
Austin Knitting Mills, Inc., Albemarle

Fifth Year Winner

Smith Novelty Company, Albemarle

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Marshville Plant Has 4-Year Safety Record

By WILLIAM C. CREEL,
Safety Director

Four accident-free years is the enviable safety record established by the employees and management of Union Asbestos and Rubber Company, Plant 5, at Marshville, N. C.

In fact, it might well be said that the safety record of this plant is the pride and joy of the folks in Union County.

From 1954 through 1957, the company has operated well over one million man-hours without a disabling injury. As a result of this fine safety record, the company has received both State and National recognition in the field of accident prevention.

Among the awards which have been won by Union Asbestos and Rubber Company, Plant 5, is the Fourth Consecutive Year Award from the North Carolina Department of Labor and the U. S. Department of Labor.

The safety program of this Marshville plant is under the personal direction of Plant Manager R. W. Lane, Jr. There is also a very active plant Safety Committee with Kenneth Pope as chairman, and the following members: O. M. Nash, W. B. Little, E. Helms, C. C. Beasley, R. L. Austin, R. G. Hill, W. O. Stewart, M. J. Stewart, H. H. Ross, and G. Bryson.

Under the plant safety program, the importance of the role of the individual worker in accident prevention is continually recognized. Each year a safety banquet is held in which employees with five or more years of accident-free work are recognized. At a recent annual safety meeting, fifty such employees were honored by industrial and civic dignitaries from the Marshville community, along with safety leaders from throughout the State.

The record of this plant is a real challenge to all industrial establishments in North Carolina in the field of accident prevention. It is an excellent example of the results which can be obtained through active interest and personal supervision of safety work by top management.

TAR HEEL JOB DECLINE OVER PAST YEAR ONLY HALF AS SEVERE AS DROP THROUGHOUT NATION

Fractional Job Decrease Reported During April

North Carolina has been hit only about half as hard by the economic recession as the Nation as a whole, insofar as the employment situation is concerned.

Compared with the prevailing employment situation throughout the United States, North Carolina's position remains relatively good in spite of our decline in factory employment during the last seven months.

Nonagricultural employment dropped 2,038,000, or nearly 3.9 per cent, throughout the Nation between April 1957 and April 1958.

Our corresponding decline in total non-farm employment in North Carolina amounts to only 2.1 per cent, or just a little over half as high a decrease as has taken place in the entire nation.

Factory employment throughout the United States dropped 1,727,000, or 10.2 per cent, during the last 12 months. The decrease in factory employment in North Carolina during the same period was only four per cent, or less than half as severe a decline as has occurred throughout the Nation.

North Carolina's relatively favorable job situation continues, notwithstanding a further fractional employment decrease reported for the month of April.

Total non-farm employment in the State dropped 3,100 during April for a decline of three-tenths of one per cent from the March level.

However, only the manufacturing sector of the Tar Heel economy showed an April decline. Employment in the large group of non-manufacturing industries increased for the third consecutive month, rising 2,100 in April.

A total of 618,100 people were employed in non-manufacturing lines of work last month. This was 2,400 higher than the January, 1958 figure. It was eight-tenths of one per cent, or 4,700, below the State's non-manufacturing job level of April 1957.

The improvement in the non-manufacturing job sector was due to employment gains in finance, insurance and real estate firms, service industries, post offices, and seasonal job gains in State Highway Department and contract construction work.

Another factor making for better job conditions in the non-manufacturing industries was the 22 per cent increase in building activity reported for the first four months of this year.

Building permits issued in 30 leading Tar Heel cities totaled $56,474,823 during the first four months of 1958, compared with only $46,077,437 in the same period last year.

Unfavorable weather conditions caused building starts on many of these projects to be delayed until late spring.

Employment in non-manufacturing activities totaled 618,100 in April and was up 2,100 from the March level notwithstanding an employment decline of 500 in retail trade establishments—the largest of the non-manufacturing employment groups.

While job conditions were improving in the non-manufacturing industries, factory employment dropped 5,200 during April for the seventh consecutive monthly decrease.

The factory employment total of 442,500 reported for April was 1.2 per cent below the March figure and four per cent, or 18,200, below the level of April, 1957.

Jobs were down 2,800 in the textile industry during April, with all segments of the industry sharing in the decline.

Several other major North Carolina manufacturing industries also reported employment decreases.

Jobs were down 800 in the tobacco industry due to the usual seasonal declines in stemmeries and redrying plants. Apparel manufacturers reported a drop of 600. Employment declined 400 in the furniture industry. Jobs were down 600 in the lumber and timber products industry.

The total of 1,060,600 people employed in non-farm jobs in North Carolina during April, while only three-tenths of one per cent below the March figure, was 2.1 per cent, or 22,900, below the level of April 1957.

Factory working hours dropped from an average of 37.8 hours in March to 36.6 hours in April. The April workweek was 2.4 hours shorter than the 39-hour average reported for the same month a year ago.

Average hourly earnings in Tar Heel manufacturing industries held firm at $1.45 in April, having risen two cents during the past year.

Average weekly earnings reflected the shorter working hours. The $53.07 April average for manufacturing workers was down $2.70 from the $55.77 average of a year ago.

The textile industry's workweek was down from 38.2 hours in April 1957 to 34.8 hours in April 1958—a drop of 3.4

(Continued on page 2)

NORTH CAROLINA

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ALMON BARBOUR.....*Editor*

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N. C. Cities Report Continued Building Increase During April

Permits Rise 22% In First Four Months of 1958

The fourth straight month of increased building activity was reported by 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during April.

Public officials in the 30 cities issued April building permits totaling $16,721,-118. This was 11.5 per cent above the $14,989,517 reported for April 1957.

Permits for the first four months of 1958 totaled $56,474,823, for a 22.5 per cent rise over the $46,077,437 reported in the same period last year.

Permits reported for the first four months of 1958 were as follows: Albemarle $260,300, Asheville $2,937,095, Burlington $1,348,437, Charlotte $6,982,498, Concord $294,100, Durham $4,344,380, Elizabeth City, $41,680, Fayetteville $1,-104,849, Gastonia $1,599,350, Goldsboro $521,515, Greensboro $9,715,528, Greenville $1,133,480, Henderson $183,140, Hickory $448,896, High Point $1,773,627.

Kinston $1,165,714, Lexington $775,744, Monroe $267,900, New Bern $634,596, Raleigh $8,082,534, Reidsville $216,750, Rocky Mount $1,039,051, Salisbury $643,814, Sanford $150,450, Shelby $658,873, Statesville $765,927, Thomasville $918,346, Wilmington $361,432, Wilson $1,260,350, Winston-Salem $6,844,467.

Tar Heel Job Decline

(Continued from page 1)

hours. All branches of the textile industry shared in the reduced working hours.

The furniture, lumber, and apparel industries also reported shorter April workweeks together with employment cutbacks. Temporary and partial shutdowns were reported by a number of textile, apparel and fabricated metals firms.

With few exceptions, manufacturing industries in April continued to reflect general down-trends in production and employment. However, most segments of the food products industry showed small increases or maintained stable levels. Seasonal gains were reported in fertilizer manufacturing. Some expansion also was reported by the manufacturers of transportation equipment.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—APRIL, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.4	23.3	23.9	+ 0.4	— 2.1	$63.27	$63.02	$63.04	40.3	40.4	41.2	$1.57	$1.56	$1.53
Textiles	6.0	6.0	6.6	....	— 9.1	57.25	59.77	58.63	40.6	41.8	41.0	1.41	1.43	1.43
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.8	....	—14.3	59.68	64.22	64.37	40.6	43.1	43.2	1.47	1.49	1.49
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.3	2.4	+ 4.3	....	62.20	61.92	57.62	43.8	43.0	39.2	1.42	1.44	1.47
Food	3.8	3.8	3.8	....	....	54.12	53.31	52.25	39.5	39.2	40.5	1.37	1.36	1.29
Machinery	3.0	3.0	3.3	....	— 9.1	72.50	69.39	75.48	42.4	41.8	45.2	1.71	1.66	1.67
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.9	....	—10.5	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.5	....	+ 6.7	66.93	66.77	73.92	37.6	37.3	42.0	1.78	1.79	1.76
Apparel	.9	.9	1.0	....	—10.0	43.13	43.96	44.23	37.5	37.9	37.8	1.15	1.16	1.17
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	....	....	56.23	57.25	57.74	39.6	40.6	40.1	1.42	1.41	1.44
Stone, Clay & Glass	.7	.7	.7	....	....	59.16	56.91	59.64	40.8	39.8	42.6	1.45	1.43	1.40
Other Industries[1]	4.6	4.5	4.0	+ 2.2	+15.0	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.4	42.7	42.8	— 0.7	— 0.9	$49.49	$53.58	$54.75	33.9	36.7	37.5	$1.46	$1.46	$1.46
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	....	— 4.5	53.41	53.25	53.20	41.4	41.6	42.9	1.29	1.28	1.24
Textile Mill Products	19.6	19.9	20.7	— 1.5	— 5.3	44.04	49.27	52.98	30.8	34.7	35.8	1.43	1.42	1.48
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.9	8.6	— 1.3	— 9.3	38.76	44.47	45.50	28.5	32.7	31.6	1.36	1.36	1.44
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.3	....	....	40.14	46.61	46.37	32.9	36.7	37.7	1.22	1.27	1.23
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	....	— 7.7	45.23	49.25	46.13	35.9	39.4	37.5	1.26	1.25	1.23
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.8	5.8	5.7	....	+ 1.8	52.42	53.14	55.86	36.4	36.9	39.9	1.44	1.44	1.40
HH Furniture	5.0	5.0	4.9	....	+ 2.0	53.07	54.39	56.49	36.1	37.0	39.5	1.47	1.47	1.43
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	....	+ 9.1	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]
Chemicals	1.3	1.2	1.2	+ 8.3	+ 8.3	63.11	64.80	63.86	40.2	40.5	41.2	1.57	1.60	1.55
Metal Products	1.3	1.4	1.5	— 7.1	—13.3	59.66	62.52	61.09	38.0	40.6	41.0	1.57	1.54	1.49
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	1.0	....	—10.0	69.69	70.80	69.53	38.5	40.0	40.9	1.81	1.77	1.70
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.7	5.7	4.8	....	+18.8	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]	.....[5]

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—APRIL, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1060.6	1063.7	1083.5	— 0.3	— 2.1	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Manufacturing	442.5	447.7	460.7	— 1.2	— 4.0	$ 53.07	$ 54.81	$55.77	36.6	37.8	39.0	$1.45	$1.45	$1.43
Durable Goods	117.8	119.0	124.5	— 1.0	— 5.4	55.10	55.41	55.61	38.8	39.3	40.3	1.42	1.41	1.38
Nondurable Goods	324.7	328.7	336.2	— 1.2	— 3.4	52.77	54.31	55.83	35.9	37.2	38.5	1.47	1.46	1.45
Electrical Machinery	18.7	18.8	18.9	— 0.5	— 1.1	71.89	71.10	71.42	39.5	39.5	39.9	1.82	1.80	1.79
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	2.0	.....	—10.0	79.92	79.98	80.19	37.0	37.2	39.7	2.16	2.15	2.02
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.0	8.0	8.7	.....	— 8.0	64.31	63.36	64.57	40.7	40.1	42.2	1.58	1.58	1.53
Fabricated Metal Products	6.9	7.1	7.2	— 2.8	— 4.2	64.02	64.55	65.28	38.8	39.6	40.8	1.65	1.63	1.60
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.8	32.4	34.4	— 1.9	— 7.6	46.08	47.16	48.28	38.4	39.3	39.9	1.20	1.20	1.21
Sawmills & Planing Mills	22.3	22.6	23.9	— 1.3	— 6.7	44.49	45.75	46.68	37.7	39.1	39.9	1.18	1.17	1.17
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.1	4.3	4.5	— 4.7	— 8.9	46.20	46.49	46.02	38.5	37.8	39.0	1.20	1.23	1.18
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	2.0	.....	—20.0	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	35.9	36.3	38.9	— 1.1	— 7.7	51.57	52.38	52.93	38.2	38.8	40.1	1.35	1.35	1.32
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	32.1	32.4	35.1	— 0.9	— 8.5	51.57	52.38	52.80	38.2	38.8	40.0	1.35	1.35	1.32
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.8	6.8	7.3	.....	— 6.8	53.60	53.87	55.08	40.0	40.2	42.7	1.34	1.34	1.29
Other Durable Goods[1]	7.9	7.8	7.1	+ 1.3	+11.3	63.90	65.45	60.85	39.2	40.4	40.3	1.63	1.62	1.51
Textile Mill Products	215.2	218.0	227.7	— 1.3	— 5.5	49.07	51.75	53.86	34.8	36.7	38.2	1.41	1.41	1.41
Yarn & Thread Mills	45.1	45.9	47.7	— 1.7	— 5.5	43.01	45.06	48.64	33.6	35.2	38.0	1.28	1.28	1.28
Broadwoven Fabrics	92.4	93.9	99.1	— 1.6	— 6.8	51.48	54.58	56.99	36.0	37.9	39.3	1.43	1.44	1.45
Knitting Mills	61.6	62.1	64.4	— 0.8	— 4.3	48.72	52.06	52.77	33.6	35.9	35.9	1.45	1.45	1.47
Full Fashioned Hosiery	18.8	18.9	21.1	— 0.5	—10.9	55.08	59.60	59.50	36.0	38.7	37.9	1.53	1.54	1.57
Seamless Hosiery	33.2	33.6	33.8	— 1.2	— 1.8	45.62	48.14	47.80	31.9	33.9	33.9	1.43	1.42	1.41
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.4	26.0	25.6	— 2.3	— 0.8	39.88	43.67	43.66	33.8	36.7	37.0	1.18	1.19	1.18
Men's & Boy's Garments	11.8	12.5	11.8	— 5.6	.....	38.26	40.83	40.83	32.7	35.2	35.5	1.17	1.16	1.15
Food & Kindred Products	23.8	23.7	23.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	50.10	48.59	49.80	40.4	39.5	41.5	1.24	1.23	1.20
Beverage Industries	4.3	4.3	4.2	.....	+ 2.4	48.90	48.79	50.37	45.7	45.6	48.9	1.07	1.07	1.03
Tobacco Manufacturers	25.0	25.8	23.3	— 3.1	+ 7.3	72.40	65.63	64.18	40.0	37.5	37.1	1.81	1.75	1.73
Cigarettes	17.1	17.2	15.6	— 0.6	+ 9.6	76.17	69.19	67.51	40.3	37.4	37.3	1.89	1.85	1.81
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	5.9	6.6	5.5	—10.6	+ 7.3	60.76	57.07	57.08	39.2	38.3	37.8	1.55	1.49	1.51
Paper & Allied Products	10.9	11.0	11.1	— 0.9	— 1.8	87.74	87.34	85.26	41.0	41.2	42.0	2.14	2.12	2.03
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.3	7.4	.....	— 1.4	103.39	102.18	98.83	42.9	42.4	42.6	2.41	2.41	2.32
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.7	8.7	8.6	.....	+ 1.2	77.77	77.79	76.83	38.5	38.7	39.2	2.02	2.01	1.96
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.6	12.4	13.1	+ 1.6	— 3.8	69.02	67.47	67.84	40.6	40.4	42.4	1.70	1.67	1.60
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.1	3.1	3.1	.....	.....	67.60	68.95	76.12	39.3	39.4	44.0	1.72	1.75	1.73
Nonmanufacturing	618.1	616.0	622.8	+ 0.3	— 0.8	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Mining	3.5	3.5	3.9	.....	—10.3	56.79	57.02	60.35	38.9	39.6	42.5	1.46	1.44	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	2.9	2.9	3.1	.....	— 6.5	54.21	55.06	57.08	39.0	39.9	42.6	1.39	1.38	1.34
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	61.0	61.0	62.1	.....	— 1.8	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.1	29.1	28.1	.....	+ 3.6	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.5	19.5	19.8	.....	— 1.5	77.01	74.69	72.31	39.9	38.5	39.3	1.93	1.94	1.84
Trade	223.9	224.3	225.2	— 0.2	— 0.6	55.08	54.66	53.32	40.8	41.1	40.7	1.35	1.33	1.31
Wholesale	54.0	53.9	54.7	+ 0.2	— 1.3	72.66	73.25	68.06	42.0	42.1	41.0	1.73	1.74	1.66
Retail	169.9	170.4	170.5	— 0.3	— 0.4	48.88	48.03	47.91	40.4	40.7	40.6	1.21	1.18	1.18
Retail General Merchandise	35.6	35.7	36.7	— 0.3	— 3.0	33.47	33.60	32.87	34.5	35.0	34.6	.97	.96	.95
Department Stores	16.1	16.1	16.9	.....	— 4.7	39.29	38.94	38.59	35.4	35.4	35.4	1.11	1.10	1.09
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.5	8.4	9.5	+ 1.2	—10.5	20.80	21.00	19.43	29.3	30.0	29.0	.71	.70	.67
Retail Food Stores	30.5	30.6	30.0	— 0.3	+ 1.7	49.79	49.02	49.60	38.3	38.0	40.0	1.30	1.29	1.24
Grocery Stores	24.3	24.4	23.5	— 0.4	+ 3.4	46.34	46.08	45.63	36.2	36.0	37.4	1.28	1.28	1.22
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.2	34.8	34.3	+ 1.1	+ 2.6	76.53	77.27	73.02	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Service	99.1	98.2	99.9	+ 0.9	— 0.8	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.7	6.6	7.1	+ 1.5	— 5.6	26.80	26.85	25.47	46.2	46.3	46.3	.58	.58	.55
Personal Services	25.0	24.6	25.5	+ 1.6	— 2.0	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.7	14.7	15.1	.....	— 2.6	29.93	29.48	30.27	39.9	39.3	40.9	.75	.75	.74
Government	144.9	144.4	142.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....
Contract Construction	50.5	49.8	54.5	+ 1.4	— 7.3	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	March 1958	March 1957	1st 3 Mos. 1958	1st 3 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	$ 122,300	$ 84,225	$ 173,300	$ 178,185
Asheville	405,589	151,001	657,725	833,296
Burlington	299,612	224,338	738,607	528,453
Charlotte	1,514,134	1,363,315	5,529,830	2,962,672
Concord	73,900	66,313	219,600	406,528
Durham	603,036	447,284	2,252,299	3,186,093
Elizabeth City	12,800	5,900	36,750	5,900
Fayetteville	201,576	392,801	523,551	950,131
Gastonia	326,050	448,075	1,017,700	1,940,175
Goldsboro	141,300	131,950	406,000	1,108,300
Greensboro	2,890,960	2,167,853	7,852,567	5,010,837
Greenville	326,300	45,000	781,745	384,800
Henderson	90,940	160,750	113,240	321,400
Hickory	44,700	65,604	264,446	305,354
High Point	364,576	259,895	1,104,331	1,086,274
Kinston	96,600	107,655	959,553	636,755
Lexington	89,525	36,550	491,325	277,350
Monroe	106,000	100,400	220,000	221,386
New Bern	109,400	38,555	598,471	183,340
Raleigh	3,641,581	777,286	6,491,465	2,747,866
Reidsville	35,250	70,850	213,050	296,850
Rocky Mount	131,333	349,351	969,792	784,945
Salisbury	140,900	188,350	421,164	941,403
Sanford	22,150	96,500	76,150	208,500
Shelby	181,930	58,340	504,914	292,240
Statesville	333,627	163,960	669,467	324,085
Thomasville	352,445	253,649	677,211	353,449
Wilmington	139,950	153,435	310,390	425,788
Wilson	395,900	156,050	853,150	512,000
Winston-Salem	1,837,102	752,801	4,625,912	3,673,565
TOTAL All Cities	$15,031,466	$ 9,318,036	$39,753,705	$31,087,920

City	April 1958	April 1957	1st 4 Mos. 1958	1st 4 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	$ 87,000	$ 48,100	$ 260,300	$ 226,285
Asheville	2,279,370	370,960	2,937,095	1,204,256
Burlington	609,830	2,423,324	1,348,437	2,951,777
Charlotte	1,452,668	1,403,808	6,982,498	4,366,480
Concord	74,500	186,100	294,100	592,628
Durham	2,092,081	656,638	4,344,380	3,842,731
Elizabeth City	4,930	55,375	41,680	61,275
Fayetteville	581,298	467,338	1,104,849	1,417,469
Gastonia	581,650	727,600	1,599,350	2,667,775
Goldsboro	115,515	489,000	521,515	1,597,300
Greensboro	1,862,961	1,138,198	9,715,528	6,149,035
Greenville	351,735	406,700	1,133,480	791,500
Henderson	69,900	44,200	183,140	365,600
Hickory	184,450	57,800	448,896	363,154
High Point	669,296	335,371	1,773,627	1,421,645
Kinston	206,161	79,300	1,165,714	716,055
Lexington	284,419	135,750	775,744	413,100
Monroe	47,900	84,900	267,900	306,286
New Bern	36,125	36,900	634,596	220,240
Raleigh	1,591,069	1,359,981	8,082,534	4,107,847
Reidsville	3,700	62,800	216,750	359,650
Rocky Mount	69,259	177,816	1,039,051	962,761
Salisbury	222,650	106,675	643,814	1,048,078
Sanford	74,300	62,000	150,450	270,500
Shelby	153,959	159,425	658,873	451,665
Statesville	96,460	58,852	765,927	382,937
Thomasville	241,135	63,375	918,346	416,824
Wilmington	51,042	225,111	361,432	650,899
Wilson	407,200	291,000	1,260,350	803,000
Winston-Salem	2,218,555	3,275,120	6,844,467	6,948,685
TOTAL All Cities	$16,721,118	$14,989,517	$56,474,823	$46,077,437

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Metalworking Facilities Directory Is Published

Publication of a "N. C. Metalworking Facilities Directory" was announced last month by the N. C. State College Industrial Experimental Program.

Now available from the State College I. E. P. at a cost of only 50 cents per copy, the 180-page Directory is the first publication of its type available to all North Carolina industry. It should be of value to any industry within the State that uses machinery in its operations. It should be especially helpful to design engineers, methods engineers, purchasing agents and to anyone engaged in the manufacture or fabrication of materials.

The Directory lists the location of machine tools and other metalworking equipment—or special skills—that may be available in the State for prime contracting or for sub-contract work for other processors.

The facilities of more than 150 metalworking firms in the State are listed and cross-indexed both as to location and types of work that can be performed. The operational categories include: machining, finishing (plating, tumbling, metalizing, etc.), heat treating, bending, corrugating, extruding, and welding.

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT RISES 1,500 IN STATE DURING MAY

Nonagricultural employment increased 1,500 in North Carolina during May, reversing the downtrend which had prevailed since last December.

The May job upturn was due to employment gains in most nonmanufacturing industries and in the furniture, food, seamless hosiery, and apparel manufacturing industries.

Non-farm employment totaled 1,061,800 in the State in mid-May. This was one-tenth of one per cent above the April figure and 1.9 per cent below the total of May, 1957.

Employment in non-manufacturing industries, totaling 620,500 in May, was up 2,300 from the April figure. Factory employment, totaling 441,300, dropped 800 for the eighth consecutive monthly decrease.

The May decrease in factory employment was the smallest monthly drop recorded since last September, when factory jobs began to be curtailed. In the seven-month period from October, 1957 to April, 1958, factory employment dropped an average of slightly more than 6,000 per month.

The smallness of the May decline in factory jobs, coupled with reports of increased working hours and a decreasing number of unemployment compensation claims, suggests strongly the probability of a definite upturn in factory employment during June.

Weekly earnings of the State's 441,300 factory employees climbed $1.16 to an average of $54.23 in May due to increased working hours in a majority of manufacturing industries. The textile industry workweek increased one hour to an average of 35.9 hours. Average hourly earnings of factory workers remained unchanged from the April figure at $1.45.

The construction industry reported an employment increase of 900 during May, with 51,900 workers employed. Service industries increased 700, government 300, trade 200, and mining, transportation, and finance, insurance and real estate operations 100 each.

An employment rise of 1,500 in the furniture industry was offset by a drop of 1,500 in the textile industry. Household furniture factories employed 33,400 workers last month, while textile mills employed 213,500.

General improvements were reported in the seamless hosiery industry as 300 workers were taken on in May. Other branches of the textile industry reported declines: 900 in broadwoven fabrics, 300 in full fashioned hosiery, and 200 in yarn and thread mills.

The apparel industry reported a job gain of 300 last month due to increases in men's and boys' clothing production. The food products industry registered a gain of 200.

Chemicals manufacturing was down 700 due to seasonal declines in fertilizer and vegetable and animal oils manufacturing. A drop of 200 was reported in the paper industry.

Seasonal job decreases of 500 in tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants were partially offset by employment gains totaling 300 in cigarette factories.

Nonmanufacturing industries generally held steady or advanced slightly in employment during May. The largest factor in the nonmanufacturing increase was the seasonal advance in construction activity.

TAR HEEL BUILDING RUNNING 31% HIGHER THAN LAST YEAR

May Total Is 62% Above May 1957

The fifth straight month of sharply increasing building activity was reported by 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during May.

Public officials in the 30 cities issued May building permits totaling $20,652,128. This was 62 per cent above the May, 1957 total of $12,732,153.

Permits for the first five months of 1958 totaled $77,126,951 for a 31 per cent increase over the $58,809,590 reported for the same period last year.

Building permit totals reported for the first five months of this year were as follows:

Albemarle $337,100, Asheville $3,105,195, Burlington $1,738,027, Charlotte $10,709,222, Concord $384,700, Durham $4,969,910, Elizabeth City $84,260, Fayetteville $1,437,100, Gastonia $2,368,975, Goldsboro $766,865, Greensboro $12,363,803, Greenville $2,503,658, Henderson $288,540, Hickory $693,065, High Point $1,988,181.

Kinston $1,434,339, Lexington $860,244, Monroe $377,300, New Bern $751,511, Raleigh $13,206,958, Reidsville, $288,750, Rocky Mount $1,359,350, Salisbury $832,939, Sanford $207,050, Shelby $864,813, Statesville $1,097,377, Thomasville $1,648,807, Wilmington $532,742, Wilson $1,479,500, Winston-Salem $8,446,670.

Manufacturing Directory Supplement Is Published

The 1958 Supplement to the 1956 edition of the "North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms" was published this month and is now available.

The Supplement, which lists more than 1,000 new manufacturing firms and plants unavoidably omitted from the 1956 Directory, is being mailed free to the more than 2,000 purchasers of the 1956 Directory.

The Supplement is identical in format with Section I of the Directory. Each entry lists the name of a firm, the plant location, the firm's mailing address, the name of the principal official in charge, and numerical code references to the type of industry and the approximate number of employees.

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR ..... *Editor*

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Crabtree Quarry Receives Safety Achievement Award

Workers and officials of Bryan Rock and Sand Company's Crabtree Quarry on June 13th were presented their third consecutive Certificate of Safety Achievement by State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane.

Quarry superintendent James D. Roberts received the award in behalf of the quarry's 35 employees, who have completed 1,261 consecutive days, or 380,300 manhours, without a disabling injury.

The Crabtree Quarry is located on Crabtree Creek a few miles north of Raleigh and is engaged in the production of crushed stone.

In presenting the award for the company's 1957 safety record, Commissioner Crane pointed out that 380,300 manhours without a lost-time injury is a most outstanding record in the hazardous quarrying industry.

The Statewide accident rate for pits and quarries in recent years has been almost 23 lost-time injuries per million manhours.

"If your record had been no better than the State average, six of you would have suffered disabling injuries during the last three and a half years," Commissioner Crane told the 35 quarry workers.

Mr. Crane also commended the company for developing and installing a new type of rugged, simple, and very inexpensive dust-control device for use in connection with stone drilling operations. The device has proven so effective in controlling dust that free blueprints for its construction are being made available to all pit and quarry operators in the State, he said.

About 100 people attended the award presentation, which was made at a barbecue luncheon given for workers and guests by the company. Other speakers at the event included the company's general manager, Tom Bailey of Raleigh, and Major William B. Lentz of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — MAY, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT						HOURS AND EARNINGS					
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.4	23.4	23.8	.....	— 1.7	$62.56	$62.87	$61.97	40.1	40.3	40.5	$1.56	$1.56	$1.53
Textiles	6.0	6.0	6.5	.....	— 7.7	57.11	57.25	56.52	40.5	40.6	39.8	1.41	1.41	1.42
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.1	2.8	.....	—14.3	61.98	59.68	62.90	41.6	40.6	42.5	1.49	1.47	1.48
Knitting Mills	2.1	2.1	2.3	.....	+ 1.3	58.09	62.20	53.07	41.2	43.8	36.1	1.41	1.42	1.47
Food	3.8	3.8	3.8	.....	.....	54.23	53.58	54.26	39.3	39.4	40.8	1.38	1.36	1.33
Machinery	3.0	3.0	3.4	.....	—11.8	69.46	72.42	74.70	41.1	42.6	45.0	1.69	1.70	1.66
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Metal Products	1.5	1.6	1.5	— 6.3	.....	65.65	66.93	71.15	37.3	37.6	40.2	1.76	1.78	1.77
Apparel	1.0	.9	1.0	+11.1	.....	44.05	43.13	42.75	38.3	37.5	37.5	1.15	1.15	1.14
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	55.52	56.23	56.26	39.1	39.6	38.8	1.42	1.42	1.45
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.7	.7	—14.3	—14.3	63.18	59.16	57.27	42.4	40.8	41.2	1.49	1.45	1.39
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	4.7	4.6	4.1	+ 2.2	+14.6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.0	42.4	42.4	— 0.9	— 0.9	$52.41	$49.49	$53.07	35.9	33.9	36.6	$1.46	$1.46	$1.45
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	— 4.5	54.23	53.41	52.15	41.4	41.4	42.4	1.31	1.29	1.23
Textile Mill Products	19.3	19.6	20.4	— 1.5	— 5.4	48.14	44.04	50.17	33.9	30.8	34.6	1.42	1.43	1.45
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.8	8.4	— 2.6	— 9.5	40.70	38.76	42.84	30.6	28.5	30.6	1.33	1.36	1.40
Apparel	3.3	3.3	3.3	.....	.....	42.46	40.11	45.26	34.8	32.9	36.8	1.22	1.22	1.23
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	— 8.3	— 8.3	43.97	45.23	49.97	34.9	35.9	40.3	1.26	1.26	1.24
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.6	5.8	5.7	— 3.4	— 1.8	50.68	52.42	52.26	36.2	36.4	37.6	1.40	1.41	1.39
HH Furniture	4.8	5.0	4.9	— 4.0	— 2.0	50.69	53.07	51.55	35.7	36.1	36.3	1.42	1.47	1.42
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	.....	+ 9.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chemicals	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	70.19	63.11	62.88	42.8	42.2	39.8	1.64	1.57	1.58
Metal Products	1.3	1.3	1.5	.....	—13.3	67.73	59.66	63.21	41.3	38.0	43.0	1.64	1.57	1.47
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	1.0	.....	—10.0	71.06	73.85	68.17	39.7	40.8	40.1	1.79	1.81	1.70
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	5.9	5.7	4.8	+ 3.5	+22.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. ..... Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—MAY, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1061.8	1060.3	1082.0	+ 0.1	— 1.9	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Manufacturing	441.3	442.1	456.7	— 0.2	— 3.4	$ 54.23	$ 53.07	$ 55.48	37.4	36.6	38.8	$1.45	$1.45	$1.43
Durable Goods	118.7	117.4	123.6	+ 1.1	— 4.0	55.66	54.81	55.34	39.2	38.6	40.1	1.42	1.42	1.38
Nondurable Goods	322.6	324.7	333.1	— 0.6	— 3.2	53.73	52.77	55.54	36.8	35.9	38.3	1.46	1.47	1.45
Electrical Machinery	18.6	18.6	19.3	.....	— 3.6	72.83	72.07	70.84	39.8	39.6	39.8	1.83	1.82	1.78
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.8	2.0	— 5.6	—15.0	84.26	79.92	82.21	38.3	37.0	40.3	2.20	2.16	2.04
Machinery (Except Electrical)	7.9	8.0	8.8	— 1.3	—10.2	63.83	64.94	64.45	40.4	41.1	42.4	1.58	1.58	1.52
Fabricated Metal Products	6.7	6.8	7.2	— 1.5	— 6.9	64.94	64.91	63.60	38.2	39.1	40.0	1.70	1.66	1.59
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	31.7	31.7	34.1	.....	— 7.0	48.00	45.96	48.00	40.0	38.3	40.0	1.20	1.20	1.20
Sawmills & Planing Mills	22.2	22.2	23.7	.....	— 6.3	47.32	44.25	46.92	40.1	37.5	40.1	1.18	1.18	1.17
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.1	4.1	4.5	.....	— 8.9	46.25	46.20	46.73	37.3	38.5	38.3	1.24	1.20	1.22
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	2.0	.....	—20.0	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	37.2	35.8	37.7	+ 3.9	— 1.3	51.19	51.17	52.27	38.2	37.9	39.6	1.34	1.35	1.32
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	33.4	31.9	33.8	+ 4.7	— 1.2	50.67	51.03	52.40	38.1	37.8	39.4	1.33	1.35	1.33
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.8	6.8	7.4	.....	— 8.1	53.06	53.60	53.54	39.3	40.0	41.5	1.35	1.34	1.29
Other Durable Goods[1]	8.1	7.9	7.1	+ 2.5	+14.1	62.95	63.90	60.45	39.1	39.2	40.3	1.61	1.63	1.50
Textile Mill Products	213.5	215.0	226.3	— 0.7	— 5.7	50.26	49.21	53.16	35.9	34.9	37.7	1.40	1.41	1.41
Yarn & Thread Mills	44.8	45.0	47.7	— 0.4	— 6.1	44.42	43.14	48.26	34.7	33.7	37.7	1.28	1.28	1.28
Broadwoven Fabrics	91.5	92.4	98.4	— 1.0	— 7.0	53.05	51.48	56.02	37.1	36.0	38.9	1.43	1.43	1.44
Knitting Mills	61.3	61.5	63.7	— 0.3	— 3.8	49.48	48.72	51.10	34.6	33.6	35.0	1.43	1.45	1.46
Full Fashioned Hosiery	18.5	18.8	20.6	— 1.6	—10.2	55.02	55.08	54.95	36.2	36.0	35.0	1.52	1.53	1.57
Seamless Hosiery	33.4	33.1	33.6	+ 0.9	— 0.6	47.38	45.62	48.50	33.6	31.9	34.4	1.41	1.43	1.41
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.8	25.5	25.3	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	42.01	40.46	43.66	35.6	34.0	37.0	1.18	1.19	1.18
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.1	11.8	11.8	+ 2.5	+ 2.5	39.67	38.26	41.52	34.2	32.7	36.1	1.16	1.17	1.15
Food & Kindred Products	24.0	23.8	23.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	49.72	50.22	50.40	40.1	40.5	42.0	1.24	1.24	1.20
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.3	4.4	+ 2.3	.....	50.29	48.90	49.57	47.0	45.7	48.6	1.07	1.07	1.02
Tobacco Manufacturers	24.8	25.0	23.2	— 0.8	+ 6.9	74.19	72.40	73.34	40.1	40.0	41.2	1.85	1.81	1.78
Cigarettes	17.4	17.1	15.7	+ 1.8	+10.8	77.59	76.17	79.10	40.2	40.3	42.3	1.93	1.89	1.87
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	5.4	5.9	5.3	— 8.5	+ 1.9	64.08	60.76	61.35	39.8	39.2	40.1	1.61	1.55	1.53
Paper & Allied Products	10.8	11.0	10.9	— 1.8	— 0.9	87.33	87.31	88.41	41.0	40.8	42.3	2.13	2.14	2.09
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.3	7.4	7.3	— 1.4	.....	100.02	102.05	102.19	41.5	42.7	43.3	2.41	2.39	2.36
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.7	8.7	8.5	.....	+ 2.4	80.19	77.77	76.82	39.5	38.5	38.8	2.03	2.02	1.98
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.9	12.6	12.0	— 5.6	— 0.8	67.54	69.02	66.47	40.2	40.6	39.8	1.68	1.70	1.67
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.1	3.1	3.0	.....	+ 3.3	66.05	67.60	75.52	38.4	39.3	43.4	1.72	1.72	1.74
Nonmanufacturing	620.5	618.2	625.3	+ 0.4	— 0.8	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Mining	3.6	3.5	3.9	+ 2.9	— 7.7	58.92	57.92	62.20	41.2	39.4	43.8	1.43	1.47	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	3.0	2.9	3.1	+ 3.4	— 3.2	57.96	54.49	59.40	42.0	39.2	44.0	1.38	1.39	1.35
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	60.6	60.6	62.3	.....	— 2.7	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Transportation (Except R. R.)	28.9	28.8	28.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.5	19.5	19.9	.....	— 2.0	76.81	77.01	73.45	39.8	39.9	39.7	1.93	1.93	1.85
Trade	223.9	223.7	223.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	55.49	54.95	54.13	40.8	40.7	40.7	1.36	1.35	1.33
Wholesale	54.0	53.9	54.6	+ 0.2	— 1.1	72.41	72.66	68.88	42.1	42.0	41.0	1.72	1.73	1.68
Retail	169.9	169.8	168.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	49.17	48.76	49.25	40.3	40.3	40.7	1.22	1.21	1.21
Retail General Merchandise	35.9	35.6	35.6	+ 0.8	+ 0.8	33.86	33.56	32.98	34.2	34.6	34.0	.99	.97	.97
Department Stores	16.1	16.1	16.3	.....	— 1.2	39.67	39.41	39.89	34.8	35.5	35.3	1.14	1.11	1.13
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.7	8.5	9.0	+ 2.4	— 3.3	20.59	20.80	19.32	29.0	29.3	28.0	.71	.71	.69
Retail Food Stores	30.3	30.5	30.2	— 0.7	+ 0.3	49.66	49.79	50.53	38.2	38.3	40.1	1.30	1.30	1.26
Grocery Stores	24.1	24.3	23.7	— 0.8	+ 1.7	46.21	46.34	46.88	36.1	36.2	37.5	1.28	1.28	1.25
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.3	35.2	34.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	75.10	76.46	72.85	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Service	99.9	99.2	100.8	+ 0.7	— 0.9	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.1	6.8	7.4	+ 4.4	— 4.1	25.70	26.68	25.22	45.9	46.0	46.7	.56	.58	.54
Personal Services	25.1	24.9	25.6	+ 0.8	— 2.0	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.9	14.8	15.2	+ 0.7	— 2.0	29.45	29.93	30.12	39.8	39.9	40.7	.74	.75	.74
Government	145.3	145.0	143.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	51.9	51.0	56.9	+ 1.8	— 8.8	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

Recent State Labor Law Inspections Are Reported

A total of 5,754 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were inspected by the industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors of the Department of Labor during the first four months of 1958.

The inspections were made to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws and to check for hazards to the safety and health of workers.

The establishments inspected in the months of January through April employed a total of 188,501, the inspectors reported.

A total of 384 firms were reinspected during the four months to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

A total of 28 serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during the four-month period.

The inspectors also held 1,245 conferences with employers and workers to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations.

A total of 3,300 violations of the laws and regulations — mostly infractions of the safety and health rules — were found during the four months.

The inspectors also noted 3,305 instances of compliance with respect to safety, health and other recommendations which had been made during previous inspections of the same establishments.

Thirty establishments were investigated during the four months in response to complaints received by the Department of Labor. Violations were found as alleged in 12 out of 21 cases in which violations of the Child Labor Law or Maximum Hour Law had been alleged by the complainants. Immediate action was taken to correct them.

Violations were also found as alleged in seven out of nine cases in which complaints had been made concerning safety and health conditions. Action was also taken to correct these violations.

Labor Department inspectors also made three other special investigations during the four-month period.

Teen-Age Employment Permits Drop Sharply

Forty-seven per cent fewer teen-agers were certified for gainful employment in North Carolina during the first four months of this year than in the same period last year.

Compilation of the reports for January through April received from Public Welfare Superintendents, who serve as issuing agents for the Department of Labor under the Child Labor Law, shows that 2,613 certificates were issued during the first four months of this year.

The four-month total was 1,234—or 47 per cent—below the 3,847 certificates issued during the first four months of 1957.

A sharp drop in employment certifications of minors under 18 years of age usually accompanies a period of generally decreasing employment. Non-farm employment dropped steadily during the first four months of this year but picked up in May.

Boiler Inspection Bureau Reports Recent Operations

A total of 2,856 operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in North Carolina during March and April by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 3,157 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the two months.

Repair jobs were found to be necessary to the continued operating safety of 606 of the boilers inspected and reported during March and April. These repairs were recommended by the Bureau and operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the necessary repair jobs.

Boiler repair jobs required as the result of previous inspections were reported to be completed in 520 instances.

In addition to regular inspection operations during the two months, the Boiler Bureau sent out 2,872 bills under the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected $7,424.66 in inspection fees.

Bureau personnel also prepared and mailed 1,418 letters in connection with inspection follow-up work, insurance cancellation notices, and other operations.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	May 1958	May 1957	1st 5 Mos. 1958	1st 5 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	$ 76,800	$ 78,700	$ 337,100	$ 304,985
Asheville	168,100	462,688	3,105,195	1,666,944
Burlington	389,590	318,600	1,738,027	3,270,377
Charlotte	3,726,724	799,767	10,709,222	5,166,247
Concord	90,600	113,975	384,700	706,603
Durham	625,530	894,167	4,969,910	4,736,898
Elizabeth City	42,580	*	84,260	61,275
Fayetteville	332,251	139,285	1,437,100	1,556,754
Gastonia	769,625	738,200	2,368,975	3,405,975
Goldsboro	245,350	168,100	766,865	1,765,400
Greensboro	2,648,275	835,140	12,363,803	6,984,175
Greenville	1,370,178	171,000	2,503,658	962,500
Henderson	105,400	151,880	288,540	517,480
Hickory	244,169	90,925	693,065	454,079
High Point	214,554	550,785	1,988,181	1,972,430
Kinston	268,625	151,412	1,434,339	867,467
Lexington	84,500	40,300	860,244	453,400
Monroe	109,400	177,785	377,300	484,071
New Bern	116,915	63,186	751,511	283,426
Raleigh	5,124,424	967,405	13,206,958	5,075,252
Reidsville	72,000	802,800	288,750	1,162,450
Rocky Mount	320,299	1,719,071	1,359,350	2,681,832
Salisbury	189,125	139,725	832,939	1,187,803
Sanford	56,600	32,700	207,050	303,200
Shelby	205,940	118,575	864,813	570,240
Statesville	331,450	111,992	1,097,377	494,929
Thomasville	730,461	111,340	1,648,807	528,164
Wilmington	171,310	305,514	532,742	956,413
Wilson	219,150	171,310	1,479,500	974,310
Winston-Salem	1,602,203	2,305,826	8,446,670	9,254,511
TOTAL All Cities	$20,652,128	$12,732,153	$77,126,951	$58,809,590

* No report received

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Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, *Commissioner*

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Non-Farm Employment Shows Increase For Second Month

Factory Employment Rises 2,100

Nonagricultural employment increased 1,900 in North Carolina during June, rising two-tenths of one per cent above the May level.

The continuing employment upturn, which started in May, was due largely to job gains in several manufacturing industries. Employment in non-manufacturing activities held firm but showed no significant increase.

Non-farm employment totaled 1,063,500 in mid-June. This was fractionally higher than the May figure and was 1.7 per cent below the 1,082,000 total of June, 1957.

Factory employment totaling 443,300 in June was up 2,100 from the May figure and was 3.3 per cent below the June, 1957 total of 458,500.

The most outstanding job gains reported in June were in food products, where seasonal increases in canning and beverage manufacturing sent employment up 1,500; lumber and timber products, in which increased logging and sawmill operations caused a gain of 600; tobacco manufacturing, in which increased activity in cigarette factories caused a job gain of 400; paper manufacturing, where a job uptrend and opening of a new plant sent employment up 300; and seamless hosiery, in which seasonal business gains caused an employment rise of 300.

Employment also was up 100 in the apparel industry and in printing and publishing.

Although the general trend was up in the furniture industry, there was a temporary shutdown at one large plant while damages caused by lightning were being repaired. Employment in the industry held firm at 37,200 despite the shutdown.

Consistent employment gains were shown by reporting firms in the electrical machinery industry, in which employment increased 300 during June.

Other durable goods industries showed slight job increases except machinery, in which one large firm was closed for vacation and other firms reported slower business.

Employment in the textile industry dropped another 200 due to slight decreases in yarn and thread mills and full fashioned hosiery. Textile mill employment totaled 213,300 in June. The decreases were partially offset by the gain of 300 in seamless hosiery establishments.

Employment in the chemicals industry was down 700 due to seasonal declines in fertilizer manufacturing.

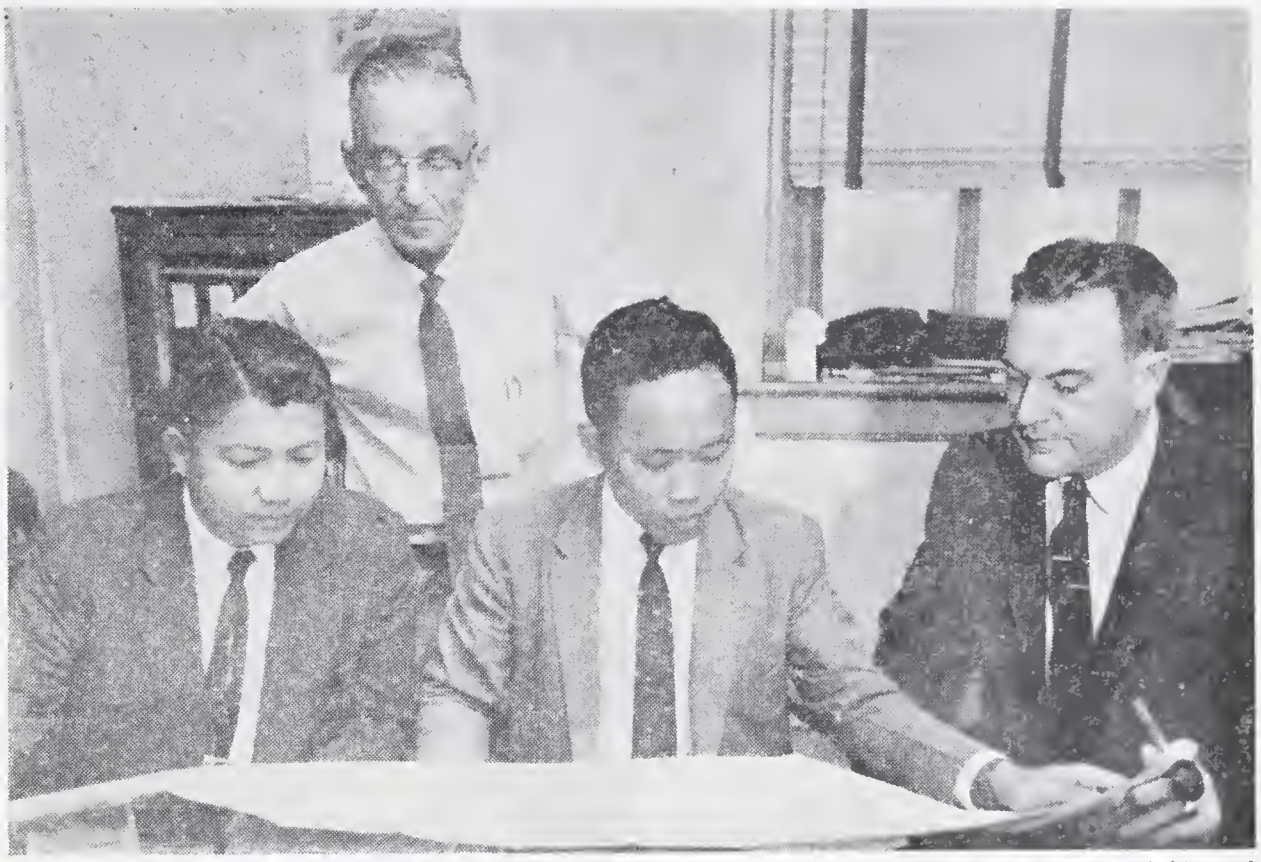
In all of the non-manufacturing industries combined, employment totaled 620,200 — a decrease of 200 below the May figure.

Jobs were up 2,800 in the State's booming construction industry, in which employment totaled 54,900 in June. Service industries gained 600 during the month. Finance, insurance and real estate operations gained 200.

A job increase of 500 was reported in trade due to a general uptrend in retail general merchandise.

An increase of 200 was reported in transportation, communication and public utility industries.

(Continued on page 6)



THAI LABOR OFFICIALS STUDY IN STATE — Brapandh Menakongka (left) and Prasert Recchareon, governmental labor officials from Bangkok, Thailand, are shown map of State Labor Department inspection districts by Commissioner Frank Crane (right). The two Thai officials spent the week of July 14-18 studying labor law administration in Raleigh and visiting local industrial plants. Industrial Safety Inspector Bill Bethune of Clinton (standing) served as their instructor and guide. (Labor Department Photo.)

Welfare Of Senior N. C. Citizens Is Made Subject Of Special Week

The health, welfare and happiness of North Carolina's more than 286,000 citizens 65 years of age or older was made the subject of a week of special observance and activities in mid-July.

Governor Luther H. Hodges proclaimed the week of July 13-19 as a period for special attention to the problems of the aging. In his proclamation, the Governor pointed out that the number of Tar Heels 65 years of age and over is increasing by approximately 7,000 persons each year.

"This trend places a heavy responsibility on the State, county, municipal and private agencies which must meet the growing need for housing, economic opportunity, medical and health care, welfare service and recreation," Governor Hodges said.

The week was observed with a great variety of special information programs and group activities for and about older people, which were promoted and arranged by the Governor's Coordinating Committee on Aging with the cooperation of many public and private groups.

A special feature of the week was the one-day county workshop meetings on needs and services for older people which were held in 26 counties. These meetings were promoted by local representatives of the Department of Public Instruction, the State Library, the State Board of Health, the Employment Security Commission, the State Board of Public Welfare, the Agricultural Extension Service, and the North Carolina Recreation Commission.

The special week was set aside for the purpose of stimulating increased interest in utilizing to the full the potential resources of North Carolina's older citizens and strengthening the services which are essential to their well-being.

NORTH CAROLINA

Labor and Industry

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FRANK CRANE
Commissioner of Labor

ALBION BARBOUR.....*Editor*

Vol. XXV July, 1958 No. 7

Labor Department Personnel Doings

Mr. Pryor E. Sugg, Elevator Inspector, was in Washington, D. C. on June 18 to attend a meeting of the National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce. Mr. Sugg is a member of the Sectional Committee for the Elevator Safety Code.

Mr. William L. Strickland, Director of the Labor Department's Division of Statistics, attended the 16th Interstate Conference on Labor Statistics in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, June 24-27. All of the states, territories and provinces were invited to this conference to participate in an exchange of statistical information.

Mr. E. Gail Barker, Director of the Labor Department's Conciliation Service, attended the Seventh Annual Conference of the Association of State Mediation Agencies in Monterey, California, July 14-16. Mr. Barker is a member of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Commissioner Frank Crane attended the annual Southern Industrial Relations Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., July 17-20. Commissioner Crane has attended the annual Blue Ridge meetings each year for the last 23 years. They feature discussions of ways to improve relations between labor and management.

Three new inspectors have been employed by the Department of Labor. They are Mr. John D. Varner of Raleigh, who will live and work in Kinston as a Boiler Inspector, and Mr. Max L. Avery of Raleigh and Mr. George W. Braswell of Rocky Mount, who have joined the Safety Inspection staff of the Division of Standards and Inspections.

Mr. W. G. Miller of Greensboro, Wage and Hour Investigator with the Department of Labor for the past 18 years, retired from service on July 1.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — JUNE, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.3	23.3	23.4	.....	— 0.4	$63.43	$62.56	$61.97	40.4	40.1	40.5	$1.57	$1.56	$1.53
Textiles	6.0	6.0	6.3	.....	— 4.8	55.55	57.11	58.44	39.4	40.5	40.3	1.41	1.41	1.45
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.7	.....	—11.1	59.31	61.98	66.45	40.9	41.6	44.3	1.45	1.49	1.50
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.3	.....	+ 4.3	55.24	58.09	55.05	38.9	41.2	36.7	1.42	1.41	1.50
Food	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	56.57	54.12	53.06	40.7	39.5	40.2	1.39	1.37	1.32
Machinery	2.7	2.9	3.3	— 6.9	—18.2	74.04	69.46	69.66	43.3	41.1	43.0	1.71	1.69	1.62
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	.....	+ 6.3	.....[5].....	.....[5].....	.....[5].....	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	70.35	65.65	71.17	39.3	37.3	40.9	1.79	1.76	1.74
Apparel	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	43.28	44.05	43.82	38.3	38.3	38.1	1.13	1.15	1.15
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	58.15	55.52	56.94	40.1	39.1	39.0	1.45	1.42	1.46
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.7	.....	—14.3	58.00	63.18	60.77	40.0	42.4	43.1	1.45	1.49	1.41
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	4.8	4.7	4.1	+ 2.1	+17.1	.....[5].....	.....[5].....	.....[5].....	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.0	42.1	42.5	— 0.2	— 1.2	53.58	52.12	54.09	36.7	35.7	37.3	1.46	1.46	1.45
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	— 4.5	55.18	54.23	52.89	41.8	41.4	43.0	1.32	1.31	1.23
Textile Mill Products	19.3	19.3	20.3	.....	— 4.9	48.56	48.14	50.69	34.2	33.9	35.2	1.42	1.42	1.44
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.7	8.3	.....	— 7.2	43.68	41.27	44.76	32.6	30.8	32.2	1.34	1.34	1.39
Apparel	3.2	3.3	3.3	— 3.0	— 3.0	43.42	41.66	46.49	35.3	33.6	37.8	1.23	1.24	1.23
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.1	1.1	1.3	.....	—15.4	48.76	43.97	50.90	38.7	34.9	40.4	1.26	1.26	1.26
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.7	5.7	5.7	.....	.....	52.03	49.98	53.02	36.9	35.7	37.6	1.41	1.40	1.41
HH Furniture	4.9	4.9	4.9	.....	.....	51.34	50.19	52.48	35.9	35.1	36.7	1.43	1.43	1.43
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....[5].....	.....[5].....	.....[5].....	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...
Chemicals	1.2	1.3	1.1	— 7.7	+ 9.1	64.22	70.19	64.94	39.4	42.8	39.6	1.63	1.64	1.64
Metal Products	1.3	1.3	1.5	.....	—13.3	68.64	67.73	61.74	42.9	41.3	42.0	1.60	1.64	1.47
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	1.0	.....	—10.0	71.81	70.67	72.58	40.8	39.7	42.2	1.76	1.78	1.72
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	6.0	5.9	4.9	+ 1.7	+22.4	.....[5].....	.....[5].....	.....[5].....	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...	...[5]...

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — JUNE, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[1] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
ALL NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	1,063.5	1,061.6	1,082.0	+ 0.2	— 1.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	443.3	441.2	458.5	+ 0.5	— 3.3	$55.25	$54.09	$55.20	38.1	37.3	38.6	$1.45	$1.45	$1.43
Durable Goods	119.3	118.7	124.6	+ 0.5	— 4.3	56.23	55.38	55.48	39.6	39.0	40.2	1.42	1.42	1.38
Nondurable Goods	324.0	322.5	333.9	+ 0.5	— 3.0	54.90	53.73	55.25	37.6	36.8	38.1	1.46	1.46	1.45
Electrical Machinery	18.9	18.6	19.3	+ 1.6	— 2.1	74.52	72.83	70.20	40.5	39.8	39.0	1.84	1.83	1.80
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.7	2.0	.....	—15.0	87.67	84.26	80.58	40.4	38.3	39.5	2.17	2.20	2.04
Machinery (Except Electrical)	7.5	7.9	8.8	— 5.1	—14.8	65.21	63.27	67.12	40.5	40.3	43.3	1.61	1.57	1.55
Fabricated Metal Products	6.7	6.7	7.3		— 8.2	64.56	64.39	64.08	38.2	38.1	40.3	1.69	1.69	1.59
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.3	31.7	34.2	+ 1.9	— 5.6	49.61	47.92	47.76	41.0	39.6	39.8	1.21	1.21	1.20
Sawmills & Planing Mills	22.7	22.2	23.8	+ 2.3	— 4.6	48.03	46.73	46.22	40.7	39.6	39.5	1.18	1.18	1.17
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.0	4.0	4.5	.....	—11.1	46.87	46.50	47.82	37.8	37.5	39.2	1.24	1.24	1.22
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	1.9	.....	—15.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	37.2	37.2	38.5	.....	— 3.4	50.92	50.92	53.20	38.0	38.0	40.0	1.34	1.34	1.33
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	33.3	33.4	34.6	— 0.3	— 3.8	50.52	50.65	52.93	37.7	37.8	39.8	1.34	1.34	1.33
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.8	6.8	7.3	.....	— 6.8	55.08	53.06	54.40	40.8	39.3	42.5	1.35	1.35	1.28
Other Durable Goods[1]	8.2	8.1	7.2	+ 1.2	+13.9	64.45	62.95	60.40	39.3	39.1	40.0	1.64	1.61	1.51
Textile Mill Products	213.3	213.5	226.1	— 0.1	— 5.7	51.52	50.26	52.88	36.8	35.9	37.5	1.40	1.40	1.41
Yarn & Thread Mills	44.5	44.7	47.4	— 0.4	— 6.1	45.95	44.54	48.51	35.9	34.8	37.9	1.28	1.28	1.28
Broadwoven Fabrics	91.5	91.5	98.0	.....	— 6.6	54.86	53.05	55.30	38.1	37.1	38.4	1.44	1.43	1.44
Knitting Mills	61.4	61.4	64.1	.....	— 4.2	50.19	49.48	51.04	35.1	34.6	35.2	1.43	1.43	1.45
Full Fashioned Hosiery	18.3	18.5	20.5	— 1.1	—10.7	54.16	55.33	52.44	35.4	36.4	33.4	1.53	1.52	1.57
Seamless Hosiery	33.7	33.4	34.1	+ 0.9	1.2	49.00	46.90	50.40	35.0	33.5	36.0	1.40	1.40	1.40
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.9	25.8	25.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	42.24	41.53	42.94	35.8	34.9	36.7	1.18	1.19	1.17
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.2	12.1	12.0	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	39.91	39.66	41.52	34.7	33.9	36.1	1.15	1.17	1.15
Food & Kindred Products	25.4	23.9	24.9	+ 6.3	+ 2.0	52.25	49.72	49.74	41.8	40.1	41.8	1.25	1.24	1.19
Beverage Industries	4.6	4.4	4.5	+ 4.5	+ 2.2	53.41	50.76	49.47	49.0	47.0	48.5	1.09	1.08	1.02
Tobacco Manufacturers	25.3	24.9	23.7	+ 1.6	+ 6.8	72.76	74.19	67.12	40.2	40.1	38.8	1.81	1.85	1.73
Cigarettes	17.9	17.4	16.1	+ 2.9	+11.2	75.74	77.59	70.43	40.5	40.2	38.7	1.87	1.93	1.82
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	5.4	5.4	5.5		— 1.8	62.33	63.92	58.74	39.2	39.7	38.9	1.59	1.61	1.51
Paper & Allied Products	11.1	10.8	10.9	+ 2.8	+ 1.8	90.74	87.54	89.87	42.4	41.1	43.0	2.14	2.13	2.09
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.5	7.3	7.2	+ 2.7	+ 4.2	104.44	100.02	103.53	43.7	41.5	43.5	2.39	2.41	2.38
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.8	8.7	8.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	78.36	80.19	76.04	38.6	39.5	38.6	2.03	2.03	1.97
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.1	11.8	11.2	— 5.9	— 0.9	69.95	68.11	68.61	40.2	40.3	40.6	1.74	1.69	1.69
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	3.1	3.1	2.9		+ 6.9	67.90	66.91	76.81	38.8	38.9	44.4	1.75	1.72	1.73
Nonmanufacturing	620.2	620.4	623.5	*	— 0.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mining	3.5	3.5	3.9		—10.3	64.82	60.20	60.91	44.7	42.1	42.3	1.45	1.43	1.44
Non-Metallic Mining	2.9	2.9	3.2		— 9.4	63.66	59.48	57.39	45.8	43.1	42.2	1.39	1.38	1.36
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	60.7	60.5	63.1	+ 0.3	— 3.8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation (Except R. R.)	28.9	28.8	28.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.5	19.5	20.2		— 3.5	77.22	76.05	74.45	39.6	38.8	39.6	1.95	1.96	1.88
Trade	224.5	224.0	223.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	56.31	55.08	55.48	41.1	40.8	41.4	1.37	1.35	1.34
Wholesale	54.2	54.2	54.9		— 1.3	73.95	72.07	71.15	42.5	41.9	42.1	1.74	1.72	1.69
Retail	170.3	169.8	168.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	49.65	49.29	49.73	40.7	40.4	41.1	1.22	1.22	1.21
Retail General Merchandise	36.0	35.7	35.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.0	35.00	34.35	34.63	35.0	34.7	35.7	1.00	.99	.97
Department Stores	16.3	16.1	16.4	+ 1.2	— 0.6	41.53	40.00	41.38	35.8	35.4	36.3	1.16	1.13	1.14
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.6	8.6	8.6	.....		21.28	20.59	20.40	30.4	29.0	30.0	.70	.71	.68
Retail Food Stores	30.3	30.4	30.2	— 0.3	+ 0.3	49.79	49.15	50.50	38.3	38.1	40.4	1.30	1.29	1.25
Grocery Stores	24.0	24.1	23.7	— 0.4	+ 1.3	46.08	45.72	46.62	36.0	36.0	37.9	1.28	1.27	1.23
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.5	35.3	34.8	+ 0.6	+2.0	76.76	74.57	73.01	5	5	5	5	5	5
Service	100.5	99.9	101.4	+ 0.6	— 0.9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.2	7.1	7.6	+ 1.4	5.3	27.78	26.62	24.75	44.8	45.9	45.0	.62	.58	.55
Personal Services	25.1	25.1	25.7	.....	— 2.3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.9	14.9	15.2		— 2.0	29.30	29.93	29.78	39.6	39.9	40.8	.74	.75	.73
Government	140.6	145.1	138.2	— 3.1	+ 1.7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Contract Construction	54.9	52.1	58.5	+ 5.4	— 6.2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

The Deaf Are Not Dumb

By J. M. Vestal,
Director
Bureau of Labor for the Deaf,
N. C. Department of Labor

Why are deaf people, the gamest of all, the most misunderstood?

From time to time the newspapers publish excellent articles about the deaf and their accomplishments.

All too often, however, deaf persons are gratuitously referred to as "deaf and dumb" or as "deaf-mutes." No harm is intended; but the deaf naturally like to be referred to with the proper designation in order to avoid needless, extra misunderstanding by the public.

The definitions set up and approved by the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf and the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf are as follows:

1. The Deaf: Those in whom the sense of hearing is non-functional for ordinary purposes of life.

This general group is made up of two distinct classes based entirely upon the time of the loss of hearing:

(a) The congenitally deaf: those who were born deaf.

(b) The adventitiously deaf: those who were born with normal hearing but in whom the sense of hearing later became non-functional through illness or accident.

2. The Hard of Hearing: Those in whom the sense of hearing, although defective, is functional with or without a hearing aid.

People who are familiar with the deaf and their problems know that the words "dumb" and "mute" do not properly apply to the deaf. It is true that the dictionary says that dumb and mute mean speechless. However, when these words are used with reference to the deaf, the usual implication is — as the old saying goes — "nothing above the shoulders."

People who lack both hearing and speech should be referred to simply as "the deaf," because the deaf can express themselves in either writing, speech with broken syllables, or the sign language.

Deaf people have their own language. A Chinaman having perfect speech and hearing, but unable to speak English, would not be thought of or referred to as being dumb or mute. The Chinaman has his language — a foreign language. So do the deaf when they use their sign language. Many of them also have audible, intelligible speech and are good speech readers.

We have never heard of a "blind and dumb" or a "hearing and dumb."

In Europe many years ago, before there were any schools devoted to the education of the deaf, "dumb" and "mute" were used in referring to those without speech and hearing. The expressions were imported to America and have been in the popular vocabulary ever since.

Now that every state in America has one or more schools, operated at public expense, preparing the deaf for their places in life, it would be absurd to think of these schools turning out "deaf and dumb" or "deaf-mutes."

At a recent convention held in Raleigh, the deaf went on record as opposing a request for any special income tax consideration for themselves. The deaf have always wanted an opportunity to dream and to build, to fail or to make good. They refuse to trade for a dole.

With specailized training, the deaf can perform as efficiently at many different occupations as people with normal hearing. With suitable employment, the deaf are happy to have the responsibility of sharing the cost of federal, state and local government with their fellow Americans.

All they need is a chance.

Boiler Bureau Reports May-June Operations

A total of 2,962 operating certificates were issued to owners and operators of steam boilers and others pressure vessels in North Carolina during May and June by the Bureau of Boiler Inspectors.

The Bureau received and reviewed 3,622 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the two months.

Repair jobs were found to be necessary to the continued operating safety of 721 of the boilers inspected and reported during May and June. These repairs were recommended by the Bureau and operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the necessary repairs.

Boiler repair jobs required as the result of previous inspections were reported completed in 719 instances.

Besides regular inspection operations during the two months, the Boiler Bureau sent out 2,665 bills under the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected $7,751.01 inspection fees.

Bureau personnel also prepared and mailed 2,100 letters in connection with inspection follow-up work, insurance cancellation notices, and other operations.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	June 1958	June 1957	1st 6 Mos. 1958	1st 6 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	$ 140,400	$ 69,650	$ 477,500	$ 374,635
Asheville	259,469	193,666	3,364,664	1,860,610
Burlington	463,606	487,860	2,201,633	3,758,237
Charlotte	3,083,415	1,070,431	13,792,637	6,236,678
Concord	97,200	28,000	481,900	734,603
Durham	1,835,035	346,570	6,804,945	5,083,468
Elizabeth City	350	*	84,610	61,275
Fayetteville	387,788	296,205	1,824,888	1,852,959
Gastonia	332,100	455,450	2,701,075	3,861,425
Goldsboro	142,200	139,352	909,065	1,904,752
Greensboro	3,222,678	767,294	15,586,481	7,751,469
Greenville	176,547	385,990	2,680,205	1,348,490
Henderson	17,800	227,500	306,340	744,980
Hickory	197,810	47,220	890,875	501,299
High Point	1,100,389	533,695	3,088,570	2,506,125
Kinston	128,002	146,350	1,562,341	1,013,817
Lexington	97,725	61,600	957,969	515,000
Monroe	60,000	50,400	437,300	534,471
New Bern	62,675	31,925	814,186	315,351
Raleigh	1,438,841	2,920,398	14,645,799	7,995,650
Reidsville	38,000	62,800	326,750	1,225,250
Rocky Mount	313,773	301,259	1,673,123	2,983,091
Salisbury	205,800	253,875	1,038,739	1,441,678
Sanford	55,000	65,900	262,050	369,100
Shelby	59,100	204,538	923,913	774,778
Statesville	118,815	81,595	1,216,192	576,524
Thomasville	94,555	51,150	1,743,362	579,314
Wilmington	125,475	285,180	658,217	1,241,593
Wilson	210,090	155,950	1,689,590	1,130,260
Winston-Salem	943,808	745,738	9,390,478	10,000,249
TOTAL All Cities	$15,408,446	$10,467,541	$92,535,397	$69,277,131

* No report received

Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate Rises 8% In 1957

The lost-time injury frequency rate of 6,405 North Carolina industrial plants increased eight per cent during 1957, compared with the previous year.

The preliminary report for 1957 indicates that North Carolina industrial workers suffered nine lost-time injuries per million manhours last year. The corresponding rate for 1956 was only 8.3.

The report shows that 6,954 lost-time injuries were sustained by workers on the job in the course of 771,459,016 manhours of work during 1957.

The injury rates were up in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. The rate in manufacturing plants was up from 8.3 in 1956 to 8.7 in 1957. The rate for non-manufacturing types of industry was up from 8.4 in 1956 to 10.4 in 1957.

May-June Inspection Operations Reported

A total of 3,253 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were inspected by the Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the Department of Labor during May and June.

The inspections were made to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws and to check for hazards to the safety and health of workers.

The establishments inspected during the two months employed a total of 117,577 workers, the inspectors reported.

A total of 244 firms were reinspected during the two months to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

A total of nine serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during the two months in an effort to ascertain their causes and promote methods of preventing their recurrence.

The inspectors also held 634 conferences with employers and workers to explain the application of the State Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations.

A total of 2,367 violations of the laws and regulations—mostly infractions of the safety and health rules — were found by the inspectors during the two months.

The inspectors also noted 1,691 instances of full compliance with respect to safety, health, and other recommendations which had been made during previous inspections of the same establishments.

A total of 32 establishments were inspected during May and June in response to complaints received by the Department of Labor. The inspectors also made three other special investigations during the two-month period.

Among 22 cases involving alleged violations of the Child Labor and Maximum Hour Laws, actual violations were found and corrected in 14 cases.

In ten additional complaint cases alleging safety and health code violations, infractions of the rules were found and corrected in six instances.

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rates In North Carolina Industries — Preliminary 1957 Compared with 1956 —

Industry	Plants 1957	Manhours 1957	Disabling Injuries 1957	Frequency Rate 1957	Frequency Rate 1956
MANUFACTURING					
Chemical:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	36	2,176,995	21	9.6	8.7
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and mixing)	69	3,770,270	54	14.3	11.3
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	57	8,973,790	50	5.5	2.1
Clay, Cement and Stone:					
Block, Pipe and Cement	107	7,791,976	126	16.1	23.5
Brick, Tile and Pottery	41	3,367,531	78	23.1	20.8
Electrical:					
General	42	27,385,689	63	2.3	1.4
Furniture:					
Wood, Upholstered	103	10,379,979	159	15.3	12.4
Wood, (Except Upholstered)	211	58,455,818	612	10.4	11.0
Iron and Steel:					
Foundries	29	2,095,478	76	36.2	33.0
Machine Manufacturing	69	16,325,419	143	8.7	10.0
Machine Shop	122	4,724,416	92	19.4	16.2
Sheet Metal	83	3,126,219	74	23.6	13.6
Not Elsewhere Classified	166	12,834,303	226	17.6	17.7
Leather:					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting, and Rolls	12	1,111,779	14	12.5	19.4
Lumber:					
Logging, Sawing and Planning	453	20,008,579	553	27.6	20.9
Millwork	125	4,389,431	80	18.2	18.4
Plywood and Veneer	80	8,727,845	189	21.6	21.0
Miscellaneous Wood Products	98	5,859,319	116	19.7	17.0
Mining:					
Mines	52	1,782,606	90	50.4	35.0
Pits and Quarries	52	2,157,599	33	15.2	16.6
Processing Plants	55	2,325,787	74	31.8	20.7
Paper:					
Paper and Pulp	9	13,975,290	47	3.3	3.5
Set Up Boxes and Containers	55	5,574,722	79	14.1	14.2
Printing:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	184	9,798,083	70	7.1	4.2
Textiles:					
Cotton Yarn and Weaving	368	175,868,040	1271	7.2	7.5
Dyeing and Finishing	69	19,038,071	134	7.0	4.2
Knit Goods	386	70,886,509	300	4.2	3.0
Silk and Synthetic	62	27,136,757	110	4.0	4.9
Wearing Apparel	154	33,535,016	160	4.7	5.1
Woolen Worsted	17	12,967,776	100	7.7	8.1
Not Elsewhere Classified	133	15,183,696	116	7.6	6.7
Tobacco:					
Cigarette, Cigar, and Smoking	5	28,169,707	91	3.2	2.8
Leaf Processing	66	22,030,775	143	6.4	11.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing:					
General	269	17,097,948	230	13.4	12.2
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,839	659,033,218	5,774	8.7	8.3
NON-MANUFACTURING					
Food:					
Baking	98	9,795,242	107	10.9	10.0
Bottling Plant	147	7,277,948	103	14.1	15.2
Canning and Preserving	29	2,024,459	36	17.7	9.5
Dairy Products	94	9,144,345	147	16.0	8.0
Ice and Coal	114	2,097,924	28	13.3	15.9
Meat Packing	99	6,444,843	164	25.4	18.6
Milling, Flour and Feed	170	5,630,139	80	14.2	13.0
Service:					
Dry Cleaning	400	4,744,178	6	1.2	1.4
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	240	13,479,405	46	3.4	3.2
Garage	402	13,567,651	143	10.5	7.7
Trade:					
Petroleum Products	238	3,849,758	23	5.9	4.5
Wholesale and Retail	482	24,810,058	216	8.7	6.1
Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing:					
General	151	9,559,848	81	8.4	15.0
ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,566	112,425,798	1,180	10.4	8.4
ALL INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING	6,405	771,459,016	6,954	9.0	8.3

Technical Notes:

(1) These data were compiled according to the **American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates**, approved 1954 by the American Standard Association.

(2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

Wage Protection — For Some

There were no public parades or dancing in the streets in its observance, but one of the most significant laws enacted by Congress in the 20th century marked its 20th birthday this week.

President Roosevelt signed the wage-hour law, or as it was officially entitled, the Fair Labor Standards Act, on June 25, 1938. Under its provisions, as now amended;

—Twenty-four million workers in 900,000 plants and business enterprises must be paid at least $1 an hour.

—Overtime at time-and-a-half the base rate must be paid after 40 hours of work in a week to those covered by the laws.

—No child under 18 years old may work at jobs declared hazardous, and none under 16 may work on farms during school hours.

As the law was originally drawn, the minimum wage to be paid by employers engaged in interstate commerce was 25 cents an hour. It resulted in pay raises for 950,000 workers. That may seem incredible now, but in 1938 the country was still in the "recovery" stage following the depression, and wages in quite a few industries were still very low. A total of 15 million workers were then covered by the wage-hour statute.

Subsequently, the minimum wage figure has been raised in four stages to the present $1 an hour level. When it was increased to $1, most workers affected by the federal law were already receiving this much or more per hour—many a great deal more. But raising the minimum to this figure did provide wage increases for some two million workers.

Overtime at first was required only after 44 hours, but in 1940 it was made mandatory after 40 hours.

Under the law the Labor Department has authority to check on violations and sue employers, if necessary, to collect back wages. During the past 20 years, employers who were not complying with the law have paid nearly $171,670,000 in back wages to 3,877,000 employees.

The law has thus been a powerful influence in the national economy, boosting by many millions of dollars the purchasing power of the nation's labor force and raising the per capita income. Unfortunately, the Federal law does not cover such enterprises as stores, hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, and various other small businesses which ostensibly are not engaged in interstate commerce. To plug up this loophole most of the states have enacted state minimum wage laws. But in North Carolina repeated efforts to get such legislation enacted have met defeat in the General Assembly.

Failure to maintain a state minimum wage law is only one of the various reasons why North Carolina still ranks as low as 44th among the 48 states in per capita income. But it is one of the real contributing factors.

Governor Hodges has included a minimum wage law in his program designed to raise the per capita income of the state. His sponsorship of a modest measure in the 1957 General Assembly was not enough to assure its passage, but he has an opportunity to renew his efforts when the 1959 Assembly meets. Such a law is urgently needed to give the 100,000 or more lowest income workers of the state wage rates more in keeping with rising living costs.

Winston-Salem *Journal*, June 20, 1958.

Non-Farm Employment Increases

(Continued from page 1)

Offsetting some of these employment gains in non-manufacturing enterprises was a drop of 4,500 in the Federal, State and local government group. This was caused primarily by the temporary unemployment of public school maintenance personnel during summer vacations which started in June. Other government groups, such as State recreational activities, highway department work, civilian defense activities, and local government activities, reported increased employment in June.

The 443,300 Tar Heels employed in manufacturing industries earned an average of $55.25 per week during June. This was $1.16 higher than the May average due to an increase of nearly an hour in the average workweek.

Production time averaged 38.1 hours per week in June throughout North Carolina manufacturing — up from 37.3 hours in May.

Average hourly earnings of factory workers held firm at $1.45, showing no change from the May figure.

The longer workweeks generally reported by manufacturing industries indicated a pickup in business. One large paperboard mill reported an eight-hour increase in the workweek.

Building In N. C. Cities Up One-Third Over 1957 At Half - Year Mark

June Permits Up 47%

Building permits totaling $92,535,397 were issued in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during the first half of this year.

The six-month total was 33.5 per cent higher than the $69,277,131 in permits issued in the same period last year.

Permits totaled $15,408,446 in June for a 47 per cent increase over the $10,467,541 figure for June, 1957.

June 1958 permits were reported as follows: Albemarle $140,400, Asheville $259,469, Burlington $463,606, Charlotte $3,083,415, Concord $97,200, Durham $1,835,035, Elizabeth City $350, Fayetteville $387,788, Gastonia $332,100, Goldsboro $142,200, Greensboro $3,222,678, Greenville $176,547, Henderson $17,800, Hickory $197,810, High Point $1,100,389.

Kinston $128,002, Lexington $97,725, Monroe $60,000, New Bern $62,675, Raleigh $1,438,841, Reidsville $38,000, Rocky Mount $313,773, Salisbury $205,800, Sanford $55,000, Shelby $59,100, Statesville $118,815, Thomasville $94,555, Wilmington $125,475, Wilson $210,090, Winston-Salem $943,808.

Totals reported for the first half of 1958 were as follows: Albemarle $477,500, Asheville $3,364,664, Burlington $2,201,633, Charlotte $13,792,637, Concord $481,900, Durham $6,804,945, Elizabeth City $84,610, Fayetteville $1,824,888, Gastonia $2,701,075, Goldsboro $909,065, Greensboro $15,586,481, Greenville $2,680,205, Henderson $306,340, Hickory $890,875, High Point $3,088,570.

Kinston $1,562,341, Lexington $957,969, Monroe $437,300, New Bern $814,186, Raleigh $14,645,799, Reidsville $326,750, Rocky Mount $1,673,123, Salisbury $1,038,739, Sanford $262,050, Shelby $923,913, Statesville $1,216,192, Thomasville $1,743,362, Wilmington $658,217, Wilson $1,689,590, Winston-Salem $9,390,478.

Wage-Hour Investigators Hold Staff Conference

Samuel Ganz of Washington, D. C., assistant to the Administrator of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, attended a staff conference of Tar Heel wage and hour investigators in Raleigh on June 16-17.

Other conference participants included Beverley R. Worrell of Birmingham, Ala., Wage-Hour Regional Attorney; W. T. Truett of the Solicitor's Office in Birmingham; State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane; Deputy Commissioner of Labor Lewis P. Sorrell; Federal Representative Mrs. Pauline W. Horton; Assistant Federal Representative Julian E. Parker; other members of the Raleigh office staff, and a score of Wage-Hour Investigators from throughout the State.

The staff conference featured discussions of Wage-Hour Program Accomplishments and Enforcement Needs, coverage and investigations under the Davis-Bacon Act, child labor investigations, computation of back wages, exemptions and Wage-Hour litigation, and coordination of State and Federal enforcement activities.

The meetings were held in the conference room of the Agriculture Building Annex.

Dairy Products Men Hear Wage-Hour Talks

"How the Fair Labor Standards Act Affects You" was the subject of an address by Commissioner Frank Crane to the North Carolina Dairy Products Association at Myrtle Beach, S. C., on July 25.

Mr. Crane's address was followed by a technical discussion of problems affecting the dairy products industry in connection with the Wage and Hour Law. Julian E. Parker, Assistant Federal Representative for North Carolina, presented the technical discussion.

State Minimum Wage Law Need Is Stressed

State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane took a firm stand in favor of a minimum wage law for North Carolina in an address on July 30 before a group gathered on the University of North Carolina campus for the seventh annual Leadership Training Workshop.

"Of the half-million N. C. workers not covered by the Federal law, nearly half, or almost a quarter of a million people, work in the State's retail trade and service-industry establishments and have no wage protection. Thirty-seven per cent of these employees earned in 1957 less than 75 cents an hour," Commissioner Crane said.

"A 75-cents an hour State Minimum Wage Law would benefit 90,000 North Carolina workers by setting a floor for their wages," Mr. Crane stated. "It would minimize the need for subsidizing by social agencies. It would pump new purchasing power into the channels of commerce."

Commissioner Crane also mentioned that such a wage law would swell the the coffers of the State by an additional three-quarters of a million dollars annually in taxes.

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Creel Heads National Safety Training School For Fertilizer Men

William C. Creel, industrial safety director for the N. C. Department of Labor, flew to Ithaca, N. Y., on August 13, where he directed the first of a series of five regional training schools on Accident Prevention in Fertilizer Plants which are being held throughout the nation this year.

Fertilizer industry supervisors from the Northeastern Region attended the training school at Ithaca, which was held on the campus of Cornell University Aug. 14-15. The school was sponsored jointly by the Fertilizer Section, National Safety Council, and the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations.

Other training schools under the program will be held in Atlanta, Sept. 4-5, for the Southeastern Region; Chicago, Sept. 10-11, for the Midwestern Region, Austin, Texas, in November, for the Southwestern Region; and San Francisco, Dec. 2-3, for the Far Western Region. All of the regional schools will be under Creel's personal direction.

Creel was selected to head the nationwide safety training program for key personnel in the fertilizer industry by the Fertilizer Section of the National Safety Council. He was appointed by the Section's Executive Committee.

Creel's direction of the national program came as the outgrowth of two similar training schools which were held under his supervision in Wilmington, N. C., in 1956 and 1957. Each of the Wilmington schools was attended by some 60 fertilizer industry supervisors from eastern North Carolina and adjoining states.

"Our objective in this program is to make training in accident prevention available to the supervisors of every fertilizer plant in the United States," Creel said. "In turn, these key men will transmit safety training to the workers on their production lines. In this way, we hope to achieve drastic reductions in the accident frequency rate of the fertilizer industry."

HIGH HONOR

Commissioner Frank Crane regards Creel's selection to direct the National Safety Council program as a high honor for North Carolina.

"We are very glad to make available to the nation's fertilizer industry the accident prevention training which was pioneered in our supervisor training schools at Wilmington last year and the year before," Commissioner Crane said. "I am especially pleased at Mr. Creel's being

(Continued on page 4)

Vacations Cause Midsummer Employment Drop

Weekly Earnings Up $1.30 In July

Nonagricultural employment registered a seasonal drop of 3,500 in North Carolina during July due largely to vacation closings of several textile mills and summer layoffs of public school maintenance personnel.

Total non-farm employment in the State stood at 1,059,000 in mid-July. This was three-tenths of one per cent below the June figure and 1.8 per cent under the July, 1957 employment level.

Discounting temporary job declines due to vacations and seasonal layoffs, the general employment picture was about normal for July, with improvements showing up in several industries. Employment increased somewhat in seven industries and decreased somewhat in six others.

Employment picked up 800 in the furniture industry. The general trend among reporting firms was up. Two large plants resumed operations following temporary shutdowns. Increased production was reported.

A gain of 500 was reported in the tobacco industry as stemmeries and redrying plants took on additional workers in preparation for the beginning of leaf processing. Cigarette factories took on 100 more employees. Increased production was reported by two large plants.

Employment increased 200 in food products manufacturing due mostly to seasonal gains in beverage plants. More overtime work was reported by grain mills and canneries. One grain mill reported a wage increase.

A job gain of 100 took place in the lumber and timber products industry. Machinery manufacturers also reported an increase of 100, as one plant resumed operations following a vacation shutdown in June. Pulp, paper and paperboard mills reported a gain of 100. One large firm reported increased overtime work following a vacation shutdown. Another job increase of 100 was reported by manufacturers of instruments and transportation equipment.

Employment was up 600 in trade, with retail establishments gaining 400 and wholesale firms up 200. A slight uptrend was reported by most retailers.

A gain of 100 was reported by finance, insurance and real estate firms.

Employment was down 1,800 in the textile industry due mostly to shutdowns for vacations. The vacation closings were reported by yarn and thread mills, broadwoven fabrics firms, and full-fashioned hosiery mills. Jobs picked up 100 in seamless hosiery firms. Aside from the vacation closings, most broadwoven mills reported stable employment levels. Full-fashioned hosiery mills continued the general downtrend shown since March.

Vacation closings also were reported by several firms in the apparel industry, in which employment dropped 500 in July. However, generally longer workweeks were reported by both the apparel industry and by all divisions of the textile industry.

Seasonal declines in fertilizer and vegetable and animal oils processing plants were responsible for a job drop of 300 in the chemicals industry.

Employment levels held firm in both primary and fabricated metals. One large primary metals firm reported increased overtime work and a gain of 10 cents in average hourly earnings.

The job trend in stone, clay and glass products was slightly up among most reporting firms. However, a vacation closing of one large firm caused the industry to record an employment drop of 100. Several firms reported more overtime work.

Employment was down 100 in electrical machinery plants. The rubber and leather manufacturing industry reported a drop of 200.

Jobs held firm in printing and publishing companies. One wage increase was reported in the industry.

Employment dropped 100 in mining operations. However, one large mine resumed operations following a shutdown the previous month.

Employment in Federal, State and local government dropped 2,500 during July. Layoffs of school maintenance employees for the summer was the largest factor in this decline. Some Federal agencies also reported decreases.

General declines in trucking and warehousing firms caused a job drop of 200 in the transportation, communication and public utility industry. Employment in the construction industry held firm except for a drop of 100 in one large firm. Small declines in hotels, dry cleaning firms, and laundries caused a drop of 200 in the service industry group.

WEEKLY EARNINGS UP

Weekly earnings of the State's 442,200 factory workers increased $1.30 during July due to a gain of nearly an hour in the average factory workweek. The workweek averaged 39 hours last month after climbing from 38.1 hours in June. It was slightly higher than in July, 1957.

Hourly earnings of factory workers held firm at an average of $1.45.

NORTH CAROLINA

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Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR ..... *Editor*

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Death Claims Wage-Hour Investigator Robert W. Rankin

Robert Wray Rankin, 40, a native of Gastonia and Wage-Hour Investigator wth the Department of Labor for the last 28 months, died July 22 at Garrison General Hospital in Gastonia after an illness of seven weeks.

A member of a prominent Gastonia family, he was the son of Mrs. Minnie Armstrong Rankin and the late Rufus A. Rankin.

He was born Sept. 10, 1917. Before coming with the Department of Labor on March 1, 1956, he had been in the oil business. He and his family lived at 2305 Armstrong Park Road, Gastonia.

The funeral was held July 23 at 11 a.m. in the chapel of McLean & Son Funeral Home. Dr. J. N. Brown, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated. Interment was in Hollywood Cemetery.

In addition to his mother, Rankin is survived by his wife, the former Jane Boren; one son, Robert Wray, Jr.; two brothers, and four sisters.

A veteran of World War II, Rankin served overseas with the infantry. Part of his service was in Germany.

He was a member of First Presbyterian Church and Holland Memorial Lodge 668 of the Masonic bodies.

According to Mrs. Pauline W. Horton, Federal Wage-Hour Representative for North Carolina, Rankin did an "outstanding job" as a representative of the Department of Labor.

Crane, Beddingfield, Attend I. A. G. L. O. Annual Convention

Commissioner Frank Crane and Director of Apprenticeship Training C. L. Beddingfield attended the annual convention of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials in Augusta, Ga., August 25-29.

The Association is composed of State Labor Commissioners from most of the United States and Ministers of Labor from the Canadian Provinces.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — JULY, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		HOURS AND EARNINGS					
						AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	22.8	23.3	23.4	— 2.1	— 2.1	$64.62	$63.43	$60.89	40.9	40.4	39.8	$1.58	$1.57	$1.57	$1.53
Textiles	6.0	6.0	6.2	....	— 3.2	56.23	55.55	53.39	39.6	39.4	37.6	1.42	1.41	1.42
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.6	....	— 7.7	59.54	59.31	58.40	40.5	40.9	40.0	1.47	1.45	1.46
Knitting Mills	2.4	2.4	2.2	....	+ 9.1	57.20	55.24	51.41	40.0	38.9	34.5	1.43	1.42	1.49
Food	3.8	3.9	3.8	— 2.6	....	58.10	56.57	57.94	41.8	40.7	42.6	1.39	1.39	1.36
Machinery	2.6	2.7	3.3	— 3.7	—21.2	69.97	72.76	67.73	41.9	42.8	42.6	1.67	1.70	1.59
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	....	+ 6.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	....	....	77.28	70.35	70.12	42.0	39.3	40.3	1.84	1.79	1.74
Apparel	.9	1.0	1.0	—10.0	—10.0	43.47	43.28	42.55	37.8	38.3	37.0	1.15	1.19	1.15
Chemicals	1.0	1.1	1.0	— 9.1	....	59.85	58.15	60.34	39.9	40.1	39.7	1.50	1.45	1.52
Stone, Clay & Glass	.4	.6	.7	—33.3	—42.9	59.72	58.00	56.40	44.9	40.0	40.0	1.33	1.45	1.41
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	4.9	4.8	4.3	+ 2.1	+14.0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	42.3	42.1	42.9	+ 0.5	— 1.4	56.15	53.29	53.57	38.2	36.5	37.2	1.47	1.46	1.44
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	....	— 4.5	54.93	53.32	54.50	41.3	40.7	43.6	1.33	1.31	1.25
Textile Mill Products	19.2	19.3	20.4	— 0.5	— 5.9	51.12	48.14	49.27	36.0	33.9	34.7	1.42	1.42	1.42
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.7	8.1	— 1.3	— 6.2	47.93	42.16	44.69	35.5	31.7	33.1	1.35	1.33	1.35
Apparel	3.1	3.2	3.4	— 3.1	— 8.8	49.01	43.40	44.52	38.9	35.0	35.9	1.26	1.24	1.24
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.1	1.1	1.3	....	—15.4	52.48	48.76	49.79	41.0	38.7	38.9	1.28	1.26	1.28
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.8	5.7	5.8	+ 1.8	....	56.20	52.03	55.98	39.3	36.9	39.7	1.43	1.41	1.41
HH Furniture	5.0	4.9	5.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.3	56.12	51.34	54.91	38.7	35.9	38.4	1.45	1.43	1.43
Printing & Allied Industries	1.3	1.2	1.2	+ 8.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chemicals	1.1	1.2	1.1	— 8.3	— 7.1	68.36	64.22	63.73	42.2	39.4	39.1	1.62	1.63	1.63
Metal Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	....	—10.0	69.32	68.64	64.22	43.6	42.9	41.7	1.59	1.60	1.54
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	1.0	....	+25.5	72.09	71.81	73.34	40.5	40.8	41.2	1.78	1.76	1.78
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	6.4	6.1	5.1	+ 4.9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. .... Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — JULY, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1059.0	1062.5	1078.5	— 0.3	— 1.8	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Manufacturing	442.2	443.3	456.1	— 0.2	— 3.0	$56.55	$55.25	$55.34	39.0	38.1	38.7	$1.45	$1.45	$1.43
Durable Goods	120.2	119.3	124.8	+ 0.8	— 3.7	56.94	56.23	55.32	40.1	39.6	39.8	1.42	1.42	1.39
Nondurable Goods	322.0	324.0	331.3	— 0.6	— 2.8	56.36	54.90	55.54	38.6	37.6	38.3	1.46	1.46	1.45
Electrical Machinery	18.8	18.9	19.3	— 0.5	— 2.6	72.18	74.12	70.88	40.1	40.5	39.6	1.80	1.83	1.79
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.7	1.9	.....	—10.5	91.74	87.67	80.98	41.7	40.4	40.9	2.20	2.17	1.98
Machinery (Except Electrical)	7.7	7.6	8.8	+ 1.3	—12.5	63.92	64.48	65.41	40.2	40.3	42.2	1.59	1.60	1.55
Fabricated Metal Products	6.7	6.7	7.4	.....	— 9.5	66.80	64.56	64.64	40.0	38.2	40.4	1.67	1.69	1.60
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.3	32.2	34.0	+ 0.3	— 5.0	48.76	49.61	48.52	40.3	41.0	40.1	1.21	1.21	1.21
Sawmills & Planing Mills	22.7	22.7	23.6	.....	— 3.8	46.49	48.03	46.45	39.4	40.7	39.7	1.18	1.18	1.17
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.1	4.1	4.6	.....	—10.9	49.14	46.87	47.09	39.0	37.8	38.6	1.26	1.24	1.22
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	1.8	.....	—11.1	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.0	37.2	38.8	+ 2.2	— 2.1	53.33	50.79	51.34	39.5	37.9	38.6	1.35	1.34	1.33
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	34.0	33.3	34.9	+ 2.1	— 2.6	52.79	50.38	50.81	39.1	37.6	38.2	1.35	1.34	1.33
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.7	6.8	7.3	— 1.5	— 8.2	55.61	55.08	52.92	41.5	40.8	40.4	1.34	1.35	1.31
Other Durable Goods[1]	8.3	8.2	7.3	+ 1.2	+13.7	66.66	64.06	62.78	40.4	39.3	41.3	1.65	1.63	1.52
Textile Mill Products	211.5	213.3	223.7	— 0.8	— 5.5	53.44	51.52	52.36	37.9	36.8	37.4	1.41	1.40	1.40
Yarn & Thread Mills	43.7	44.7	46.7	— 2.2	— 6.4	47.62	46.08	48.89	37.2	36.0	37.9	1.28	1.28	1.29
Broadwoven Fabrics	91.6	91.5	97.3	+ 0.1	— 5.9	56.02	54.86	54.86	38.9	38.1	38.1	1.44	1.44	1.44
Knitting Mills	60.4	61.4	62.9	— 1.6	— 4.0	52.48	49.56	50.55	36.7	34.9	35.6	1.43	1.42	1.42
Full Fashioned Hosiery	17.1	18.3	19.1	— 6.6	—10.5	55.23	53.35	54.10	36.1	35.1	34.9	1.53	1.52	1.55
Seamless Hosiery	33.8	33.7	34.3	+ 0.3	— 1.5	52.45	48.72	48.28	37.2	34.8	35.5	1.41	1.40	1.36
Apparel & Other Finished Products	25.4	25.9	25.8	— 1.9	— 1.6	44.25	42.60	43.66	37.5	35.8	37.0	1.18	1.19	1.18
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.1	12.2	12.2	— 0.8	— 0.8	43.27	39.91	42.09	37.3	34.7	36.6	1.16	1.15	1.15
Food & Kindred Products	25.5	25.3	24.7	+ 0.8	+ 3.2	52.50	51.71	53.07	42.0	41.7	43.5	1.25	1.24	1.22
Beverage Industries	4.7	4.6	4.7	— 2.2	.....	51.36	53.41	52.52	48.0	49.0	50.5	1.07	1.09	1.04
Tobacco Manufacturers	25.9	25.4	23.7	+ 2.0	+ 9.3	73.85	72.94	73.57	40.8	40.3	41.8	1.81	1.81	1.76
Cigarettes	18.0	17.9	16.0	+ 0.6	+12.5	77.46	76.52	78.57	41.2	40.7	42.7	1.88	1.88	1.84
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	6.0	5.5	5.8	+ 9.1	+ 3.4	63.92	62.17	60.55	40.2	39.1	40.1	1.59	1.59	1.51
Paper & Allied Products	11.2	11.1	11.0	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	90.95	90.74	90.09	42.9	42.4	42.9	2.12	2.14	2.10
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.6	7.5	7.3	+ 1.3	+ 4.1	103.01	104.44	102.82	43.1	43.7	43.2	2.39	2.39	2.38
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.8	8.8	8.7	.....	+ 1.1	76.98	78.36	75.64	38.3	38.6	38.2	2.01	2.03	1.98
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.8	11.1	10.9	— 2.7	— 0.9	72.45	69.95	68.21	40.7	40.2	39.2	1.78	1.74	1.74
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.9	3.1	2.8	— 6.5	+ 3.6	69.70	67.90	78.60	39.6	38.8	45.7	1.76	1.75	1.72
Nonmanufacturing	616.8	619.2	622.4	— 0.4	— 0.9	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5	...5...	...5...	...5...
Mining	3.4	3.5	3.9	— 2.9	—12.8	64.06	64.82	60.78	44.8	44.4	42.8	1.43	1.46	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	2.9	2.9	3.1	.....	— 6.5	62.51	63.70	59.84	45.3	45.5	44.0	1.38	1.40	1.36
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	60.2	60.4	62.7	— 0.3	— 4.0	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5	...5...	...5...	...5
Transportation (Except R. R.)	28.2	28.7	28.5	— 1.7	— 1.1	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5	...5...	...5...	...5
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.7	19.5	20.2	+ 1.0	— 2.5	77.02	77.62	75.62	38.9	39.4	39.8	1.98	1.97	1.90
Trade	225.1	224.5	224.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	56.17	56.17	55.48	41.0	41.0	41.4	1.37	1.37	1.34
Wholesale	54.4	54.2	54.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	74.10	73.85	72.08	42.1	42.2	42.4	1.76	1.75	1.70
Retail	170.7	170.3	170.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	49.53	49.53	49.20	40.6	40.6	41.0	1.22	1.22	1.20
Retail General Merchandise	35.8	36.0	35.5	— 0.6	+ 0.8	35.10	34.45	33.47	35.1	34.8	34.5	1.00	.99	.97
Department Stores	16.0	16.3	16.2	— 1.8	— 1.2	40.37	40.13	40.21	35.1	35.2	35.9	1.15	1.14	1.12
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.7	8.6	8.7	+ 1.2	.....	20.91	21.21	20.40	30.3	30.3	30.0	.69	.70	.68
Retail Food Stores	30.6	30.4	30.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.0	50.83	50.31	50.67	39.1	38.7	39.9	1.30	1.30	1.27
Grocery Stores	24.2	24.0	23.7	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	47.73	47.09	46.00	37.0	36.5	37.1	1.29	1.29	1.24
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.6	35.5	34.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.9	78.00	76.82	74.78	...5...	...5...	...5	...5	...5	...5
Service	100.3	100.5	101.9	— 0.2	— 1.6	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5	...5	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.0	7.1	7.7	— 1.4	— 9.1	28.77	27.84	25.87	46.4	44.9	46.2	.62	.62	.56
Personal Services	24.9	25.1	25.6	— 0.8	— 2.7	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.8	14.9	15.2	— 0.7	— 2.6	29.08	29.38	29.57	39.3	39.7	40.5	.74	.74	.73
Government	137.6	140.1	135.7	— 1.8	+ 1.4	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	54.6	54.7	58.8	— 0.2	— 7.1	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

Tobacco Warehouses Advised Of Child Labor Restrictions

Federal Wage-Hour regulations place a hard and fast ban on employment of most children under 16 in tobacco warehouses.

"The regulations allow restricted work in only three warehouse occupations for 14 and 15-year olds," Commissioner Frank Crane points out. "These are ticket or tag boy, water boy, and sweeper."

Special regulations prohibit the employment of these 14 and 15-year olds for more than eight hours daily and 40 hours weekly when school is not in session. Stricter hours apply during school terms. Their employment must be confined to hours between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

"No night work," Commissioner Crane warns.

Other activities around tobacco warehouses generally can be legally performed by youngsters of 16 years and up. Certain hazardous occupations, however, raise the legal hiring age to at least 18. These include driving or helping on a motor vehicle, and operating a fork-lift truck. Each of these jobs has been found by the Secretary of Labor to be particularly hazardous.

Best way to avoid difficulties in employing a minor is to require an employment certificate for each employee under 19 years of age. These certificates are issued by the Superintendents of Public Welfare, in the County Welfare Departments.

The law requires that employers at tobacco warehouses keep a record of the age of all minors employed. The employment certificate is the firm's proof that the youngster is as old as he says he is. Wage and Hour Investigators accept valid employment certificates as proof of age.

Willful violators of the law risk civil actions which could result in fines up to $10,000. Full information on the Wage and Hour Law may be obtained from the North Carolina Department of Labor in Raleigh.

Building In Tar Heel Cities Rises Fractionally In July

7-Month Total Up 28% Over Last Year

Building permits totaling $13,751,477 were issued in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during July.

The July total was up fractionally, rising five-tenths of one per cent above $13,678,044 reported for the same cities in July, 1957.

Permits totaling $106,286,874 were reported by the cities during the first seven months of this year. This was 28 per cent higher than the $82,955,175 reported for the same period last year.

Barnes Resigns Wage-Hour Job

John I. Barnes, Jr., of Clayton, resigned his position as Wage-Hour Investigator with the Department of Labor effective July 31.

Barnes, who had been with the Labor Department for some 28 months, resigned to take a public relations job with an insurance company.

Creel Heads National Safety School

(Continued from page 1)

selected to direct this program and am delighted to lend him to the National Safety Council for this project."

Expenses of the five regional schools, including Creel's expense, are being paid from trainee registration fees and from a substantial grant made by the National Plant Food Institute, Commissioner Crane pointed out.

Creel was assisted by a staff of seven expert instructors at the Ithaca training school, including: Robert F. Risley, coordinator of special programs for the N. Y. State School of Industrial and Labor Relations; E. O. Burroughs, Jr., of the insurance department of F. S. Royster Guano Company; Albert Martin, director of industrial relations, Adding Machine Division, National Cash Register Company; Elmer Perrine, technical advisor, Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation; John S. Mark, production manager, Farm Bureau Co-op Association of Ohio; Jacob Gold, safety consultant, U. S. Department of Labor; and Carl Gillmeister, assistant production manager, G. L. F. Soil Building Service. Creel delivered a personal report on the subject, "Accident Investigation," based upon his work with the N. C. Labor Department.

The school featured a series of lectures, panel discussions, and individual consultations between fertilizer industry supervisors and members of the NSC Fertilizer Section's executive committee.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	July, 1958	July, 1957	1st 7 Mos. 1958	1st 7 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	$ 129,100	$ 118,950	$ 606,600	$ 493,585
Asheville	402,981	209,253	3,767,645	2,069,863
Burlington	353,293	573,384	2,554,926	4,331,621
Charlotte	2,487,469	4,214,294	16,280,106	10,450,972
Concord	77,900	110,661	559,800	845,264
Durham	964,853	752,282	7,769,798	5,835,750
Elizabeth City	1,600	*	86,210	61,275
Fayetteville	585,461	341,857	2,410,349	2,194,816
Gastonia	350,400	754,800	3,051,475	4,616,225
Goldsboro	85,450	72,150	994,515	1,976,902
Greensboro	1,546,428	688,907	17,132,909	8,440,376
Greenville	157,150	160,300	2,837,355	1,508,790
Henderson	103,250	119,790	409,590	864,770
Hickory	271,284	85,350	1,162,159	586,649
High Point	709,201	654,322	3,797,771	3,160,447
Kinston	266,865	150,125	1,829,206	1,163,942
Lexington	212,250	200,800	1,170,219	715,800
Monroe	91,000	129,834	528,300	664,305
New Bern	91,525	62,925	905,711	378,276
Raleigh	2,061,722	913,926	16,707,121	8,909,576
Reidsville	64,700	48,750	391,450	1,274,000
Rocky Mount	110,980	1,647,345	1,784,103	4,630,436
Salisbury	178,150	168,200	1,216,889	1,609,878
Sanford	25,000	88,600	287,050	457,700
Shelby	247,059	97,655	1,170,972	872,433
Statesville	387,601	42,860	1,603,793	619,384
Thomasville	73,439	75,450	1,816,801	654,764
Wilmington	112,171	119,067	770,388	1,360,660
Wilson	273,175	141,800	1,962,765	1,272,060
Winston-Salem	1,330,420	934,407	10,720,898	10,934,656
TOTAL All Cities	$13,751,477	$13,678,044	$106,286,874	$82,955,175

* No report received

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5TH N. C. APPRENTICE BRICKLAYING CONTEST TO BE HELD OCT. 17

North Carolina's champion apprentice bricklayer of 1958 will be picked by the judges at the fifth annual N. C. apprentice bricklaying contest on October 17.

H. B. Foster of Greensboro, contest steering committee chairman, said the all-day contest will start at 10 a.m. Friday, October 17. The event will be held at the State Fair in Raleigh, at the east end of the Old Highway Building facing U. S. 1.

Foster said contestants must file entry blanks not later than Oct. 10th with C. L. Beddingfield, director of the division of apprenticeship training, N. C. Department of Labor, Raleigh. Eligible apprentices are those registered and in active training under a program approved by the State Apprenticeship Council, who have completed not more than 4,000 hours of their training, he said.

Defense bond prizes of $100, $50 and $25 donated by Brick and Tile Service of North Carolina, Inc., a sponsor of the event, will be awarded the three top contestants.

Trophies donated by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, will be presented to the champion bricklayer and the employer with whom he is receiving his apprenticeship training. Bricklaying tool prizes will be given to all contestants.

The contest will be judged by a committee of five masonry experts. Other sponsors of the event include the N. C. State Conference of the Brickmasons and Plasterers International Union; N. C. Department of Trade and Industrial Education; N. C. Chapter, American Institute of Architects; Carolina Lumber and Building Supply Association; Construction Apprentice Council in the Carolinas; and the Division of Apprenticeship Training, N. C. Department of Labor.

TEEN AGE EMPLOYMENT PERMITS DROP 24%

Twenty-four per cent fewer youngsters under 18 were certified for gainful employment in North Carolina during the first eight months of this year than in the same period last year.

Reports from January through August, received from Public Welfare Superintendents who issue the work permits as agents of the Department of Labor, show that 10,284 employment certificates were issued in the first eight months of this year, compared with 13,514 in the same period last year.

Tar Heel Employment Up 20,100 In August

The Tar Heel economy experienced a definite upturn during August as non-farm employment jumped 20,100 above the July level.

Nonagricultural employment increased from 1,059,100 in July to 1,079,200 in August for a gain of nearly two per cent.

Hours of work in manufacturing industries rose seasonally by 0.6 hours to 39.6 in August and were 0.2 hours higher than in August a year ago. Average hourly earnings held firm at $1.45 and average weekly earnings increased 87 cents to $57.42.

Factory Employment Continues Improvement

Factory employment rose by 17,600 to 459,800 in August, continuing the improvement which began in June. Textile mill employment, which jumped 4,000 in August, was up more than seasonally. Tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants took on 10,300 seasonal workers for fall leaf processing. Apparel manufacturing firms took on 1,200 more workers.

Increases of 700 were reported by the electrical machinery industry, 500 in the furniture industry, 500 in the chemicals industry, 400 in the lumber industry. Pulp and paper mills took on 200 additional workers. Another 200 were added by stone, clay and glass manufacturing firms. Fabricated metals firms took on 100 more employees.

Factory employment in the State was 18,600 higher in August than three months previously in May.

Employment increased 2,500 in the non-manufacturing industries. Transportation firms (except railroad) took on 900 employees in August. Jobs increased 700 in retail trade and another 700 in Federal, State and local government. Employment in the construction industry expanded by 500.

The only employment decreases reported in August were a seasonal drop of 400 in food products manufacturing, 200 in cigarette factories, 100 in primary metals, 100 in wholesale trade, 200 in grocery stores, and 500 in laundries, dry cleaning and other service industries. Employment increased or held firm in all other industrial groups.

The job picture in textile mills was particularly encouraging, as all branches of the industry reported substantial increases in employment more than sufficient to compensate for the number of workers reported out on vacation during July.

In cotton yarn mills, several firms resumed operations after temporary and partial shutdowns for vacations in July. General employment increases were reported. In broadwoven fabrics, one large mill added a third shift because of more orders, while most reporting firms showed small increases. Both seamless and full fashioned hosiery registered a general business upturn as orders increased. A number of apparel firms resumed operations following vacation closings in July and a general business upturn caused employment increases in all segments of the industry.

General gains were reported in household furniture manufacturing. All divisions of the lumber and timber products industry showed minor job gains.

The higher employment level in the chemicals industry was caused primarily by expanded operations at a large synthetic fibre manufacturing plant.

Trucking and warehousing operations expanded in employment, due in part to the opening of the tobacco season. One transportation firm resumed operations following a strike the previous month.

Significant gains were reported by all divisions of retail trade.

Increased overtime work was reported by machinery manufacturers, stone, clay and glass firms, transportation equipment manufacturers, cigarette factories, and pulp and paper mills.

August Building Permits Up $1 Million In 30 Tar Heel Cities

— 8-Month Total Up 25% Above Last Year —

August building permits were more than $1,000,000 higher than in the same month last year in 30 Tar Heel cities of more than 10,000 population.

The 30 cities reported permits totaling $14,091,617 last month. This was an eight per cent increase over the $13,013,350 reported for August 1957.

The cities reported permits totaling $120,378,491 in the first eight months of this year. This was 25 per cent above the $95,968,525 total recorded for the same period last year.

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JULY STATE LABOR LAW INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

A total of 1,886 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were inspected by the Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the Department of Labor during July.

The inspections were made to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws and to check for hazards to the health and safety of workers.

The establishments inspected during July employed 58,065 workers.

A total of 113 firms were reinspected during the month to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

Four serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors during July in an effort to ascertain their causes and develop methods of preventing their recurrence.

The inspectors also held 408 conferences with employers and workers to explain the application of the Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations.

A total of 1,336 violations of the laws and regulations, mostly infractions of the safety and health rules, were found by the inspectors in July.

The inspectors also noted 1,175 instances of compliance with respect to safety, health and other recommendations which had been made during previous inspections of the same establishments.

A total of 17 establishments were inspected during July in response to complaints received by the Labor Department.

Among 14 cases, involving alleged violations of the Child Labor and Maximum Hour Laws, actual violations were found and corrected in 12 instances.

In three additional complaint cases alleging safety and health code violations, infractions of the rules were found and corrected in two instances.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—AUGUST, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.5	22.8	23.3	+ 3.1	+ 0.9	$64.46	$64.15	$60.74	40.8	40.6	39.7	$1.58	$1.58	$1.53
Textiles	6.0	6.0	6.0	.....	.....	57.37	56.23	52.17	40.4	39.6	37.0	1.42	1.42	1.41
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.3	2.4	2.4	— 4.2	— 4.2	54.54	59.54	59.86	37.1	40.5	41.0	1.47	1.47	1.46
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.4	2.2	+ 4.2	+13.6	63.35	57.20	45.13	44.3	40.0	30.7	1.43	1.43	1.47
Food	3.8	3.8	3.8	.....	.....	52.65	58.10	53.47	39.0	41.8	40.2	1.35	1.39	1.33
Machinery	2.8	2.6	3.2	+ 7.7	—12.5	69.47	69.97	68.21	41.6	41.9	42.9	1.67	1.67	1.59
Printing & Publishing	1.6	1.7	1.6	— 5.9	.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	.....	— 6.3	75.95	77.28	69.95	41.5	42.0	40.2	1.83	1.84	1.74
Apparel	1.1	.9	1.1	+22.2	.....	46.40	43.36	44.78	40.0	37.7	38.6	1.16	1.15	1.16
Chemicals	1.0	1.0	1.0	.....	.....	57.38	59.85	60.40	38.0	39.9	40.0	1.51	1.50	1.51
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.4	.7	+50.0	—14.3	69.13	59.72	56.17	44.6	44.9	40.7	1.55	1.33	1.38
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	5.1	4.9	4.3	+ 4.1	+18.6	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.0	42.3	43.5	+ 1.7	— 1.1	53.58	56.15	56.55	36.7	38.2	39.0	1.46	1.47	1.45
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	— 4.5	53.95	54.52	54.13	41.5	41.3	43.3	1.30	1.32	1.25
Textile Mill Products	19.5	19.2	20.5	+ 1.6	— 4.9	44.66	51.12	52.26	31.9	36.0	36.8	1.40	1.42	1.42
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.6	8.4	+ 3.9	— 6.0	47.88	47.93	47.52	36.0	35.5	35.2	1.33	1.35	1.35
Apparel	3.2	3.1	3.4	+ 3.2	— 5.9	47.23	49.01	48.25	38.4	38.9	38.6	1.23	1.26	1.25
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	— 8.3	55.99	52.48	50.29	43.4	41.0	39.6	1.29	1.28	1.27
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	5.9	5.8	5.9	+ 1.7	.....	58.90	56.20	61.34	40.9	39.3	42.6	1.44	1.43	1.44
HH Furniture	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 2.0	.....	58.40	56.12	60.47	40.0	38.7	41.7	1.46	1.45	1.45
Printing & Allied Industries	1.3	1.3	1.2	.....	+ 8.3	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Chemicals	1.2	1.1	1.2	+ 9.1	.....	69.44	68.04	63.59	42.6	42.0	40.5	1.63	1.62	1.57
Metal Products	1.4	1.3	1.5	+ 7.7	— 6.7	67.01	69.76	68.39	43.8	43.6	44.7	1.53	1.60	1.53
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	1.0	.....	—10.0	78.35	72.09	72.62	41.9	40.5	40.8	1.87	1.78	1.78
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	6.4	6.4	5.4	.....	+18.5	.....5.....	.....5.....	.....5.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. [5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — AUGUST, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1079.2	1059.1	1097.8	+ 1.9	— 1.7	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Manufacturing	459.8	442.2	474.8	+ 4.0	— 3.2	$57.42	$56.55	$55.95	39.6	39.0	39.4	$1.45	$1.45	$1.42
Durable Goods	122.4	120.4	125.5	+ 1.7	— 2.5	59.35	56.80	57.27	41.5	40.0	41.2	1.43	1.42	1.39
Nondurable Goods	337.4	321.8	349.3	+ 4.8	— 3.4	56.94	56.36	55.48	39.0	38.6	38.8	1.46	1.46	1.43
Electrical Machinery	19.6	18.9	19.7	+ 3.7	— 0.5	73.26	72.58	69.48	40.7	40.1	39.7	1.80	1.81	1.75
Primary Metal Industries	1.6	1.7	2.0	— 5.9	—20.0	94.66	91.74	83.44	41.7	41.7	40.7	2.27	2.20	2.05
Machinery (Except Electrical)	7.7	7.7	8.8	.....	—12.5	67.23	63.92	65.10	41.5	40.2	42.0	1.62	1.59	1.55
Fabricated Metal Products	6.8	6.7	7.5	+ 1.5	— 9.3	68.21	67.37	66.58	40.6	40.1	41.1	1.68	1.68	1.62
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.8	32.4	33.7	+ 1.2	— 2.7	51.55	48.92	49.49	42.6	40.1	40.9	1.21	1.22	1.21
Sawmills & Planing Mills	23.0	22.9	23.4	+ 0.4	— 1.7	49.56	46.65	47.55	42.0	39.2	40.3	1.18	1.19	1.18
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.3	4.1	4.5	+ 4.9	— 4.4	49.49	47.74	48.92	40.9	38.5	40.1	1.21	1.24	1.22
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	1.8	.....	—11.1	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.5	38.0	39.1	+ 1.3	— 1.5	55.35	53.33	56.30	41.0	39.5	41.7	1.35	1.35	1.35
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	34.5	34.0	35.2	+ 1.5	— 2.0	54.27	52.79	55.76	40.5	39.1	41.3	1.34	1.35	1.35
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.9	6.7	7.2	+ 3.0	— 4.2	57.27	55.61	54.78	41.5	41.5	41.5	1.38	1.34	1.32
Other Durable Goods[1]	8.5	8.3	7.5	+ 2.4	+13.3	70.81	65.67	63.19	41.9	39.8	41.3	1.69	1.65	1.53
Textile Mill Products	215.5	211.5	226.6	+ 1.9	— 4.9	53.34	53.44	54.14	38.1	37.9	38.4	1.40	1.41	1.41
Yarn & Thread Mills	44.6	43.7	47.7	+ 2.1	— 6.5	48.50	47.62	49.15	37.6	37.2	38.4	1.29	1.28	1.28
Broadwoven Fabrics	92.2	91.5	98.0	+ 0.8	— 5.9	55.44	55.87	57.57	38.5	38.8	39.7	1.44	1.44	1.45
Knitting Mills	62.8	60.5	64.3	+ 3.8	— 2.3	53.53	52.91	52.13	37.7	37.0	36.2	1.42	1.43	1.44
Full Fashioned Hosiery	18.3	17.1	19.3	+ 7.0	— 5.2	56.54	55.23	53.28	37.2	36.1	34.6	1.52	1.53	1.54
Seamless Hosiery	34.9	33.8	35.7	+ 3.3	— 2.2	51.99	53.02	51.80	37.4	37.6	37.0	1.39	1.41	1.40
Apparel & Other Finished Products	26.6	25.4	26.2	+ 4.7	+ 1.5	46.02	44.25	45.90	39.0	37.5	38.9	1.18	1.18	1.18
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.4	12.2	12.4	+ 1.6	.....	44.46	43.27	46.12	39.0	37.3	40.1	1.14	1.16	1.15
Food & Kindred Products	25.0	25.4	24.9	— 1.6	+ 0.4	51.58	52.63	50.76	41.6	42.1	42.3	1.24	1.25	1.20
Beverage Industries	4.7	4.7	4.7	.....	.....	54.06	52.27	50.44	49.6	48.4	48.5	1.09	1.08	1.04
Tobacco Manufacturers	36.0	25.9	37.7	+39.0	— 4.5	68.06	73.44	57.00	41.0	40.8	37.5	1.66	1.80	1.52
Cigarettes	17.8	18.0	16.6	— 1.1	+ 7.2	81.60	77.46	70.38	42.5	41.2	39.1	1.92	1.88	1.80
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	16.3	6.0	19.0	+171.7	—14.2	52.66	62.00	44.64	39.3	40.0	36.0	1.34	1.55	1.24
Paper & Allied Products	11.4	11.2	11.1	+ 1.8	+ 2.7	93.52	90.52	89.01	43.7	42.7	43.0	2.14	2.12	2.07
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.7	7.6	7.3	+ 1.3	+ 5.5	106.48	103.01	103.33	44.0	43.1	43.6	2.42	2.39	2.37
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.7	8.7	8.8	.....	— 1.1	78.39	77.18	76.63	39.0	38.4	38.9	2.01	2.01	1.97
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.3	10.8	11.1	+ 4.6	+ 1.8	73.08	72.45	68.85	40.6	40.7	39.8	1.80	1.78	1.73
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.9	2.9	2.9	.....	.....	70.70	69.30	77.85	40.4	39.6	45.0	1.75	1.75	1.73
Nonmanufacturing	619.4	616.9	623.0	+ 0.4	— 0.6	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Mining	3.3	3.3	3.8	.....	—13.2	64.33	64.38	61.63	45.3	44.4	43.4	1.42	1.45	1.42
Non-Metallic Mining	2.9	2.9	3.1	.....	— 6.5	62.02	62.41	61.38	45.6	44.9	44.8	1.36	1.39	1.37
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	61.3	60.3	63.0	+ 1.7	— 2.7	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.2	28.3	28.8	+ 3.2	+ 1.4	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.7	19.7	20.2	.....	— 2.5	79.19	77.61	74.67	39.4	39.0	39.3	2.01	1.99	1.90
Trade	225.8	225.2	226.5	+ 0.3	— 0.3	56.31	56.03	55.61	41.1	41.2	41.5	1.37	1.36	1.34
Wholesale	54.4	54.5	54.4	— 0.2	.....	74.69	74.38	73.27	42.2	42.5	42.6	1.77	1.75	1.72
Retail	171.4	170.7	172.1	+ 0.4	— 0.4	49.65	49.37	49.32	40.7	40.8	41.1	1.22	1.21	1.20
Retail General Merchandise	37.0	35.9	36.4	+ 3.1	+ 1.6	34.45	34.55	33.02	34.8	34.9	34.4	.99	.99	.96
Department Stores	16.5	16.0	16.7	+ 3.1	— 1.2	39.79	40.14	39.76	34.9	34.9	35.5	1.14	1.15	1.12
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.1	8.7	8.9	+ 4.6	+ 2.2	21.18	20.91	20.10	30.7	30.3	30.0	.69	.69	.67
Retail Food Stores	30.4	30.6	30.2	— 0.7	+ 0.7	49.79	50.70	50.40	38.6	39.0	40.0	1.29	1.30	1.26
Grocery Stores	24.0	24.2	23.5	— 0.8	+ 2.1	46.74	47.86	46.25	36.8	37.1	37.6	1.27	1.29	1.23
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.8	35.6	34.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.9	76.34	76.94	75.24	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Service	99.8	100.3	101.1	— 0.5	— 1.3	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	7.1	7.1	7.8	.....	— 9.0	28.99	28.79	25.82	45.3	45.7	46.1	.64	.63	.56
Personal Services	24.6	24.9	25.2	— 1.2	— 2.4	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.8	15.0	— 2.0	— 3.3	28.40	28.93	28.76	38.9	39.1	39.4	.73	.74	.73
Government	138.3	137.6	134.9	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	55.1	54.6	58.9	+ 0.9	— 6.5	....5....	....5....	....5....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

STATE BOILER BOARD MEMBERS TAKE OFFICE FOR NEW 5-YEAR TERMS

W. E. Shuping, Jr., of Charlotte and Wilkes C. Price of Asheville were sworn in on September 3 for new five-year terms of office as members of the State Board of Boiler Rules.

Appointed by Governor Luther H. Hodges to succeed themselves as Board members, Shuping and Price received the oath of office from Secretary of State Thad Eure. The ceremony was held in the office of Commissioner Frank Crane, who serves as Chairman of the Board of Boiler Rules.

Shuping has served five previous terms of office since his original appointment to the Board in 1944. During the late 1930's, he worked as the N. C. Department of Labor's first Boiler Inspector, setting up the Department's boiler inspection division.

Price has served one previous five-year term on the Board.

The Board of Boiler Rules advises the Labor Department concerning the safe construction, operation, maintenance and licensing of boilers in the State.

COMMISSIONER CRANE TO SPEAK AT CARPENTERS' CONVENTION

Commissioner Frank Crane will address the annual State convention of the North Carolina Council of Carpenters on October 18.

The convention will be held at the Skyland Hotel in Hendersonville. It will be attended by delegates of the Carpenter's union from all sections of the State.

W. C. CREEL TO ADDRESS NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Safety Director William C. Creel of the N. C. Department of Labor is slated to address a section of the National Safety Council in Chicago on October 20.

Creel will speak to the Fertilizer Section delegates on the subject, "A Challenge in Safety Training."

The Safety Director is conducting a nationwide, NSC-sponsored series of safety training schools for fertilizer industry supervisory personnel this fall.

BOILER BUREAU REPORTS JULY INSPECTION WORK

A total of 2,390 operating certificates were issued to the owners and operators of steam boilers and other pressure vessels in North Carolina during July by the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

The Bureau received and reviewed 2,316 boiler inspection reports from State and insurance company inspectors during the month.

Repair jobs were found to be necessary to the continued operating safety of 468 of the boilers inspected and reported. These repairs were recommended by the Bureau and operating certificates were withheld pending completion of the necessary repairs.

Boiler repair jobs required as the result of previous inspections were reported completed in 192 instances.

The Boiler Bureau sent out 1,721 bills under the Boiler Law inspection fee schedule and collected $3,519.69 in inspection fees.

Bureau personnel also prepared and dispatched 1,431 letters in connection with inspection follow-up work, insurance cancellation notices and other operations.

INSPECTORS STUDY ELECTRICAL SAFETY

A thirty-hour course in electrical safety was given in Raleigh Sept. 29-Oct. 1 for the industrial safety, construction, and mine and quarry inspectors of the Department of Labor.

Three all-day sessions were conducted in the State Senate Chamber by Dr. John P. Waits of Washington, D. C., Regional Safety Consultant of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor. The training course was attended by some two dozen inspectors and supervisors.

In opening the course with a brief talk, Commissioner Frank Crane pointed out that the North Carolina inspection staff is about the best trained in the nation. The staff has completed a 150-hour basic course in industrial accident prevention, a thirty-hour course in construction safety, and six additional special ten-hour courses dealing with the hazards to workers in the brick and tile, plywood and veneer, furniture, cotton grey goods, cotton yarn, and fertilizer manufacturing industries.

SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD HOLDS WILMINGTON MEET

The regular fall meeting of the N. C. Labor Department's Safety Advisory Board was held at the Cape Fear Hotel in Wilmington Oct. 2-3.

Some 50 people, including the 21 Advisory Board members, speakers, guests, and the Labor Department's entire staff of industrial safety inspectors, attended the two-day meeting.

"Electrical Hazards" was the theme of the fall meeting.

Principal speaker was Dr. John P. Waits of Washington, D. C., who talked on the subject, "Electrical Accidents Can Be Prevented."

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	August, 1958	August, 1957	1st 8 Mos. 1958	1st 8 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	$ 46,700	$ 709,760	$ 653,300	$ 1,203,345
Asheville	309,000	268,574	4,076,645	2,338,437
Burlington	502,960	531,807	3,057,886	4,863,428
Charlotte	1,319,498	2,251,911	17,599,604	12,702,883
Concord	97,900	378,550	657,700	1,223,814
Durham	333,318	484,879	8,103,116	6,320,629
Elizabeth City	18,400	*	104,610	61,275
Fayetteville	345,507	230,535	2,755,856	2,425,351
Gastonia	551,550	674,275	3,603,025	5,290,500
Goldsboro	151,650	109,700	1,146,165	2,086,602
Greensboro	1,769,656	1,173,388	18,902,565	9,613,764
Greenville	620,640	264,750	3,457,995	1,773,540
Henderson	137,100	150,835	546,690	1,015,605
Hickory	277,666	314,135	1,439,825	900,784
High Point	1,842,736	338,189	5,640,507	3,498,636
Kinston	74,825	63,070	1,904,031	1,227,012
Lexington	191,732	67,100	1,361,951	782,900
Monroe	93,500	5,500	621,800	669,805
New Bern	150,550	29,650	1,056,261	407,926
Raleigh	1,597,642	636,911	18,304,763	9,546,487
Reidsville	64,900	29,750	456,350	1,303,750
Rocky Mount	210,728	196,071	1,994,831	4,826,507
Salisbury	83,325	375,675	1,300,214	1,985,553
Sanford	110,300	93,450	397,350	551,150
Shelby	97,890	87,950	1,268,862	960,383
Statesville	253,425	642,555	1,857,218	1,261,939
Thomasville	49,330	60,400	1,866,131	715,164
Wilmington	549,140	158,205	1,319,528	1,518,865
Wilson	806,167	258,800	2,768,932	1,530,860
Winston-Salem	1,433,882	2,426,975	12,154,780	13,361,631
TOTAL All Cities	$14,091,617	$13,013,350	$120,378,491	$95,968,525

* No report received

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WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE "COWBOY" CRANE OPERATOR?

By Henry M. Brosius and
Henry C. Sawyer,
Construction Safety Inspectors

The careless crane operator who brags about how many power lines he has hit is a person whom your Labor Department and his employer must try to further educate.

Experience has shown that if such a hazardous operation is repeated over and over again, a fatality is almost certain to be the eventual result. This is even more true of crane operations than it is of many other hazardous types of work.

A North Carolina crane operator, through the improper use of his crane, recently was involved in the death of a fellow employee. Investigation of the case disclosed that this same operator had just arrived from another project where he had been involved in the death of another fellow employee through the operation of his crane on that job. The investigation also revealed that this employee operated his crane with a quite noticeable lack of care.

The project supervisor who permits careless operation of cranes has already "missed the boat" as far as preventing injury or death is concerned. After the injury or fatality has occurred, it is too late to do anything about the matter except to take steps to prevent further accidents from similar causes.

The crane operator himself is seldom injured in these crane accidents. Therefore he is usually available for safety education after the deaths or injuries have occurred. In many such cases, the accident could have been prevented had the project supervisor, by observing the crane operator's operations, recognized his careless attitude and taken steps to correct it.

Responsibility for the actions of "cowboy" crane operators, fortunately, does not rest solely with the operators.

In your Department of Labor's "Rules and Regulations Governing the Construction Industry," the employer's responsibility is spelled out as follows in Article I:

> "Every employer shall promulgate all safe practices and encourage all empoyees to comply therewith, and shall instruct all employees concerning hazards relative to his employment and duties."

The facts disclosed by many accident investigations have shown that *employers sometimes neglect their responsibility in planning the job,* including the safety education of the supervisor and the crane operator.

A prime example of such neglect is the case in which a superintendent or foreman instructs a crane operator to set up and operate his rig under an energized high voltage electric power line. In such cases, the person in charge is simply inviting death or serious injury for his employees.

In such a case, the workmen do not necessarily have to make personal contact with the crane or its load to suffer death or burns. There have been recent cases in which men were electrocuted simply as a result of standing on the ground or on piles of material in close proximity to the crane.

In such instances, who is to blame for the death or injury?

The employer—for failing to educate his supervisor in safety?

The supervisor—for failing to educate his crane operator in the safe operation of the crane?

The crane operator—for failing to operate his rig in a safe manner?

In planning his project, the employer should determine in advance the hazardous locations in which his crane must be operated. In cases where it is necessary to operate in close proximity to energized electric power lines, the employer should see to it that the lines, if possible, are temporarily de-energized while the crane is operating near it.

Several public utility companies have assured your Department of Labor that they will cooperate with the contracting company employers in this respect. If it is not feasible to de-energize the power line, the hazards may be minimized or eliminated through the use of other methods.

The employer's project supervisor, acting as his agent, should plan further for safety as details of the job proceed. He should be alert to recognize in advance hazards to his employees and equipment. He should instruct his men in safe practices and should coordinate the different trades operations under his direction in such a way as to minimize or eliminate the hazards. He should be sure that each employee has been adequately briefed concerning his responsibility for safety for himself and his fellow workers.

An example of the terrible consequences of failing to brief new employees was the case in which a man working on his second day as groundman for a crane operator was killed under a power line. The man did not know that there was a standing rule on his project that the crane boom was not to be brought closer than ten feet to any power line. In this instance, the crane operator could not see the power line clearance and had to depend completely upon the groundman. Through ignorance of the rule, the groundman failed to warn the crane operator, the crane came in contact with a high voltage line, and the groundman was killed in the ensuing "hook-up".

Another example of needless risk and "confusion worse confounded" is the case in which the groundman and the crane operator were not using the same set of signals; this fact practically guaranteed that an accident was going to happen.

In the standard signals used for operating cranes, the signal for "swing load" is very similar to that for "travel". The supervisor must see to it that the crane operator and groundman work together with complete understanding.

Perhaps after looking over the examples cited above, you have come to the same conclusion as we: that maybe there are not as many "cowboy" crane operators as we first thought. Perhaps some of them are *good workers with poor supervision.*

We hope that this article will help you employers, supervisors and crane operators to think about your job and examine your way of doing it. It is easy to blame someone else for your own failure to do it right. Are you doing it right?

FEDERAL WAGE-HOUR LAW IN EFFECT FOR 20 YEARS

The Federal Wage and Hour Law, called officially the Fair Labor Standards Act, became effective 20 years ago on Oct. 24, 1938. The law was enacted by Congress to help eliminate "conditions detrimental to the health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers, and unfair competition based on such conditions."

The Act's minimum wage, overtime and child labor provisions have had a far-reaching effect upon the economy of North Carolina.

Covering workers engaged in, or producing goods for, interstate commerce, the law started out with a minimum wage requirement of 25 cents an hour. Many North Carolina workers received pay hikes under the original minimum wage.

About 65,000 Tar Heel workers received pay increases in 1950 when Congress raised the minimum to 75 cents an hour. When the rate was hiked to $1.00 an hour on March 1, 1956, higher paychecks came to 170,000 North Carolinians, or 28 per cent of the 600,000 covered employees.

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ALMON BABBOUR ..... *Editor*

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GOVERNOR TO HONOR BRICKLAYING CHAMP

Governor Luther H. Hodges on Nov. 3 will present prizes and trophies to Loy Lee Best of Norwood, Rt. 2, North Carolina's "Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1958."

Best took top honors among 14 contestants in the Oct. 17 contest at the State Fair in Raleigh, scoring better than 97 out of a possible 100 points. The young bricklayer apprentice is employed by Liles McSwain of Albemarle, Rt. 1, who will also receive a trophy in the ceremony to be held in the Governor's office.

Best will be presented a $100 bond donated by Brick and Tile Service, Inc., and he and his employer will receive trophies given by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors, two of the bricklaying contest sponsors.

Bobby R. Cagle of Greensboro, second place runner-up with 94 points, will receive a $50 bond. Cagle is employed by C. L. Heath & Son of Greensboro and has been in training less than six months.

Vernon Sherman Newton of Mooresville, third place winner, will receive a $25 bond. Newton is a brother of Herman Russell Newton, who took top honors in the 1956 apprentice bricklaying contest. He is being trained by Barger Construction Company, of Mooresville.

The 1958 contest, the fifth to be held in North Carolina, was witnessed by thousands of Fair-goers and by officials from several states, including N. C. Labor Commissioner Frank Crane and S. C. Commissioner of Labor Fred Ponder. Governor Hodges visited the contest while touring the Fair and took a personal hand in working with brick and trowel.

Sponsored by eight official and private agencies of government and the construction industry, the contest was held to show the people what is being done to provide highly trained craftsmen and better buildings in North Carolina.

The event was judged by C. C. McGinnis of Charlotte, chairman; Garland Sherman of Chattanooga, Tenn., Richard A. Bradshaw of Salisbury, Robert L. Clemmer of Hickory, and J. H. Crumpler of Cary, experts in the masonry, construction and architectural fields.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—SEPTEMBER, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous) [4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month [4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	23.9	23.5	23.2	+ 1.7	+ 3.0	$67.94	$65.03	$62.22	42.2	40.9	40.4	$1.61	$1.59	$1.54
Textiles	6.1	6.0	5.8	+ 1.7	+ 5.2	58.80	57.37	54.10	41.7	40.4	38.1	1.41	1.42	1.42
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.3	2.3	2.4	.....	— 4.2	59.13	54.54	59.98	40.5	37.1	40.8	1.46	1.47	1.47
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.5	2.1	.....	+19.0	62.21	63.35	49.83	43.2	44.3	33.9	1.44	1.43	1.47
Food	3.8	3.8	3.8	.....	.....	60.20	53.31	54.13	42.1	39.2	40.7	1.43	1.36	1.33
Machinery	2.8	2.8	3.2	.....	—12.5	78.50	69.47	69.55	44.6	41.6	43.2	1.76	1.67	1.61
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.6	1.6	+ 6.3	+ 6.3	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	.....	—11.8	79.66	75.95	73.16	42.6	41.5	41.1	1.87	1.83	1.78
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	.....	47.20	46.40	44.23	40.0	40.0	37.8	1.18	1.16	1.17
Chemicals	1.1	1.0	1.0	+10.0	+10.0	60.04	57.38	59.30	39.5	38.0	39.8	1.52	1.51	1.49
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.7	.....	—14.3	69.92	68.38	56.14	45.4	44.4	40.1	1.54	1.54	1.40
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	5.2	5.1	4.3	+ 2.0	+20.9	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.4	43.0	43.7	+ 0.9	— 0.7	$55.92	$54.31	$54.96	38.3	37.2	37.9	$1.46	$1.46	$1.45
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	— 4.5	55.15	53.95	55.50	42.1	41.5	44.4	1.31	1.30	1.25
Textile Mill Products	19.7	19.4	20.7	+ 1.5	— 4.8	50.69	45.92	48.85	35.7	32.8	34.4	1.42	1.40	1.42
Knitting Mills	8.1	7.9	8.5	+ 2.5	— 4.7	48.94	47.88	45.09	36.8	36.0	33.4	1.33	1.33	1.35
Apparel	3.2	3.2	3.3	.....	— 3.0	46.75	47.23	47.60	37.4	38.4	38.7	1.25	1.23	1.23
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	.....	— 8.3	54.99	55.99	50.57	42.3	43.4	39.2	1.30	1.29	1.29
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.1	6.0	6.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	60.47	58.90	61.49	41.7	40.9	43.0	1.45	1.44	1.43
HH Furniture	5.2	5.1	5.2	+ 2.0	.....	59.54	58.40	61.92	40.5	40.0	42.7	1.47	1.46	1.45
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.3	1.1	— 7.7	+ 9.1	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	.....	68.43	69.44	64.84	42.5	42.6	41.3	1.61	1.63	1.57
Metal Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	.....	.....	67.65	68.24	66.84	45.1	44.6	43.4	1.50	1.53	1.54
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	1.0	.....	—10.0	72.62	78.35	73.68	40.8	41.9	42.1	1.78	1.87	1.75
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	6.5	6.4	5.6	+ 1.6	+16.1	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NON AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—SEPTEMBER, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,098.1	1,078.7	1,114.3	+ 1.8	— 1.5	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Manufacturing	472.9	459.6	484.0	+ 2.9	— 2.3	$58.03	$57.42	$55.95	40.3	39.6	39.4	$1.44	$1.45	$1.42
Durable Goods	123.7	122.4	125.4	+ 1.1	— 1.4	60.77	58.93	57.40	42.2	41.5	41.0	1.44	1.42	1.40
Nondurable Goods	349.2	337.2	358.6	+ 3.6	— 2.6	57.02	56.79	55.10	39.6	38.9	38.8	1.44	1.46	1.42
Electrical Machinery	20.0	19.6	19.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.5	75.53	73.26	69.30	41.5	40.7	39.6	1.82	1.80	1.75
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.6	2.0	+ 6.3	—15.0	92.32	94.66	83.23	41.4	41.7	40.4	2.23	2.27	2.06
Machinery (Except Electrical)	7.8	7.7	8.7	+ 1.3	—10.3	69.93	66.65	65.52	42.9	41.4	42.0	1.63	1.61	1.56
Fabricated Metal Products	7.0	6.9	7.5	+ 1.4	— 6.7	70.05	68.14	65.53	42.2	40.8	40.7	1.66	1.67	1.61
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	32.9	32.8	33.5	+ 0.3	— 1.8	51.79	51.43	48.40	42.8	42.5	40.0	1.21	1.21	1.21
Sawmills & Planing Mills	23.1	23.0	23.2	+ 0.4	— 0.4	50.22	49.44	46.02	42.2	41.9	39.0	1.19	1.18	1.18
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.3	4.3	4.4	.....	— 2.3	50.63	49.78	48.68	41.5	40.8	39.9	1.22	1.22	1.22
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	1.8	.....	—11.1	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	38.9	38.5	39.3	+ 1.0	— 1.0	57.81	55.35	56.70	42.2	41.0	42.0	1.37	1.35	1.35
Hll Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	34.8	34.4	35.4	+ 1.2	— 1.7	57.40	54.27	56.43	41.9	40.5	41.8	1.37	1.34	1.35
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.9	6.8	7.1	+ 1.5	— 2.8	58.93	56.72	54.78	42.7	41.4	41.5	1.38	1.37	1.32
Other Durable Goods[1]	8.5	8.5	7.6	.....	+11.8	68.38	70.81	64.53	40.7	41.9	41.9	1.68	1.69	1.54
Textile Mill Products	216.3	215.3	226.6	+ 0.5	— 4.5	54.43	53.20	53.30	38.6	38.0	37.8	1.41	1.40	1.41
Yarn & Thread Mills	44.4	44.6	47.7	— 0.4	— 6.9	49.41	48.50	48.77	38.3	37.6	38.1	1.29	1.29	1.28
Broadwoven Fabrics	92.9	92.2	98.1	+ 0.8	— 5.3	56.55	55.30	55.97	39.0	38.4	38.6	1.45	1.44	1.45
Knitting Mills	63.2	62.6	64.2	+ 1.0	— 1.6	54.63	53.25	51.84	38.2	37.5	36.0	1.43	1.42	1.44
Full Fashioned Hosiery	18.5	18.3	19.0	+ 1.1	— 2.6	56.85	55.87	53.40	37.4	37.0	34.9	1.52	1.51	1.53
Seamless Hosiery	35.1	34.7	35.9	+ 1.2	— 2.2	53.06	51.85	51.38	37.9	37.3	36.7	1.40	1.39	1.40
Apparel & Other Finished Products	26.8	26.6	26.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.9	46.92	46.02	46.02	39.1	39.0	39.0	1.20	1.18	1.18
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.3	12.4	12.6	— 0.8	— 2.4	44.89	44.74	45.66	38.7	38.9	39.7	1.16	1.15	1.15
Food & Kindred Products	24.6	25.0	24.5	— 1.6	+ 0.4	53.75	52.13	50.82	43.0	41.7	42.0	1.25	1.25	1.21
Beverage Industries	4.5	4.7	4.5	— 4.3	.....	52.87	54.45	50.57	48.5	49.5	49.1	1.09	1.10	1.03
Tobacco Manufacturers	46.7	36.0	47.0	+29.7	— 0.6	60.90	68.06	57.26	42.0	41.0	40.9	1.45	1.66	1.40
Cigarettes	17.8	17.8	16.6	.....	+ 7.2	74.21	81.60	70.74	39.9	42.5	39.3	1.86	1.92	1.80
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	27.0	16.3	28.3	+65.6	— 4.6	52.76	52.66	49.56	43.6	39.3	42.0	1.21	1.34	1.18
Paper & Allied Products	11.6	11.4	11.1	+ 1.8	+ 4.5	93.52	93.29	89.86	43.7	43.8	43.2	2.14	2.13	2.08
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.8	7.7	7.3	+ 1.3	+ 6.8	107.21	106.28	103.33	44.3	44.1	43.6	2.42	2.41	2.37
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.6	8.7	8.6	— 1.1	.....	79.56	78.58	77.42	39.0	38.9	39.3	2.04	2.02	1.97
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.7	11.3	11.5	+ 3.5	+ 1.7	73.08	73.08	68.04	42.0	40.6	40.5	1.74	1.80	1.68
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.9	2.9	3.0	.....	— 3.3	74.34	70.70	78.82	42.0	40.4	45.3	1.77	1.75	1.74
Nonmanufacturing	625.2	619.1	630.3	+ 1.0	— 0.8	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Mining	3.2	3.3	3.7	— 3.0	—13.5	70.04	64.33	57.96	48.3	45.3	41.4	1.45	1.42	1.40
Non-Metallic Mining	2.9	2.9	3.1	.....	— 6.5	67.55	62.02	57.38	48.6	45.6	42.5	1.39	1.36	1.35
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	61.7	61.3	62.9	+ 0.7	— 1.9	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.8	29.2	29.1	+ 2.1	+ 2.4	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.5	19.7	20.0	— 1.0	— 2.5	79.39	80.00	73.71	39.3	39.8	39.0	2.02	2.01	1.89
Trade	226.4	225.6	227.5	+ 0.4	— 0.5	56.17	56.17	55.49	41.0	41.0	41.1	1.37	1.37	1.35
Wholesale	54.1	54.4	54.3	— 0.6	— 0.4	75.76	74.45	73.70	42.8	42.3	42.6	1.77	1.76	1.73
Retail	172.3	171.2	173.2	+ 0.6	— 0.5	49.29	49.53	49.78	40.4	40.6	40.8	1.22	1.22	1.22
Retail General Merchandise	38.1	37.0	37.8	+ 3.0	+ 0.8	33.90	34.35	32.93	33.9	34.7	34.3	1.00	.99	.96
Department Stores	16.8	16.5	17.4	+ 1.8	— 3.4	39.10	40.02	39.63	34.0	34.8	35.7	1.15	1.15	1.11
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.7	9.1	9.5	+ 6.6	+ 2.1	19.79	21.18	19.03	29.1	30.7	28.4	.68	.69	.67
Retail Food Stores	30.4	30.4	30.2	.....	+ 0.7	49.67	50.31	49.91	38.5	38.7	39.3	1.29	1.30	1.27
Grocery Stores	24.1	24.0	23.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	46.98	47.36	45.51	36.7	37.0	36.7	1.28	1.28	1.24
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.5	35.8	34.6	— 0.8	+ 2.6	76.88	75.82	76.70	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Service	98.7	99.8	100.1	— 1.1	— 1.4	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.6	7.1	7.1	— 7.0	— 7.0	27.02	28.04	25.41	44.3	44.5	46.2	.61	.63	.55
Personal Services	24.6	24.6	25.3	.....	— 2.8	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.4	14.5	14.9	— 0.7	— 3.4	29.08	28.40	29.42	39.3	38.9	40.3	.74	.73	.73
Government	145.0	137.9	142.9	+ 5.1	+ 1.5	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	54.7	55.4	58.6	— 1.3	— 6.7	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
* Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

EMPLOYMENT RISES 19,400 IN STATE DURING SEPTEMBER

Seasonal employment gains in tobacco and chemicals processing, public school operations, and retail trade pushed total non-farm employment up 19,400 in North Carolina to a September level of 1,098,100.

Significant job gains also occurred in the textile and furniture industries and in certain other manufacturing industries.

Largest employment increase of any industrial group occurred in tobacco, where job expansions in stemmeries and redrying plants caused an increase of 10,700 over the August level.

Employment in Federal, State and local government increased 7,100 due principally to public school reopenings. The school gains were offset somewhat by closing of municipal parks and recreation centers.

Employment gained 1,100 in retail trade as general merchandise and clothing stores reported increased fall shopping business.

The chemicals industry reported a job rise of 400 due mostly to seasonal expansion in vegetable and animal oil processing.

Further recovery was experienced in textiles during September. A job gain of 1,000 was reported by the entire industry. The trend was up in broadwoven fabrics and seamless hosiery mills, while job conditions remained stable in most yarn mills. Increases also were reported in full-fashioned hosiery manufacturing.

The apparel industry reported some employment gains notwithstanding a small decrease in men's and boys' garments manufacturing.

Furniture factories recorded a job gain of 400 as work on filling increased fall orders got under way.

Expanded operations in two large pulp and paperboard mills caused a gain of 200 in the industry.

Employment increased 400 in electrical machinery firms as most plants reported job gains and substantial increases in orders.

Transportation (except railroad) firms reported employment gains of 600, due to trucking and warehousing expansions caused by fall tobacco operations.

Employment declines were reported in communications and public utilities. Hotel operations were down 500, reflecting the closing of summer resorts. Minor decreases occurred in other service industries.

The food products industry reported a job decrease of 400 as operations dropped seasonally in pickle plants, beverage plants, and other divisions.

Although the general trend of employment in manufacturing was substantially up, most industries in September had not reached their employment levels of a year ago. Factory employment as a whole, which totaled 472,900 in September, was still 13,300, or 2.3 per cent, below the level of September, 1957.

Combined employment in all non-manufacturing operations, except agriculture, totaled 625,200 in September and was 5,100, or 0.8 per cent, below the level of September, 1957.

Working hours advanced seasonally from an average of 39.6 in August to 40.3 in September in all manufacturing industries.

Average hourly earnings dropped a penny to $1.44 due to employment of a higher proportion of low-paid seasonal workers in the industries showing the largest job gains.

However, the lengthened average workweek caused a gain of 61 cents in average weekly earnings of factory workers, which increased from $57.42 in August to $58.03 in September.

SEPTEMBER BUILDING PERMITS UP $3 MILLION IN 30 TAR HEEL CITIES

9-Month Total Up 26% Above Last Year

September building permits were more than $3,000,000 higher than in the same month last year in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population.

The 30 cities reported permits totaling $14,254,513 last month. This was 29 per cent above the $11,015,570 reported for September last year and was also slightly higher than the total for August, 1958.

The cities reported permits totaling $134,633,004 during the first nine months of this year. This was 26 per cent above the $106,984,095 total recorded for the same period last year.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Sept. 1958	Sept. 1957	1st 9 Mos. 1958	1st 9 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	$ 114,610	$ 89,400	$ 767,910	$ 1,292,745
Asheville	227,360	215,107	4,304,005	2,553,544
Burlington	341,503	738,740	3,399,389	5,602,168
Charlotte	2,197,440	1,670,335	19,797,044	14,373,218
Concord	147,525	68,450	805,225	1,292,264
Durham	780,231	346,734	8,883,347	6,667,363
Elizabeth City	11,725	2,100	116,335	63,375
Fayetteville	802,322	242,519	3,558,178	2,667,870
Gastonia	550,900	519,000	4,153,925	5,809,500
Goldsboro	147,637	111,500	1,293,802	2,198,102
Greensboro	1,934,592	1,346,081	20,837,157	10,959,845
Greenville	221,488	164,600	3,679,483	1,938,140
Henderson	29,050	46,900	575,740	1,062,505
Hickory	783,758	145,816	2,223,583	1,046,600
High Point	461,043	428,445	6,101,550	3,927,081
Kinston	231,480	488,500	2,135,511	1,715,512
Lexington	271,800	654,688	1,633,751	1,437,588
Monroe	70,000	74,000	691,800	743,805
New Bern	112,292	60,610	1,168,553	468,536
Raleigh	2,335,827	1,133,029	20,640,590	10,679,516
Reidsville	9,700	20,000	466,050	1,323,750
Rocky Mount	153,767	231,695	2,148,598	5,058,202
Salisbury	258,375	235,555	1,558,589	2,221,108
Sanford	51,500	63,050	448,850	614,200
Shelby	95,790	176,830	1,364,652	1,137,213
Statesville	216,100	391,046	2,073,318	1,652,985
Thomasville	128,024	81,775	1,994,155	796,939
Wilmington	65,805	131,068	1,385,333	1,649,933
Wilson	97,150	194,350	2,866,082	1,725,210
Winston-Salem	1,405,719	943,647	13,560,499	14,305,278
TOTAL All Cities	$14,254,513	$11,015,570	$134,633,004	$106,984,095

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NEW SALARY TESTS FOR WHITE-COLLAR EXEMPTION UNDER WAGE-HOUR LAW

New salary requirements for the exemption of executive, administrative and professional employees from the Fair Labor Standards Act will go into effect on February 2, 1959.

Under the revised salary tests, an executive employee, to be exempt from the Act's minimum wage and overtime provisions, must be paid a salary of at least $80 a week instead of the $55 now required. Administrative and professional employees, to be so exempt, must be paid at least $95 a week instead of $75 as at present. This amended scale will apply in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Guam and American Samoa.

A special proviso for employees qualifying for the exemption under shortened duty tests will be increased from $100 to $125 a week.

The Fair Labor Standards Act exempts executive, administrative and professional employees from its minimum wage and overtime pay provisions, if they meet tests specified in the Divisions' regulations, Part 541. In addition to salary requirements, the regulations contain tests on duties and responsibilities. Except for the higher salary tests, the exemption requirements remain unchanged.

The regulations do not require employers to pay these salaries to persons doing executive, administrative or professional work. The new salary tests are for exemption purposes only. If an employee who is covered by the Act does not meet the salary tests, as well as the duties and responsibilities tests, he does not qualify for the exemption. In such a case, the employer may of course continue to pay the employee on the basis of a salary, but the Act's minimum wage and overtime pay requirements must be met, unless some other statutory exemption is applicable.

The Act requires payment of a minimum wage of $1.00 an hour and at least one and one-half times their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek to nonexempt employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce including any closely related process or occupation directly essential to such production.

The amended salary tests are scheduled for publication in the November 18, 1958, Federal Register. Copies may be obtained soon from the North Carolina Department of Labor at Raleigh.

GOVERNOR HONORS 1958 BRICKLAYING CHAMP

Governor Luther H. Hodges on Nov. 3 honored North Carolina's "Champion Apprentice Bricklayer of 1958."

Governor Hodges awarded Loy Lee Bost, 24-year old Norwood, Route 2 bricklayer apprentice (shown at left in picture above), a $100 bond and presented trophies to Bost and his employer, Liles McSwain of Albemarle, Route 1 (right in picture). The award ceremony, held in the State Capitol, was attended by a score of bricklaying contest sponsors and guests.

Bost was top man among 14 contestants in the fifth annual Statewide Apprentice Bricklaying Contest, which was held at the State Fair in Raleigh on Oct. 17. He scored 97 out of a possible 100 points in his bricklaying work.

The $100 bond prize was donated by Brick and Tile Service, Inc., represented at the awards presentation by D. N. Alexander of Goldsboro. The trophies were given by the Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, represented by Richard A. Bradshaw of Salisbury, president of the AGC Carolinas Branch.

Five members of the State Apprenticeship Council attending the award ceremony following the Council's semi-annual meeting on Nov. 3 were A. J. Fox of Raleigh, George J. Bumby of Wilmington, Dwight L. Casey of Charlotte, D. W. Randolph of Canton, and W. L. Causey of Greensboro. Labor Commissioner Frank Crane, Apprenticeship Director C. L. Beddingfield, and representatives of several other sponsoring agencies also attended the ceremony.

TEEN-AGE EMPLOYMENT SHOWS SHARP INCREASE

A fifty per cent increase took place during September and October in the number of minors under 18 years of age certified for employment by County Welfare Superintendents.

This was in marked contrast with the first eight months of this year, in which monthly job certifications ran well behind the 1957 figures.

A total of 5,079 employment certificates were issued in September and October, compared with only 3,369 during the same months last year.

The sharp increase this fall is regarded as reflecting the generally improved business and employment conditions in the North Carolina economy. Teen-age employment usually closely parallels the general trend in total employment.

Only 1,272 of the September-October certifications were for full-time employment. The other 3,807 were for part-time work.

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AUG.-SEPT. LABOR LAW INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

A total of 2,833 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were inspected by the Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the Department of Labor during August and September.

The inspections were made to promote compliance with the State Labor Laws and to check for hazards to the health and safety of workers.

The establishments inspected during the two months employed 91,144 workers.

A total of 350 firms were reinspected during the two months to check upon compliance with recommendations which had been made during previous inspections for the purpose of eliminating unsafe or unhealthful working conditions.

Twelve serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors in an effort to ascertain their causes and develop methods of preventing their recurrence.

The inspectors also held 620 conferences with employers and workers to explain the application of the Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

In 1,600 instances, the inspectors found conditions detrimental to worker safety or health and made the necessary recommendations for their correction.

The inspectors also noted 2,332 instances of full compliance with respect to safety, health and other recommendations which had been made during previous inspections of the same establishments.

Forty-nine establishments were inspected during August and September in response to complaints received by the Department of Labor.

Among 39 cases, involving alleged violations of the Child Labor and Maximum Hour Laws, actual violations were found and corrected in 23 instances.

In ten additional complaint cases alleging safety and health code violations, infractions of the rules were found and corrected in seven instances.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS — OCTOBER, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM	HOURS AND EARNINGS							
					AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	Current Month[4]	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	24.1	23.9	23.3	+ 0.8	+ 3.4	$66.88	$68.10	$62.68	41.8	42.3	40.7	$1.60	$1.61	$1.54
Textiles	6.1	6.1	5.8	....	+ 5.2	59.78	58.80	56.94	42.1	41.7	40.1	1.42	1.41	1.42
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.3	2.3	2.4	....	— 4.2	61.27	59.13	61.72	41.4	40.5	41.7	1.48	1.46	1.48
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.5	2.1	....	+19.0	63.22	62.21	55.10	43.6	43.2	38.0	1.45	1.44	1.45
Food	3.7	3.8	3.8	— 2.6	— 2.6	56.44	60.20	54.81	40.9	42.1	40.9	1.38	1.43	1.34
Machinery	2.9	2.8	3.2	+ 3.6	— 9.4	73.62	78.50	66.82	42.8	44.6	41.5	1.72	1.76	1.61
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	....	+ 6.3	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Metal Products	1.6	1.5	1.7	+ 6.7	— 5.9	83.79	80.04	71.20	44.1	42.8	40.0	1.90	1.87	1.78
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	....	....	44.78	47.32	44.66	38.6	40.1	38.5	1.16	1.18	1.16
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.1	....	....	62.68	60.04	59.68	40.7	39.5	40.6	1.54	1.52	1.47
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.7	....	—14.3	66.89	69.92	59.33	44.3	45.4	41.2	1.51	1.54	1.44
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	5.3	5.2	4.3	+ 1.9	+23.3	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.7	43.3	44.2	+ 0.9	— 1.1	56.21	56.06	56.26	38.5	38.4	38.8	1.46	1.46	1.45
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	....	— 4.5	54.13	55.28	52.79	40.7	42.2	41.9	1.33	1.31	1.26
Textile Mill Products	19.9	19.6	20.7	+ 1.5	— 3.9	51.26	50.48	51.69	36.1	35.8	36.4	1.42	1.41	1.42
Knitting Mills	8.3	8.1	8.5	+ 2.5	— 2.4	50.90	49.21	47.25	37.7	37.0	35.0	1.35	1.33	1.35
Apparel	3.2	3.2	3.4	....	— 5.9	47.13	47.13	45.26	37.7	37.7	36.8	1.25	1.25	1.23
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	....	— 8.3	58.08	55.25	54.05	44.0	42.5	41.9	1.32	1.30	1.29
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.1	6.1	6.1	....	....	62.34	60.47	61.20	42.7	41.7	42.8	1.46	1.45	1.43
HH Furniture	5.3	5.2	5.3	+ 1.9	+ 9.1	61.27	59.54	61.19	41.4	40.5	42.2	1.48	1.47	1.45
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.1	....	....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Chemicals	1.2	1.1	1.2	+ 9.1	—10.0	72.70	68.43	66.52	44.6	42.5	42.1	1.63	1.61	1.58
Metal Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	....	+12.1	62.93	67.65	66.56	43.7	45.1	43.5	1.44	1.50	1.53
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	1.0	....	....	72.62	72.50	73.22	40.8	40.5	41.6	1.78	1.79	1.76
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	6.5	6.5	5.8	....	....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. ...5... Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NON AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA — OCTOBER, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1099.1	1100.0	1108.5	— 0.1	— 0.8	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Manufacturing	471.7	473.6	480.1	— 0.4	— 1.7	$58.73	$58.03	$56.91	40.5	40.3	39.8	$1.45	$1.44	$1.43
Durable Goods	124.9	123.7	125.4	+ 1.0	— 0.4	60.49	60.35	58.24	42.3	42.2	41.6	1.43	1.43	1.40
Nondurable Goods	346.8	349.9	354.7	— 0.9	— 2.2	58.40	57.02	55.91	40.0	39.6	39.1	1.46	1.44	1.43
Electrical Machinery	20.3	20.0	19.5	+ 1.5	+ 4.1	75.40	76.49	70.45	41.2	41.8	39.8	1.83	1.83	1.77
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.7	1.9	.....	—10.5	94.05	92.32	83.20	41.8	41.4	40.0	2.25	2.23	2.08
Machinery (Except Electrical)	7.8	7.8	8.6	.....	— 9.3	68.13	69.93	63.71	41.8	42.9	41.1	1.63	1.63	1.55
Fabricated Metal Products	7.1	7.0	7.7	+ 1.4	+ 7.8	69.76	70.05	65.53	42.8	42.2	40.7	1.63	1.66	1.61
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	33.2	32.9	33.4	+ 0.9	— 0.6	52.34	51.79	49.85	42.9	42.8	41.2	1.22	1.21	1.21
Sawmills & Planing Mills	23.2	23.1	23.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	50.34	50.22	48.14	42.3	42.2	40.8	1.19	1.19	1.18
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.4	4.4	4.4	.....	.....	49.90	51.05	48.56	40.9	41.5	39.8	1.22	1.23	1.22
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	1.8	.....	—11.1	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	39.3	38.9	39.6	+ 1.0	— 0.8	57.53	57.26	58.36	42.3	42.1	42.6	1.36	1.36	1.37
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	35.2	34.8	35.7	+ 1.1	— 1.4	57.39	56.85	58.23	42.2	41.8	42.5	1.36	1.36	1.37
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 1.4	.....	60.01	58.91	56.55	43.8	43.0	42.2	1.37	1.37	1.34
Other Durable Goods[1]	8.5	8.5	7.7	.....	+10.4	66.07	68.38	62.32	39.8	40.7	41.0	1.66	1.68	1.52
Textile Mill Products	217.2	216.2	226.9	+ 0.5	— 4.3	56.77	54.43	54.99	39.7	38.6	39.0	1.43	1.41	1.41
Yarn & Thread Mills	44.4	44.4	47.6	.....	— 6.7	49.14	49.41	49.41	37.8	38.3	38.3	1.30	1.29	1.29
Broadwoven Fabrics	93.3	92.9	98.4	+ 0.4	— 5.2	60.71	56.55	58.98	41.3	39.0	40.4	1.47	1.45	1.46
Knitting Mills	63.5	63.1	64.4	+ 0.6	— 1.4	55.97	54.63	53.28	38.6	38.2	37.0	1.45	1.43	1.44
Full Fashioned Hosiery	18.6	18.5	19.0	+ 0.5	— 2.1	58.22	56.70	56.46	38.3	37.3	36.9	1.52	1.52	1.53
Seamless Hosiery	35.4	35.1	36.0	+ 0.9	— 1.7	54.39	52.68	51.80	38.3	37.9	37.0	1.42	1.39	1.40
Apparel & Other Finished Products	26.9	26.7	26.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	47.07	46.92	45.43	38.9	39.1	38.5	1.21	1.20	1.18
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.2	12.3	12.7	— 0.8	— 3.9	42.21	44.89	44.23	36.7	38.7	38.8	1.15	1.16	1.14
Food & Kindred Products	24.2	24.6	24.4	— 1.6	— 0.8	51.38	53.63	50.22	41.1	42.9	41.5	1.25	1.25	1.21
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.6	4.4	— 4.3	.....	51.37	52.43	48.46	46.7	48.1	46.6	1.10	1.09	1.04
Tobacco Manufacturers	43.4	47.5	42.1	— 8.6	+ 3.1	61.75	60.61	54.38	40.1	41.8	37.5	1.54	1.45	1.45
Cigarettes	17.6	17.8	16.5	— 1.1	+ 6.7	78.47	74.61	67.14	41.3	39.9	37.3	1.90	1.87	1.80
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	23.8	27.7	23.6	—14.1	+ 0.8	48.73	51.53	45.24	39.3	43.3	37.7	1.24	1.19	1.20
Paper & Allied Products	11.5	11.6	11.1	— 0.9	+ 3.6	92.23	93.52	90.72	43.3	43.7	43.2	2.13	2.14	2.10
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.7	7.8	7.2	— 1.3	+ 6.9	106.28	107.21	105.51	44.1	44.3	43.6	2.41	2.42	2.42
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.7	8.7	8.6	.....	+ 1.2	79.76	79.56	78.01	39.1	39.0	39.2	2.04	2.04	1.99
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.0	11.7	11.9	+ 2.6	+ 0.8	73.01	73.08	69.89	42.2	42.0	42.1	1.73	1.74	1.66
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.9	2.9	2.9	.....	.....	73.60	74.34	79.10	42.3	42.0	45.2	1.74	1.77	1.75
Nonmanufacturing	627.4	626.4	628.4	+ 0.2	— 0.2	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Mining	3.1	3.2	3.7	— 3.1	—16.2	66.85	70.04	56.85	46.1	48.3	40.9	1.45	1.45	1.39
Non-Metallic Mining	2.9	2.9	3.0	.....	— 3.3	65.24	67.55	55.73	46.6	48.6	41.9	1.40	1.39	1.33
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	61.5	61.5	62.4	.....	— 1.4	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Transportation (Except R. R.)	29.9	29.8	29.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.7	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.4	19.5	19.8	— 0.5	— 2.0	78.99	79.19	73.91	39.3	39.4	38.9	2.01	2.01	1.90
Trade	227.6	226.4	227.6	+ 0.5	.....	56.03	56.31	55.22	40.6	41.1	40.9	1.38	1.37	1.35
Wholesale	54.1	54.0	54.5	+ 0.2	— 0.7	76.43	75.83	73.35	42.7	42.6	42.4	1.79	1.78	1.73
Retail	173.5	172.4	173.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	48.68	49.41	48.88	39.9	40.5	40.4	1.22	1.22	1.21
Retail General Merchandise	39.2	38.1	38.5	+ 2.9	+ 1.8	33.26	33.90	32.21	33.6	33.9	33.9	.99	1.00	.95
Department Stores	17.4	16.8	17.8	+ 3.6	— 2.2	38.87	38.99	38.70	34.1	33.9	35.5	1.14	1.15	1.09
Limited Price Variety Stores	10.0	9.7	9.6	+ 3.1	+ 4.2	19.45	19.79	18.77	28.6	29.1	27.6	.68	.68	.68
Retail Food Stores	30.6	30.5	30.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	49.88	49.79	49.79	37.5	38.3	38.9	1.33	1.30	1.28
Grocery Stores	24.3	24.1	23.9	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	46.51	46.59	45.75	35.5	36.4	36.6	1.31	1.28	1.25
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.5	35.6	34.4	— 0.3	+ 3.2	77.22	77.00	75.94	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Service	99.0	98.8	99.0	+ 0.2	.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.7	6.7	6.9	.....	— 2.9	27.26	26.90	24.54	46.2	44.1	47.2	.59	.61	.52
Personal Services	24.7	24.6	25.1	+ 0.4	— 1.6	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.4	15.0	+ 0.7	— 3.3	29.53	29.16	29.67	39.9	39.4	40.1	.74	.74	.74
Government	146.8	146.0	143.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	53.9	54.9	57.6	— 1.8	— 6.4	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT HOLDS FIRM IN STATE DURING OCTOBER

Factory Earnings & Hours Increase

Nonagricultural employment held firm in North Carolina during October with a total of 1,099,100 people employed.

October job gains of 1,000 were reported in textiles, 1,200 in trade, 800 in government, 400 in furniture, and 300 each in lumber, chemicals and electrical machinery.

Normal seasonal layoffs of 4,100 in tobacco stemmeries, 1,000 in construction and 400 in food products caused the State's total non-farm employment figure to drop one-tenth of one per cent below the September level.

However, the general trend of business and employment in most manufacturing industries continued up, while employment in non-manufacturing lines registered a seasonal fall gain of 1,000.

The October job total was less than one per cent below the level of October, 1957. Six months ago, in mid-April, employment was more than two per cent below the previous year's level.

All segments of the textile industry reported continued employment gains in October due to increased orders and generally improved business.

Less activity was reported by tobacco stemmeries in October because the peak of the season was reached in September.

All divisions of the construction industry showed general small job declines due to contract completions. Retail trade, rising 1,100 last month, reflected the usual fall expansion of business. The higher job level in government was due mostly to increased school employment.

Employment in North Carolina's mining industry totaled 3,100 last month. This was 600 below the level of October, 1957. The drop was caused mostly by the closing last summer of the large tungsten mine at Tungsten, which formerly employed some 500 people.

The State's 471,700 factory workers employed in October averaged $58.73 per week for an increase of 70 cents over September earnings. The increase was caused by a rise of more than an hour in the average textile workweek to 39.7 hours, a slightly higher amount of overtime work in furniture and lumbering, substantially more overtime in cigarette factories, and more overtime and better business in some parts of the apparel industry.

Factory earnings averaged $1.45 an hour last month. This was two cents higher than a year ago and a penny higher than in September.

PHILIPPINE ENGINEER VISITS LABOR DEPT.

Felipe V. Adriano, Jr., industrial safety engineer from the Philippines Department of Labor, visited the N. C. Department of Labor during the week of Nov. 10-15.

The young engineer conferred with Commissioner Crane and Labor Department division heads, and attended a staff meeting of Labor Department inspectors. His chief interests while studying in Raleigh were factory inspection, accident prevention, and safety standards and legislation.

Accompanied by Safety Inspector Bill Bethune of Clinton, Adriano visited several N. C. industrial plants before returning to Washington for further work in the U. S. Labor Department.

MRS. RUBY M. JORDAN HONORED BY CO-WORKERS UPON HER RETIREMENT

Mrs. Ruby M. Jordan, Steno-Clerk I in the Division of Apprenticeship Training, is retiring from a long and useful career of State service effective December 1.

Mrs. Jordan has been with the Apprenticeship Division for more than 18 years since coming to work with the Labor Department in 1940. Prior to that time, she worked with the State Highway Department for several years.

Mrs. Jordan was honored by her friends and co-workers at a party given recently in the Division of Apprenticeship Training. As a going-away gift, her fellow employees and friends presented her with a portable typewriter.

Widow of the late Herman Jordan, Raleigh realtor, Mrs. Jordan has a daughter, Betsy (now Mrs. Allen Goldston of North Wilkesboro) and an 18-month old granddaughter, Jerri.

A native of Franklinton, Mrs. Jordan attended Greensboro College and Kings Business College in Raleigh. She has lived in Raleigh since her college days and now resides at 2104 Smallwood Drive. She is a member of the Edenton Street Methodist Church.

BUILDING INCREASE CONTINUES IN STATE

Building permits totaling $11,493,977 were issued by public officials in 30 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population during October.

The month's permit total was more than $2,000,000, or 21 per cent, above the figure reported for October, 1957.

Permits issued in the 30 cities during the first ten months of this year totaled $146,126,981. This represented a 25 per cent gain over the $116,464,328 reported for the same period last year.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Oct. 1958	Oct. 1957	1st 10 Mos. 1958	1st 10 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	$ 71,725	$ 59,225	$ 839,635	$ 1,351,970
Asheville	350,902	163,641	4,654,907	2,717,185
Burlington	461,183	239,422	3,860,572	5,841,590
Charlotte	1,443,067	1,275,609	21,240,111	15,648,827
Concord	71,200	24,500	876,425	1,316,764
Durham	737,256	379,058	9,620,603	7,046,421
Elizabeth City	2,100	59,050	118,435	122,425
Fayetteville	361,764	310,001	3,919,942	2,977,871
Gastonia	420,150	439,150	4,574,075	6,248,650
Goldsboro	226,498	169,200	1,520,300	2,367,302
Greensboro	1,649,637	642,872	22,486,794	11,602,717
Greenville	99,850	1,543,233	3,779,333	3,481,373
Henderson	85,570	116,500	661,310	1,179,005
Hickory	217,050	137,507	2,440,633	1,184,107
High Point	719,918	328,165	6,821,468	4,255,246
Kinston	175,526	120,200	2,311,037	1,835,712
Lexington	25,305	723,883	1,659,056	2,161,471
Monroe	142,000	59,433	833,800	803,238
New Bern	79,930	92,250	1,248,483	560,786
Raleigh	933,784	687,690	21,574,374	11,367,206
Reidsville	14,900	46,700	480,950	1,370,450
Rocky Mount	183,441	162,026	2,332,039	5,220,228
Salisbury	314,450	122,600	1,873,039	2,343,708
Sanford	13,000	12,300	461,850	626,500
Shelby	96,080	79,150	1,460,732	1,216,363
Statesville	308,130	149,625	2,381,448	1,802,610
Thomasville	77,900	82,483	2,072,055	879,422
Wilmington	111,372	91,050	1,496,705	1,740,983
Wilson	73,300	164,550	2,939,382	1,889,760
Winston-Salem	2,026,989	999,160	15,587,488	15,304,438
TOTAL All Cities	$11,493,977	$ 9,480,233	$146,126,981	$116,464,328

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North Carolina Labor and Industry

Monthly Bulletin of the DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Frank Crane, *Commissioner*

Vol. XXV RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER, 1958 No. 12

BUILDING PERMITS RISE 69% IN N. C. CITIES

11-Month Total Up 28% Above '57 Figure

A 69 per cent increase was recorded last month in dollar volume of building permits issued in North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population.

The 30 cities turned in building reports totaling $14,689,094 for November. This was more than 69 per cent higher than the $8,671,101 total reported for November 1957.

The November building spurt brings to $160,816,075 the total for the first eleven months of this year. This represents a 28 per cent increase over the $125,135,429 reported for the same period last year.

OCT.-NOV. LABOR LAW INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

A total of 2,778 manufacturing, mercantile and service-industry establishments were inspected during October and November by the Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the Department of Labor.

The inspections were made to check for compliance with the State Labor Laws and to eliminate hazards to the health and safety of workers.

The establishments inspected during the two months employed 108,555 workers, or approximately 10 per cent of the State's non-farm labor force.

Reinspections were made in 139 firms to check for compliance with recommendations for eliminating unsafe and unhealthful working conditions.

Eight serious industrial accidents were investigated by the inspectors to ascertain their causes and develop methods of preventing their recurrence.

The inspectors held 503 conferences with employers and workers to explain the application of the Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

In 1,641 instances, the inspectors found conditions detrimental to worker safety or health and made the necessary recommendations for their correction. A total of 1,281 instances of full compliance with previous health and safety recommendations was noted.

Twenty-seven establishments were inspected during October and November in response to complaints made to the Department of Labor.

Among 24 of these complaint cases alleging Maximum Hour or Child Labor Law violations, actual violations were found and corrected in 20 instances. Infractions of the safety and health codes were found and corrected in three complaint cases.

DEPUTY WAGE-HOUR CHIEF HERE — Duane Wendele of Washington, D. C. (center), newly-appointed Deputy Administrator of the U. S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, is shown with State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane and Wage-Hour Federal Representative Mrs. Pauline W. Horton. Mr. Wendele attended a conference of North Carolina wage and hour supervisors in Raleigh on December 15. Also attending were local staff members and Region 4 representatives from Birmingham, Ala., Assistant Regional Attorney Norman Winston and Information Officer James Patton. The all-day conference featured discussions of wage-hour litigation, information and enforcement matters in North Carolina. (Photo courtesy of the Raleigh News and Observer.)

Third Annual Governor's Occupational Health Conference Slated For Feb. 5

Some 800 North Carolina leaders in industry, business, labor, and the medical, engineering and nursing professions, together with officials concerned with the health of employed workers, have been invited to attend the Third Annual Governor's Conference on Occupational Health.

The conference will be held on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1959, in the clinic auditorium of North Carolina Memorial Hospital at Chapel Hill. It will feature group discussions and addresses by leading authorities on occupational health problems.

Fred E. Henderson of Winston-Salem, chairman of the North Carolina Occupational Health Council, will preside over the conference.

Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. Feb. 5 in the hospital lobby. The registration fee for the conference will be $5.00.

Governor Luther H. Hodges is scheduled to open the morning session at 9:30 with a welcoming address.

Mr. Henderson will talk on the organization and objectives of the North Carolina Occupational Health Council.

Main feature of the morning session will be addresses on the subject, "Does an Employee Health Program Pay Off?" Representating small plants on this subject will be Charles White of Newark, N. J., president of M and M Candies. Gordon Hanes of Winston-Salem, president of Hanes Hosiery Mills Company, will represent large plants.

The conference's afternoon session will start at 2:00 p.m. with an address by Stan de Lisser of New York City, Management Consultant, on the subject, "Controlling Costs of Absence."

"Practical Applications of Psychiatry in Industry" will be discussed by Dr. Alan McLean of New York City, psychiatrist with International Business Machines Corporation.

The conference will adjourn at 4:15 p.m. following a general discussion of occupational health problems in North Carolina industry.

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Commissioner of Labor

ALMON BARBOUR ..... *Editor*

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EMPLOYERS MUST REPORT WELFARE, PENSION PLANS TO U. S. LABOR DEPT.

Commissioner Frank Crane has called to the attention of employers a new Federal law which requires that welfare and pension plans used by industry be reported to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The reports are required under the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, which will become law on Jan. 1, 1959.

Under the law, all companies having such plans covering 25 or more employees must furnish the U. S. Department of Labor with descriptions of their plans not later than April 1, 1959.

Report forms to be used by employers in describing their welfare and pension plans are now available, upon request, from the N. C. Department of Labor in Raleigh, or from the U. S. Department of Labor in Washington.

CRANE HONORS QUARRY WORKERS AND OFFICIALS FOR TOP SAFETY RECORD

Raleigh, Dec. 19—Commissioner Frank Crane today commended workers and officials of Bryan Rock and Sand Company's Crabtree Quarry for having completed 1,450 consecutive days without disabling injury.

The Crabtree Quarry's 35 employees at present have the longest accident-free record of any quarrying operation in the State, Mr. Crane said. The quarry is located a few miles northwest of Raleigh.

Addressing the quarry workers and guests at a company-sponsored barbecue attended by some 200 people, Commissioner Crane pointed out that 1,450 days—or about 406,000 manhours—is an outstanding safety record for the hazardous quarrying industry.

"If your accident record had been the same as the present Statewide average for quarrying, you would have suffered seven serious accidents during the last four years instead of none at all," Mr. Crane said.

Other speakers included the company's general manager Thomas Bailey and superintendent James D. Roberts, who praised the quarry workers and urged them to continue their safety record.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREAS—NOVEMBER, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM	HOURS AND EARNINGS							
					AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month (thous)[4]	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month[4]	One Month Ago	Current Month[4]	One Year Ago
CHARLOTTE AREA												
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	24.2	24.1	23.4	+ 0.4	$67.36	$66.88	$61.45	42.1	41.8	39.9	$1.60	$1.60	$1.60	$1.54
Textiles	6.1	6.1	5.9	.....	59.21	60.07	57.20	41.7	42.3	40.0	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.43
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.3	2.3	2.4	.....	62.90	61.59	63.03	42.5	41.9	42.3	1.48	1.47	1.47	1.49
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.5	2.2	.....	59.20	63.22	54.77	41.4	43.6	38.3	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.43
Food	3.6	3.7	3.9	— 2.7	60.07	56.44	53.33	42.6	40.9	40.1	1.41	1.38	1.38	1.33
Machinery	3.0	2.9	3.1	+ 3.4	78.40	73.36	65.77	43.8	42.9	40.6	1.79	1.71	1.71	1.62
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Metal Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	.....	77.04	83.79	71.56	42.1	44.1	40.2	1.83	1.90	1.90	1.78
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	.....	43.96	43.59	43.76	37.9	37.9	37.4	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.17
Chemicals	1.1	1.1	1.0	.....	58.75	62.68	58.16	38.4	40.7	39.3	1.53	1.54	1.54	1.48
Stone, Clay & Glass	.6	.6	.7	.....	66.15	66.89	59.33	44.1	44.3	41.2	1.50	1.51	1.51	1.44
Other Manufacturing Industries[1]	5.4	5.3	4.4	+ 1.9	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA														
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.9	43.7	44.0	+ 0.5	$57.72	$55.92	$55.68	39.0	38.3	38.4	$1.48	$1.46	$1.46	$1.45
Food & Kindred Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	.....	53.20	53.60	53.25	40.3	40.3	42.6	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.25
Textile Mill Products	20.0	19.9	20.4	+ 0.5	52.34	50.84	51.40	36.6	35.8	36.2	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.42
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.3	8.4	+ 2.4	51.14	50.90	47.79	37.6	37.7	35.4	1.36	1.35	1.35	1.35
Apparel	3.1	3.2	3.3	— 3.1	46.49	47.25	43.67	36.9	37.8	35.5	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.23
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	1.2	1.1	1.2	+ 9.1	55.94	57.29	54.27	42.7	43.4	42.4	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.28
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	6.0	6.1	6.1	— 1.6	62.49	61.61	60.62	42.8	42.2	42.1	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.44
HH Furniture	5.2	5.3	5.3	— 1.9	62.16	61.86	60.74	42.0	41.8	41.6	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.46
Printing & Allied Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	.....	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.3	.....	66.26	72.70	67.94	40.9	44.6	43.0	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.58
Metal Products	1.6	1.5	1.5	+ 6.7	64.82	65.11	65.91	43.5	43.7	42.8	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.54
Machinery (Ex. El.)	.9	.9	1.0	.....	71.91	72.62	70.82	40.4	40.8	40.7	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.74
Other Manufacturing Industries[2]	6.6	6.5	5.8	+ 1.5	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Leather; Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Tobacco; Paper; Leather; Stone; Clay & Glass; Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; Rubber; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[4] Preliminary. ...5... Data Not Available.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—NOVEMBER, 1958

(Prepared by Division of Statistics in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT					HOURS AND EARNINGS								
				PER CENT OF CHANGE FROM		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Current Month[4] (thous)	One Month Ago (thous)	One Year Ago (thous)	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago	Current Month	One Month Ago	One Year Ago
All Nonagricultural Industries	1,094.4	1,099.0	1,101.1	— 0.4	— 0.6	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Manufacturing	466.7	471.9	471.1	— 1.1	— 0.9	$60.12	$58.87	$56.02	40.9	40.6	38.9	$1.47	$1.45	$1.44
Durable Goods	125.7	124.9	125.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	61.06	60.91	56.98	42.4	42.3	40.7	1.44	1.44	1.40
Nondurable Goods	341.0	347.0	346.0	— 1.7	— 1.4	59.79	58.55	55.39	40.4	40.1	38.2	1.48	1.46	1.45
Electrical Machinery	20.8	20.3	19.5	+ 2.5	+ 6.7	76.67	76.59	72.00	41.0	41.4	40.0	1.87	1.85	1.80
Primary Metal Industries	1.7	1.7	1.9	.....	—10.5	89.87	94.05	85.20	41.8	41.8	40.0	2.15	2.25	2.13
Machinery (Except Electrical)	8.0	7.9	8.5	+ 1.3	— 5.9	68.79	68.46	64.87	42.2	42.0	40.8	1.63	1.63	1.59
Fabricated Metal Products	7.2	7.1	7.7	+ 1.4	— 6.5	69.30	70.03	64.08	42.0	42.7	39.8	1.65	1.64	1.61
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	33.2	33.1	33.4	+ 0.3	— 0.6	52.64	52.09	49.53	42.8	42.7	40.6	1.23	1.22	1.22
Sawmills & Planing Mills	23.2	23.2	23.2	.....	.....	50.10	50.22	46.68	42.1	42.2	39.9	1.19	1.19	1.17
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	4.5	4.4	4.4	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	51.66	49.90	51.71	42.0	40.9	41.7	1.23	1.22	1.24
Wooden Containers	1.6	1.6	1.7	.....	— 5.9	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Furn. & Finished Lumber Products	39.3	39.3	39.4	.....	— 0.3	58.36	57.66	55.89	42.6	42.4	41.4	1.37	1.36	1.35
HH Furn., Matt. & Bedsprings	35.3	35.2	35.5	+ 0.3	— 0.6	58.23	57.66	55.76	42.5	42.4	41.3	1.37	1.36	1.35
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.0	7.0	7.0	.....	.....	62.44	60.86	54.67	44.6	44.1	40.8	1.40	1.38	1.34
Other Durable Goods[1]	8.5	8.5	7.7	.....	+10.4	66.73	66.07	59.67	40.2	39.8	39.0	1.66	1.66	1.53
Textile Mill Products	218.6	217.2	225.3	+ 0.6	— 3.0	58.61	56.66	54.24	40.7	39.9	38.2	1.44	1.42	1.42
Yarn & Thread Mills	44.7	44.4	47.0	+ 0.7	— 4.9	52.53	50.31	48.76	40.1	38.7	37.8	1.31	1.30	1.29
Broadwoven Fabrics	93.5	93.2	97.9	+ 0.3	— 4.5	61.74	60.01	57.52	42.0	41.1	39.4	1.47	1.46	1.46
Knitting Mills	64.1	63.6	64.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	57.09	55.58	52.93	39.1	38.6	36.5	1.46	1.44	1.45
Full Fashioned Hosiery	19.0	18.6	19.0	+ 2.2	.....	60.13	58.37	56.15	39.3	38.4	36.7	1.53	1.52	1.53
Seamless Hosiery	35.5	35.4	35.7	+ 0.3	— 0.6	55.97	54.24	51.32	38.6	38.2	36.4	1.45	1.42	1.41
Apparel & Other Finished Products	26.9	26.9	26.5	.....	+ 1.5	47.07	46.56	45.15	38.9	38.8	37.1	1.21	1.20	1.19
Men's & Boy's Garments	12.2	12.3	12.7	— 0.8	— 3.9	42.46	42.18	43.15	36.6	37.0	37.2	1.16	1.14	1.16
Food & Kindred Products	24.1	24.2	24.3	— 0.4	— 0.8	51.79	51.50	48.76	41.1	41.2	40.3	1.26	1.25	1.21
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.4	4.4	.....	.....	50.90	50.58	48.55	46.7	46.4	45.8	1.09	1.09	1.06
Tobacco Manufacturers	36.1	43.5	34.4	—17.0	+ 4.9	65.18	61.66	57.51	38.8	40.3	35.5	1.68	1.53	1.62
Cigarettes	18.1	17.6	17.1	+ 2.8	+ 5.8	82.88	78.47	71.61	42.5	41.3	38.5	1.95	1.90	1.86
Stemmeries & Redrying Plants	15.9	23.9	15.3	—33.5	+ 3.9	44.85	48.83	41.15	34.5	39.7	31.9	1.30	1.23	1.29
Paper & Allied Products	11.6	11.5	11.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.6	93.96	92.23	89.68	43.3	43.3	42.5	2.17	2.13	2.11
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	7.7	7.7	7.3	.....	+ 5.5	108.19	106.28	104.43	43.8	44.1	42.8	2.47	2.41	2.44
Prt., Pub. & Allied Industries	8.7	8.7	8.6	.....	+ 1.2	79.15	79.76	76.24	38.8	39.1	38.7	2.04	2.04	1.97
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.1	12.1	12.7	.....	— 4.7	71.31	72.83	69.47	41.7	42.1	41.6	1.71	1.73	1.67
Other Nondurable Goods[2]	2.9	2.9	3.0	.....	— 3.3	74.62	73.03	77.44	41.0	40.8	44.0	1.82	1.79	1.76
Nonmanufacturing	627.7	627.1	630.0	+ 0.1	— 0.4	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Mining	3.1	3.1	3.6	.....	—13.9	67.86	67.16	55.20	46.8	46.0	38.6	1.45	1.46	1.43
Non-Metallic Mining	2.9	2.9	3.0	.....	— 3.3	66.08	65.42	53.29	47.2	46.4	38.9	1.40	1.41	1.37
Transp., Comm., & Public Utilities	61.8	61.8	62.6	.....	— 1.3	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Transportation (Except R. R.)	30.0	29.9	29.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Public Utilities & Comm.	19.4	19.4	19.7	.....	— 1.5	80.60	78.99	75.58	40.5	39.3	40.2	1.99	2.01	1.88
Trade	229.3	227.5	229.4	+ 0.8	*	55.49	55.49	54.81	40.5	40.8	40.6	1.37	1.36	1.35
Wholesale	54.4	54.1	54.9	+ 0.6	— 0.9	74.45	74.12	72.07	42.3	42.6	41.9	1.76	1.74	1.72
Retail	174.9	173.4	174.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	48.56	48.92	48.52	39.8	40.1	40.1	1.22	1.22	1.21
Retail General Merchandise	40.6	39.2	39.3	+ 3.6	+ 3.3	31.72	33.36	32.69	32.7	33.7	33.7	.97	.99	.97
Department Stores	18.1	17.3	18.5	+ 4.6	— 2.2	37.63	39.10	38.75	33.6	34.3	34.6	1.12	1.14	1.12
Limited Price Variety Stores	10.6	10.0	9.8	+ 6.0	+ 8.2	19.43	19.38	18.76	29.0	28.5	28.0	.67	.68	.67
Retail Food Stores	30.6	30.5	30.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	49.08	49.37	50.31	36.9	37.4	39.0	1.33	1.32	1.29
Grocery Stores	24.3	24.3	24.0	.....	+ 1.3	45.59	46.15	46.24	34.8	35.5	36.7	1.31	1.30	1.26
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.6	35.6	34.5	.....	+ 3.2	79.36	77.58	75.42	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Service	98.7	99.1	99.1	— 0.4	— 0.4	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Hotels & Rooming Houses	6.4	6.7	6.6	— 4.5	— 3.0	26.79	27.38	25.41	47.0	46.4	46.2	.57	.59	.55
Personal Services	24.8	24.8	25.0	.....	— 0.8	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.5	14.5	15.0	.....	— 3.3	29.87	30.00	29.23	39.3	40.0	39.5	.76	.75	.72
Government	146.8	146.4	143.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...
Contract Construction	52.4	53.6	56.9	— 2.2	— 7.9	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...	...5...

[1] Includes Transportation; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.
[2] Includes Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products; and Petroleum Products.
[3] Excludes Eating and Drinking Places.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Data not available.
*Less Than 0.1 Per Cent Change.

SEASONAL JOB DECLINE REPORTED IN NOVEMBER

General Business Trend Continues Up

Nonagricultural employment dropped 4,600 in North Carolina during November due to seasonal job decreases in tobacco stemmeries, construction and service industries.

In issuing the November report, Commissioner Frank Crane emphasized that last month's job decreases were wholly seasonal and that employment levels either increased or held firm in most of the State's industries, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing.

Tobacco stemmeries and redrying plants laid off 8,000 temporary workers as fall tobacco processing came to an end. However, even after this decrease, employment in tobacco processing plants was 600 higher than in November, 1957.

Construction firms, employing 52,400 workers in November, reported a job decrease of 1,200 from the October level due to completion of many summer and fall contracts.

Hotel employment dropped 300 due to the seasonal influence of lessened vacation travel during November, while certain other service industries also showed slight decreases.

Meanwhile, substantial job gains were recorded in many of the State's industries. Employment was up 1,400 in textiles, with all divisions of the industry sharing the increase.

Yarn and thread mills took on 300 additional workers. Broadwoven fabrics employed 300 more. Full-fashioned hosiery added 400 employees. Seamless hosiery took on 100 more. Employment held firm in apparel manufacturing.

In sharp contrast with tobacco processing, cigarette factories took on 500 additional workers last month. Electrical machinery firms also employed 500 more employees. Lumbering operations increased 100.

Employment held firm in furniture manufacturing, showing no change from the October level.

The job trend was definitely up in non-manufacturing types of employment. Retail trade increased 1,500 as large seasonal gains were reported by department stores and variety stores preparing for the Christmas season. Employment also was up 300 in wholesale trade.

Non-farm employment as a whole, totaling 1,094,400 in the State last month, was six tenths of one per cent below the 1,101,100 level of November a year ago.

Factory employment was nine-tenths of one per cent below the year-ago level, totaling 466,700 in November 1958. Employment in non-manufacturing types of work was four-tenths of one per cent below the year-ago level.

While the larger industries recorded substantial job gains, several smaller ones also reported some increases. Employment was up about 100 each in paper and allied products, machinery, and fabricated metals. Transportation firms also gained 100.

Employment in federal, state and local government gained 400 last month as post offices and public schools took on more employees.

Wages Up

Average hourly earnings of the State's 466,700 factory workers advanced two cents last month to $1.47. The workweek in manufacturing increased 0.3 hours to an average of 40.9 hours.

The increased working hours, plus overtime and generally better business, caused average weekly earnings to rise $1.25 to $60.12.

Increased overtime was reported by paper mills, in which the workweek averaged more than 43 hours.

Average textile mill earnings advanced from $1.42 to $1.44 as a result of better business and more overtime production. The textile workweek averaged 40.7 hours in November.

Earnings of workers in wholesale trade also increased two cents, from $1.74 to $1.76, because of improved business and higher commissions. Weekly earnings of employees in finance, insurance and real estate advanced $1.78 to an average of $79.36.

INSPECTORS URGE CHECK OF ELECTRICAL HAZARDS

By Henry M. Brosius and Henry C. Sawyer,
Construction Safety Inspectors

Electrical hazards will increase with wet weather. Now is a good time to check your electrical equipment.

1. Be sure that your electrical equipment is in good condition and take good care of it.
2. The National Electrical Code recognized by the State of North Carolina requires that all electrical tools and equipment that may be used in wet and conductive locations be properly grounded to protect the employee.

NOTE: This can best be done by the use of the 3-wire cord and plug properly installed.

3. It is bad practice to patch any serious injury to cord insulation with tape. Shorten the cord or get a new one.
4. Replace broken or defective plugs. Plugs with metal bands are not recommended unless the bands are properly grounded.
5. Fuses should be checked for proper size and to be sure they are not bridged.
6. We recommend that only qualified persons be allowed to install or repair your electrical tools and equipment.

DOLLAR VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

City	Nov. 1958	Nov. 1957	1st 11 Mos. 1958	1st 11 Mos. 1957
Albemarle	$ 114,200	$ 43,500	$ 953,835	$ 1,395,470
Asheville	335,009	172,040	4,989,916	2,889,225
Burlington	657,190	174,594	4,517,762	6,016,184
Charlotte	1,941,167	1,068,842	23,181,278	16,717,669
Concord	88,400	19,500	964,825	1,336,264
Durham	864,624	601,990	10,485,227	7,648,411
Elizabeth City	3,550	3,200	121,985	125,625
Fayetteville	461,280	2,481,939	4,381,222	5,459,810
Gastonia	273,000	298,700	4,847,075	6,547,350
Goldsboro	232,470	154,700	1,752,770	2,522,002
Greensboro	2,947,708	314,325	25,434,502	11,917,042
Greenville	209,750	106,666	3,989,083	3,588,039
Henderson	73,725	34,350	735,035	1,213,355
Hickory	140,831	228,200	2,581,464	1,412,307
High Point	242,931	280,989	7,064,399	4,536,235
Kinston	110,725	84,750	2,421,762	1,920,462
Lexington	101,000	85,600	1,760,056	2,247,071
Monroe	123,000	47,500	956,800	850,738
New Bern	47,100	142,825	1,295,583	703,611
Raleigh	1,305,002	1,123,191	22,879,376	12,490,397
Reidsville	73,200	28,500	554,150	1,398,950
Rocky Mount	198,246	91,898	2,530,285	5,312,126
Salisbury	1,070,632	113,450	2,943,671	2,457,158
Sanford	58,000	15,200	519,850	641,700
Shelby	159,425	68,400	1,620,157	1,284,763
Statesville	218,090	42,595	2,599,538	1,845,205
Thomasville	235,551	120,575	2,307,606	999,997
Wilmington	309,470	59,692	1,806,175	1,800,675
Wilson	362,202	89,200	3,301,584	1,978,960
Winston-Salem	1,731,616	574,190	17,319,104	15,878,628
TOTAL All Cities	$14,689,094	$8,671,101	$160,816,075	$125,135,429